LIST FOR TENNESSEE MEETING
OCT 9th
1954

Alfred Mynders, Editor
Chatanooga Times
Chatanooga, Tenn.

Miss Ethel Niermeyer
YWCA
Memphis

Rev. J A McDaniels, Ex.Sec.
Urban League; 546 Beale St.
Memphis

Mrs. Harriett Walker
1255 S.Parkway St.
Memphis

Dr. J H Daves, TVA
Old Post Office Bldg.
Knoxville

Dr. W.E. Cole
Univ of Tennessee
Knoxville

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Rd.
Knoxville

Dr. Chas. Johnson, Pres.
Fisk University
Nashville

Mrs. E.U. Robinson
675 North Water St,
Gallatin

Mrs. Henry Harap
1210 Grandview Dr
Nashville

Mrs. Mathew Walker
208 McMillan Ave
Nashville

Dr. Wm Van Til
900 Tower Pl.
Nashville

Rev. Kelly M. Smith
1618 22nd Ave, North
Nashville

Rev. H.D. Bollinger
200 Lauderdale Rd
Nashville

Mrs. Bonita Valien
Fisk University
Nashville

home
339 21st Ave. N.
Nashville,

Mrs. Lawrence Coe
3580 Watauga St
Memphis

Mr. Harold Crowder
CIO; 136½ S. 2nd Ave
Memphis

Mrs. Neal Spahr
YWCA
Knoxville

Dr. J.T. Colston, Pres.
Knoxville College
Knoxville

Mrs. W J Moulder
3100 Orlando St.
Knoxville

Mr. Paul R. Christopher
216 Flatiron Bldg.
Knoxville

Mr. Z.A. Looby
419 Fourth Ave, North
Nashville

Mrs. J. Fount Tillman
Lewisburg

Mrs. James M. Todd
1489 Clairmont Pl.
Nashville

Mr. W D Hawkins, Jr.
1713 18th Ave, North
Nashville

Dr. Herman Long
1611 Phillips St.
Nashville

Dr. Carr A. Treherne
333 Arena Ave
Nashville

Bishop Roy Short
810 Broadway
Nashville

11/23 – 2 copies to F. Woods Beckman
1 copy Miss Elsie Lewis
1 copy C. H. Parrish
1 copy Don May

November 22, 1954

PERSONS SEEN BY ROBERT MEHAFFEE - July and August 1954 (I)
TENNESSEE

Mrs. Neal B. Spahr - 916 S. 17 St. - Knoxville - 3-2284
Husband, lawyer. Affiliations - Nat'l. Board, Y.W.C.A.; Commission on Evangelism of Nat'l. Board of Missions, Presb. Church, U.S.A.; member BRC

Dr. Olmer Milton - Hooper Street, Alcoa (Res.) - Univ. of Tenn., Knoxville 4-2981
Psychologist at U.T. Formerly with Veteran's Administration, still serving as Psych. consultant.

J.F. Hurley - Hurley, Wright & Powell Ins. Agency - 411½ Henley, S.W. - Knoxvill 3-0453
Insurance. Presb., active layman. Leader in Knoxville Council of Churchmen.

Mr. Robert Weston - United Fund, Red Cross - City Hall Park - Knox. - 3-9131
Heads United Fund, Red Cross - the main fundraising organization for Knoxville (formerly Community Chest)

Carl Cowan - 101½ W. Vine Ave. - Knoxville - 2-5217 (bus.)
509 Lithgoe - 2-3975 (home)
Affiliated-localcounsel for NAACP

Judge Hamilton Burnett - Tenn. Supreme Court - 5-5171 - Knoxville
4217 Martin Mill Pike, S.W. - 7-7736 (home)
Judge, Tenn. Supreme Court. Prominent Baptist layman

Miss Mildred Doyle - Court House - 2-6143 - Knoxville
County Supt. of Schools

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Kurks - 3939 Windsor Ave., S.W. - 8-4497 (res)
705 Broadway, N.E. - 2-6780 (bus) - Knoxville
Staff, CIO Regional office. Affiliations - Unitarian Church, American Civil Liberties Union

David A. Cooper - Cooper's Institute of Business, Inc. - 720 W. 5 Ave. - Knox. 2-3623
Owns and operates own business college. Member of Knoxville Board of Education.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy P. Graf - Little Switzerland Road - Knox. - 7-6459 (res)
University of Tenn. Prof. of History. Unitarian

Robert M. Hoves - 5006 Jacksboro Pike - Fountain City (Knox.) - 6-1972
Works with TVA-sponsored recreation program. Pres. of PTA at Knox County Central (in Fountain City)

Stephen C. Smith - Alcoa Highway - 7-5637 - Knoxville
Rural sociologist with TVA Agri. Relations Division. Member of a Friends group.

John Blackmore - 45 Ridgeway Road - Knoxville - 8-1387
Rural sociologist with TVA Agri. Relations Division - Unitarian

F. Claude Manning - 4613 Meadow Court - Knoxville - 7-4137
With TVA. Unitarian

Mrs. Kenneth B. Kennedy - Little Switzerland Road - Knoxville - 7-4791
Husband with TVA, Information Office. Unitarian. Leading a discussion group in the church on topic.

Mrs. B.H. Netherland - 1529 Jasper Ave. - Knoxville - 3-4679
State President NAACP

11/22/54

PERSONS SEEN BY ROBERT MENAFEE - July and August 1954 (I)
TENNESSEE

Mrs. Howard Parsons - 729 Maple Ave., Knoxville - 6-6076
Teaches philosophy at Univ. of Tenn. Affiliations - Friendship House. Apparently active in any liberal and/or interracial group.

Mrs. S.A. (Esther) Rosen - 3009 Keystone, Knoxville - 2-2713

Mrs. Fella Holland - 1025 Fuller Ave., Knoxville - 5-5989
Affiliations - NAACP, Methodist - WSCS

Rev. Arthur Graham - 128 W. Arrowood, Oak Ridge - 5-2427
Pastor. Unitarian. Member of committee to study desegregation.

Tom. E. Lane, Oak Ridge - Carbide and Carbon
Supervisor of Industrial Relations. Pres., Bank of Oak Ridge. Affiliations - active in Boy Scout work, member of Oak Ridge committee to study desegregation.

J.R. Ohlinger - 112 Strang - Rockwood
Principal, Campbell High School (combines Negro elementary school for town and high school for town and county)

Rev. Hugh Simon - 408 Ridge Ave. - Rockwood
Pastor. Affiliated First Presbyterian Church, Rockwood.

Therman Duckworth - 314 Rockwood Ave. - Rockwood - 261W (res)
Tenn. Products and Chemical Corp., Rockwood Ave., 465 (bus)
Assistant Superintendent. Presb. layman. Pres., local Council of Churches.

Zerkie Cooper - 405 N. Chamberlain Ave., Rockwood - 783 (res)
U.S. Post Office, Rockwood Ave., 56 (office)
Postmaster. Presb. layman. Chrm., Industrial Commission (for community level).

Darwin Womack - City School Building, Rockwood
City School superintendent.

Dr. Paul F. Brown - Central Methodist Church - Lenoir City
Pastor. Affiliated Central Methodist Church.

Rev. Paul R. Dodd - 609 Mulberry - London - 3164
Pastor. London Methodist

Rev. W. Paul Ball - 411 Wharf Street - London (res) 413 Wharf St. (bus)
Pastor. First Baptist Church

Virdell Latham - Pond Creek Road - Sweetwater 4779 (res)
High Point School 5172 (bus)
Principal High Point School (combined high and elementary school for Negroes)

A.K. Upton - High Point School - Sweetwater
Commercial Teach High Point (Negro) High School

Rev. D.R. Greenhoe - 408 West Hill - Sweetwater 5896 (res)
601 Church Street - 4284 (bus)
Pastor. Presbyterian. Member of a Conf. Committee studying racial policy for King College - Bristol.

PERSONS SEEN BY ROBERT MENAFEE - July and August 1954 (I)
TENNESSEE

Mrs. Emily G. (Joseph) Wright - 602 Church - Sweetwater - 4075 - (res)
Wright Building - 101 N. Main - 5073 (office)
Lawyer. Husband has hardware store. Active in local politics (probably Dem.). Formerly on school board.

D. N. McQuiddy - Peachtree - Sweetwater - 4116
Teacher at Tenn. Mil. Inst.
Member City Council - Educ. Commission, member of city school board.

Roy Ferguson - Depot St. - Madisonville - 2386 (res)
Court House - 2373 (office)
County school superintendent.

Mrs. Fred Wooty - 905 Fifth Street - Newport - 4268 (res)
Director of Religious Education. First Methodist Church - 2441

Rev. Lowell D. Millburn - 310 Iris Place - Newport - 2136 (res)
Pastor. First Baptist Church - 4391

D.C. Denton - County Court House - Dandridge
County School Superintendent.

Warren L. Meierman - 106 Eastview Ave. - Jefferson City - 3289 (res)
Carson-Newman College. Public relations director. Probably Baptist.

Pres. Harley Fite - Carson-Newman College (Baptist) 3335
President of college. Baptist.

Dr. Miles - Dept. of Sociology - Carson-Newman College - Jefferson City
Professor of sociology. Baptist.

George W. Haynes - County Court House - West Second North - Morristown - 1266
County School Superintendent.

W.A. Shannon - Municipal Building - Morristown - 1847
City School Superintendent.

Dr. S.W. May - 21 Church Street - Morristown - 509 - (res)
601 W. Main - 275 (office)
Pastor. Presbyterian. Member Board King College, Bristol.

Dr. Earl G. Hunt, Jr. - Morningside - Morristown - 649
Pastor. First Methodist Church - 11 East 1st N. - 1853

Dean Paul R. Edwards - Morristown College - East 6th N. - Morristown
Dean of Jr. College operated by Methodists (College operates Negro high school for county)

S.E. Cain - Morristown College - High School Dept. - Morristown - 1415
Princ. of Negro High School (operated by Meth. Jr. College)

Richard C. Ordway - Chamber of Commerce - Morristown
Manager, Chamber of Commerce.

Rev. Wm. O. Boyd - 410 A West 1st N. - Morristown - 1494 (res)
602 W. Main - 1185 (office)
Pastor. Episcopal Church

11/22/54

PERSONS SEEN BY ROBERT MENAPEE - July and August 1954 (I)
TENNESSEE

Mrs. Ben Russell - Tusculum Blvd. - Greenville - 3244
Housewife. First Presbyterian Church. Active in getting United Church Women organized.

Dr. Raymond C. Rankin - Tusculum College - Greeneville - 3111 (office) 6273 (res
Presbyterian (Held pastorates in Memphis & Johnson City)
President, Presbyterian College.

Rev. Robert Johnson - 111 Charles - Greenville - 6343 (res)
Pastor. First Presb. Church - Main St. - 4533

M.L. Pinkston - 707 Carson - Greeneville - 3707 (res)
S. Main - 3741 (office)
City School Superintendent.

Hal H. Smith - 114 Boyd - Johnson City - 577-J
Librarian - E.Tenn. State College. Methodist.

Mrs. C.P. Wafford - Llewellyn Wood - Johnson City - 1880
Husband is an M.D. and pres. of Kiwanis.
Pres., Council of United Church Women

David Lane - 1410 E. Fairview - Johnson City - 1960-W
(Works 4-12 shift, contact during day)
Active in (CIO) union.

Dr. Ferguson Wood - 217 N. Unaka Ave. - Johnson City - 2431
Pastor. First Presbyterian - Main St. - 801

November 22, 1954

PERSONS SEEN BY ROBERT MENAFEE - July and August 1954 (II)
TENNESSEE

Kenneth Kaiser - 730 Dale Avenue - Knoxville - 4-1841 (office)
Crestwood Drive - Knoxville - 2-0047 (res)
Manager of Rohm & Haas
Active in Boy Scout work.

Wright W. Frost - 127 Westover Drive - Knoxville - 8-1750
City School principal.

Van Morgan - (Lives at Morris - might be reached by mail through TVA)- Knox
With the TVA-sponsored recreation program.

J.P. Brittain - Kingston
County school superintendent.

Rev. Joseph Timbs - Rockwood Ave - Rockwood
Pastor.
Christian Church.

J.G. Buckner - City High School - Lenoir City
City School Superintendent.

Ed. C. Dougherty - 603 Summit - Sweetwater - 5847
City School Superintendent.

J.G. Kugleman - 307 McCaslin Ave. - Sweetwater - 4964 (res.)
Municipal Building - 208 Monroe - 5223 (office)
City Recorder, member of County Court.

Rev. D.E. Parsons - 305 West Monroe - Sweetwater - 5855
Pastor
First Baptist Church - 5471

W.O. Bryant - County Court House - Newport - 4821
County School Superintendent.

Dr. Myers - Carson-Newman - Jefferson City - 3356
Treasurer of C-N
Probably Baptist

R. Locke Moore - Tate Pike - Morristown - 532 (res)
Moore Motor Co. - 130 W. First N. - 91 (office)
Business - auto dealer.

R. Howell Bible - Bible Insurance Agency - 205 W. Main - Morristown - 909
Insurance

G.C. Brown - County Court House - Greeneville - 4271
County School Superintendent.

J.H. Arrants - 703 E. Unaiea Ave. - Johnson City - 1512-W (res)
Senior High Building - 248 (office)
City School Superintendent.

11/22

2 copies F Woods Beakman
1 copy Elsie Lewis
1 copy Dan May

TENNESSEE DIVISION - SRC
MEMBERSHIP

November 22, 1954

Name	Address	Membership dues Paid through Year
Rev. J.E. Beard	414 8th Ave., S. Nashville	1954
Mr. F.Woods Beckman	5908 Magazine Road Knoxville	1953
Bethlehem Community House	1501 College St. Chattanooga	1953
Dr. H.C. Brearley	Peabody College Nashville 4	1954
Dr. Ina Corinne Brown	Scarrit College Nashville	1954
Miss Annie Ward Byrd	127 9th Ave., N. Nashville 3	1954
Mr.&Mrs. Moses Cantor	Piney Grove Park, Box 631 Johnson City	1954
Mr. Walter Chandler	1530 Peabody Ave. Memphis	1953
Mr. P.B. Christopher	216 Flatiron Bldg. Knoxville 17	1953
Rev.&Mrs. A.H. Clay	1026 Main St. Clarksville	1954
Mr. William E. Cole	University of Tennessee Department of Sociology Knoxville	1952
Mr. Peter Cooper	807 Walker Ave. Memphis	1953
Mr. W.A.Copeland	136½ S. Second St. Memphis	1953
Rt.Rev. E.P. Dandridge	School of Theology Sewanee	1954
Mr. J.H. Daves	TVA - 314 Old Post Office Knoxville	Fellow - 1952
Rev. Ernest T. Dixion, Jr.	1228 Villa Place Nashville	1952
Miss Rhoda C. Edmeston	Scarrett College Nashville 4	1954
Miss Edith B. Elmore	2817 Hillside Dr. Nashville	1954

Name	Address	Membership Dues Paid Through Year
Mr. Merl Eppse	Tennessee A & T College Nashville 8	Fellow
Mr.&Mrs. Gideon W. Fryer	U-T School of Social Work 412 21st Avenue S Nashville	1953
Mrs. Mary Esther Caulden	196 N. Purdue, #310 Oak Ridge	1954
Mrs. Martha W. Gerrard	329 Villanova Road Oak Ridge	1954
Girl Scouts of USA	1594 Madison Avenue Memphis 4	1954
Rev. Richard Henry	Tenn. Valley Unitarian Church P.O. Box 543 Knoxville	1953
Mr. Ernest Hooper	LeMoyne College Memphis	1954
Mr. Myles Horton	Highlander Folk School Monteagle	1954
Mr. Charles H. Houk	608 Sudekern Bldg. Nashville	1953
Mr. Clarence Hughes	2728 Fourth Ave. Chattanooga	1954
Mr. George F. Hull	Chattanooga Times Chattanooga	Fellow - 1953
Mrs. Arthur J. Jaspersen	Madison College Madison College	1953
Dr.&Mrs. Charles S. Johnson	Fisk University Nashville 8	1953
Mr. Arthur W. Jones	Candon Road, Route 3 Knoxville	1953
Mrs. John Krutilla	1616 W. Clinch Ave. Knoxville	1953
Miss Elsie M. Lewis	1724 14th Ave., N. Nashville 8	1953
Mr. Z.A. Looby	419 Fourth Ave., N. Nashville 3	1954
Mrs. Julie Mabee	Highlander Folk School Monteagle	1954
Mr. Francis Manis	830 E. Long Road Alcoa	1953

NAME	Address	Membership Dues Paid Through Year
Mr. John S. Martin, I.L.C.W.U.	1024 Hamilton Natl. Bank Building Chattanooga	1954
Mr. Daniel May	Fairmont Drive Nashville 10	1953
Miss Margaret C. McCulloch	858 Whitford Place Memphis	1954
Rev.&Mrs. R.F. McGregor	102 Dixie Lane Oak Ridge	1954
Mr. Haskell Miller	University of Chattanooga Chattanooga	1954
Mrs. W.J. Moulder	3100 Orlando St. Knoxville	1953
Rev. C.P. Murray	413 Commerce Ave. Knoxville 16	1954
Mr. Alfred Wynders, Ed.	The Chattanooga Times Chattanooga	1951
Mr. J.W. Person	709 E. Jacksonville Knoxville	1953
Mr. Hollis F. Price	LeMoyne College Memphis	1954
Mr.&Mrs. Charles McD. Puckette	216 Fairy Trail Lookout Mountain	1954
Miss Susan B. Riley	Peabody College Nashville 4	1953
Mrs. E.U. Robinson	675 N. Waters St. Gallatin	1953
Rev. J.E. Robinson	61 So. Parkway West Memphis	1953
Dr. John Q. Schisler	P.O. Box 871 Nashville	1951
Mr. Clifford Seeber	701 Forest Heights Knoxville	1953
Mrs. C.W. Sheppard	112 W. Vance Rd. Oak Ridge	1954
Mr. Howard E. Sims	850 McLemore Avenue Memphis	1954
Mr.&Mrs. Stanton K. Smith	223 Morningside Dr. Chattanooga	1954

Name	Address	Membership Dues Paid Through Year
Mrs. B.R. Stout	1811 Riverside Drive Knoxville	WSCF 1953
Mr. A. Bartow Strang	Hamilton Natl. Bank Bldg. Chattanooga	1955
Miss Florence Teague	Box 871 Nashville 2	1953
Miss Frances Tiernan	712 Belvoir Ave. Chattanooga	1953
Mrs. Herbert Weaver	3718 Brighton Road Nashville, Tenn.	WSCS - 1953
Virginia & Jack Wilcox	1816 Lake Ave. Knoxville	1954
Miss Mary Williams	2511 Sherrod Road Knoxville	1953
Miss Eva Jean Wrather	4700 Elkins Avenue Nashville 9	1954
Mr. Manny Delugach	920 N. Idlewild St. Memphis	1952
Mr. R.B. Eleaser	213 Mockingbird Road Nashville	1951
Miss Mary Enloe	2625 Mineral Springs Rd., N.E. Knoxville	1952
Mr.&Mrs. B. Fensterwald	Clarendon Ave., Belle Meade Pk. Nashville	1951
Mr. John Hope II	Social Science Institute Fisk University Nashville 8	1952
Mr.&Mrs.R.T. McGuerty	1600 Laurel Avenue Knoxville	1952
Mr. Wayne Miller	316 Chattanooga Bank Bldg. Chattanooga	1952
Mr. William E. Roehl	304 Bellemead Knoxville	1952
Mr. Peter R. Shy	Lane College Jackson	1952
Mrs. Neal B. Spahr	924 Temple Avenue Knoxville	1952
Dr. O.B. Taylor	101½ West Vine Avenue Knoxville 24	1953

Esbeck

Electrolyte Water Skin

Name	Address	Membership Dues Paid Through Year
Rev. & Mrs. Richard H. Timberlake	Rieseville	1953
Mrs. Ernest Titus	Briercliff Road Knoxville	1952
Mrs. T.D. Upshaw, Jr.	Route 2 East Chattanooga	1953
Mrs. Leslie N. Webb	410 N. Bragg Avenue Lookout Mountain	1952
Dr. Harold West	Professor Bio-Chemistry Meharry Medical School Nashville	Fellow - 1952

Dr. Quill Cope, Commissioner
Department of Education
Cordell Hull State Office Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Frank E. Bass, Ex. Sec.
Tennessee Education Association
321-7th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. William B. ich, Ex. Sec.
Tennessee School Boards Assoc.
War Memorial Building
Nashville, Tenn.

TENNESSEE * COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS * September 1, 1954

County	Superintendent	Address
Anderson	Frank E. Irwin	Clinton
Bedford	Miss Helen Womack	Shelbyville
Benton	Bert Cagle	Camden
Bledsoe	Roy D. Greeson	Pikeville
Blount	Hugh A. Coulter	Maryville
Bradley	Sim L. Beaty	Cleveland
Campbell	Marshall E. Rasnake	Jacksboro
Cannon	William Bragg	Woodbury
Carroll	Otis L. Cox	Huntingdon
Carter	K.P. Banks	Elizabethton
Cheatham	Mrs. Bess Jordan	Ashland City
Chester	Thomas B. Armour	Henderson
Claiborne	C.L. Moyers	Tazewell
Clay	M.L. Brown	Celina
Cocke	W.O. Bryant	Newport
Coffee	W.C. Wiser	Manchester
Crockett	R.E. Black	Alamo
Cumberland	Glenn L. Martin	Crossville
Davidson	J.E. Moss	Nashville
Decatur	G.T. Kennedy	Decaturville
DeKalb	J.D. Hendrixson	Smithville
Dickson	Tom T. Sugg	Charlotte
Dyer	H. Claude Moore	Dyersburg
Fayette	Joseph R. Martin	Somerville
Fentress	Claude Peavyhouse	Jamestown
Franklin	James A. Clark	Winchester
Gibson	C.H. Cole	Trenton
Giles	Thomas A. Birdson	Pulaski
Grainger	A.V. Combs	Rutledge
Greene	Glennon C. Brown	Greeneville
Grundy	E.J. Cunningham	Tracy City
Hamblen	George W. Jaynes	Morristown
Hamilton	Roy C. Smith	Chattanooga
Hancock	Fred Zachary	Sneedville
Hardeman	Ben W. Carr	Bolivar
Hardin	H.F. Snodgrass	Savannah
Hawkins	J.O. Harville	Rogersville
Haywood	Joe T. Naylor	Brownsville
Henderson	G. Tillman Stewart	Lexington
Henry	John R. Miller	Paris
Hickman	Grant Coble	Centerville
Houston	Samuel G. Smith	Erin
Humphreys	Henry Gentry	Waverly
Jackson	D.C. Williamson	Gainesboro
Jefferson	D.C. Denton	Dandridge
Johnson	Ross Fritts	Mountain City

TENNESSEE * COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS * September 1, 1954

County	Superintendent	Address
Knox	Mildred E. Doyle	Knoxville
Lake	Jack Brewer	Tiptonville
Lauderdale	Edric Owen	Ripley
Lawrence	C.W. Holt	Lawrenceburg
Lewis	J.H. Warf	Hohenwald
Lincoln	Thomas W. Towry	Fayetteville
Loudon	A.C. Dukes, Sr.	Loudon
McMinn	E.K. Baker	Athens
McNairy	Carlie Hughes	Selmer
Macon	Carlos M. Hargis	LaFayette
Madison	Alton A. Copeland	Jackson
Marion	E.A. Bird	Jasper
Marshall	W.M. Connelly	Lewisburg
Maury	J.R. Baker	Columbia
Meigs	D.B. Powell	Decatur
Monroe	Roy Ferguson	Madisonville
Montgomery	John M. Matthews	Clarksville
Moore	Meere Guy H. Ervin	Lynchburg
Morgan	Dudley Human	Wartburg
Obion	Joel Shore	Union City
Overton	Thurman Crawford	Livingston
Perry	Jack Stevens	Linden
Pickett	Harold H. Hassler	Byrdstown
Polk	Willard Crouch	Benton
Putnam	D.C. Huddleston	Cookeville
Rhea	Virgil Watson	Dayton
Roane	J.F. Brittain	Kingston
Robertson	C.F. Fisher	Springfield
Rutherford	Ira B. Daniel	Murfreesboro
Scott	Mrs. Ora S. Robbins	Huntsville
Sequatchie	Grady Griffith	Dunlap
Sevier	Roy L. Ledwell	Sevierville
Shelby	George H. Barnes	Memphis
Smith	Woodrow Piper	Carthage
Stewart	N.A. Link	Dover
Sullivan	J. Craft Akard	Blountville
Sumner	V.G. Hawkins	Gallatin
Tipton	Shannon Faulkner	Covington
Trousdale	Cordell Hull Wilburn	Hartsville
Unicoi	Hassel Evans	Erwin
Union	J. Howard Collett	Maynardville
Van Buren	Chas. W. Hodges	Spencer
Warren	H.E. Scott	McMinnville
Washington	Fred Neil Smith	Jonesboro
Wayne	Gordon Jenkins	Waynesboro
Weakley	J.T. Miles	Dresden
White	Beecher E. Cooley	Sparta
Williamson	W.P. Scales	Franklin
Wilson	Carl J. Chaney	Lebanon

TENNESSEE CITY, TOWN, AND SPECIAL DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS
September 1, 1954

City, Town or District	County	Name	Address
Alamo	Crockett	T.H. Strange	Alamo
Alcoa	Blount	V.F. Goddard	Alcoa
Athens	McMinn	W.F. Whitaker	Athens
Atwood	Carroll	Roy Rimmer	Atwood
Bells	Crockett	Basil J. Crider	Bells
Bristol	Sullivan	Clement M. Eyler	Bristol
Brownsville	Haywood	E.D. Thompson	Brownsville
Chattanooga	Hamilton	L.G. Derthick	Chattanooga
Clarksville	Montgomery	C.H. Moore	Clarksville
Cleveland	Bradley	Thomas C. Bower	Cleveland
Clinton	Anderson	R.N. Finchum	Clinton
Covington	Tipton	R.K. Castellaw	Covington
Crockett Mills	Crockett	Melvin Carlton	Crockett Mills
Dayton	Rhea	Carroll S. Tallent	Dayton
Dyersburg	Dyer	G.D. Stephenson	Dyersburg
Elizabethton	Carter	T.A. Dugger, Jr.	Elizabethton
Etowah	McMinn	M.C. Ellis	Etowah
Fayetteville	Lincoln	Ralph Askins	Fayetteville
Friendship	Crockett	J.F. Bailey	Friendship
Franklin	Williamson	T.W. Bruce	Franklin
Gadsden	Crickett	Frank Latham	Gadsden
Greeneville	Greene	M.L. Pinkston	Greeneville
Harriman	Roane	C.R. Black	Harriman
Hollow Rock-Bruceton	Carroll	Joe T. Herndon	Bruceton
Huntingdon	Carroll	C.H. Pudor	Huntingdon
Jackson	Madison	D.E. Ray	Jackson
Johnson City	Washington	John H. Arrants	Johnson City
Kingsport	Sullivan	Dana F. Swick	Kingsport
Knoxville	Knox	Wilson New	Knoxville
Lebanon	Wilson	Roy Dowdy	Lebanon
Lenoir City	Loudon	J. Guy Buckner	Lenoir City
Lexington	Henderson	Paul G. Caywood	Lexington
McKenzie	Carroll	Walton O. Warren	McKenzie
McMinnville	Warren	J.L. Nunley	McMinnville
Manchester	Coffee	Clyde Evans	Manchester
Maryville	Blount	C.D. Curtis	Maryville
Maury City	Crockett	W.H. Smith	Maury City
Memphis	Shelby	Ernest C. Ball	Memphis
Morristown	Hamblen	W.A. Shannon	Morristown
Murfreesboro	Rutherford	Baxter E. Hobgood	Murfreesboro
Nashville	Davidson	W.A. Bass	Nashville
Newbern	Dyer	Joe L. Mullins	Newbern
Newport	Cocke	Lacy W. Vinson	Newport
Oneida	Scott	Ralph E. Robertson	Oneida
Paris	Henry	W.O. Inman	Paris
Richard City	Marion	Frances M. Stroup	Richard City
Rockwood	Roane	Darwin W. Womack	Rockwood
Rogersville	Hawkins	Ben A. Cunningham	Rogersville
Shelbyville	Bedford	Ervin Thomas	Shelbyville
Sparta	White	James C. Ward	Sparta
Sweetwater	Monroe	Ed C. Dougherty	Sweetwater
Trezevant	Carroll	A.J. Steele	Trezevant
Trimble	Dyer	James E. McKee	Trimble
Tullahoma	Coffee	R.E. Lee	Tullahoma
Union City	Obion	J.C. Maddox	Union City
Watertown	Wilson	Prentice L. Gott	Watertown
Waverly	Humphreys	Homer H. Young	Waverly

TENNESSEE * CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION

County	Chairman	Address
Anderson	J.M. Sissom	Oliver Springs
Bedford	E.G. Simmons	Shelbyville
Benton	R.C. Wright	Camden, Route 1
Bledsoe	Lester S. Simmons	Pikeville
Blount	J.B. Alexander	Maryville, Route 9
Bradley	Eugene Kelley	Cleveland, Route 6
Campbell	Edwin Carr	Lafollette, Route 1
Cannon	Arch Bowen	Woodbury, Route 3
Carroll	J.Lee Taylor	Huntingdon
Carter	Rufus Taylor	Elizabethton, Route 5
Cheatham	S.H. Adkisson	Ashland City
Chester	R.A. Talley, Sr.	Henderson
Claiborne	Lawrence Russell	New Tazewell
Clay	Jimmy B. Smith	Celina
Cocke	E.H. Kennedy	Newport
Coffee	G.B. Jenkins	Hillsboro
Crockett	Claude Williams	Gadsden
Cumberland	Roy Loveday	Crossville
Davidson	E.D. Chappell	N.C. & St.L. Railway, Broad & 10th, Nashvil
Decatur	W.B. Townsend	Parsons
DeKalb	J.C. Loring	Smithville
Dickson	M.F. Powell	Cumberland Furnace,
Dyer	T.S. Hoover	Sampson Avenue, Dyersburg
Fayette	Rhea V. Taylor	Somerville
Fentress	Hubert Taubert	Armathwaite
Franklin	R.H. Davison	Winchester
Gibson	W.L. Pittman	Milan
Giles	R.B. Watson	Lynnville
Grainger	Elisha McDaniel	Bean Station
Greene	James Ailshie	Mohawk
Grundy	W.J. Josi	Tracy City
Hamblen	Carl H. McClister	Morristown, RFD 3
Hamilton	Wallace S. Miller	Chattanooga News-Free Press, Chattanooga
Hancock	Charles Testerman	Kyles Ford
Hardeman	Dr. R.A. Butler	Boliver
Hardin	C.O. Thomas	Savannah
Hawkins	Oscar Horton	Rogersville
Haywood	Dr. T.C. Chapman	Brownsville
Henderson	Bob Pope	Lexington
Henry	Mitchum E. Warren	Paris, 615 Poplar Street
Hickman	Bryant Luther	Bon Aqua
Houston	Eugene Parchman	Erin
Humphreys	W.R. Warden	Waverly, Route 2
Jackson	Ramond Mayberry	Cookeville, Route 3
Jefferson	George Moore	Talbott
Johnson	Ray Stalcup	Doeville
Knox	Hop Bailey	716 Market Street, Knoxville
Lake	D.B. Burnett	Tiptonville
Lauderdale	S.N. Anthony	Ripley
Lawrence	J.D. Brewer	Pulaski Street, Lawrenceburg
Lewis	C.P. Hull	Hohenwald
Lincoln	James P. Clark	Fayetteville
London	Earm M. Hall	Loudon
McMinn	J.H. Hoskins	Etowah
McNairy	W.E. Smith	Selmer
Macon	Kenneth Witcher	Red Boiling Springs
Madison	Tom M. Patton	400 E. Lexington, Jackson
Marion	H.G. Pickett	Whitwell

TENNESSEE * CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION

County	Chairman	Address
Marshall	Hoyle Montgomery	Farmington
Maury	C.A. Ross	715 W. 7th Street, Columbia
Meigs	J.C. Duckworth	Big Springs
Monroe	Joe T. Ray	Vonore
Montgomery	A.C. Broome	Palmyra
Moore	Nath Osborne	Lynchburg
Morgan	O.C. Duncan	Sunbright
Obion	O.C. Berry	Troy
Overton	Charles Willeford	Hilham
Perry	W.A. Horner	Linden, Route 1
Pickett	Clinton Storie	Moodyville
Polk	Deyo E. Taylor	Ducktown
Putnam	W.T. Sewell	Baxter
Rhea	Glenn Spivey	Dayton
Roane	Herbert Johnston	RFD #2, Kingston
Robertson	John R. Long, Jr.	Springfield
Rutherford	W.H. Westbrooks	1105 E. Bell Street, Murfreesboro
Scott	Bill Carson	Oneida
Sequatchie	B.F. Groover	Dunlap
Sevier	Rube Hatcher	Sevierville
Shelby	W. Percy McDonald	Commerce Title Bldg., Memphis
Smith	Dave Litchford	Brush Creek, Route 1
Stewart	W.E. Sexton	Dover,
Sullivan	W.F. Moody	Sullivan Garden, Kingsport
Sumner	L.H. Newman	Hendersonville
Tipton	M.A. Sherrod	Covington
Trousdale	Eddie Harris	Bethpage
Unicoi	Haynes Brown	Erwin
Union	Stewart Snodderly	Luttrell
Van Buren	Leslie Templeton	Spencer
Warren	Leonard Guthrie	McMinnville, Route 4
Washington	Wayland Crouch	Jonesboro, Route 4
Wayne	J.F. Hassell	Clifton
Weakley	Harvey Vaughn	Martin
White	Kermit Keisling	Sparta
Williamson	L.P. Bond	Allisona, Route 1
Wilson	W.C. Cragwell	Rebanon, Route 3

TENNESSEE * CHAIRMAN OF CITY BOARDS OF EDUCATION

City	Chairman	Address
Alamo	James B. Nance	Alamo
Alcoa	O.W. Bromfiel	Alcoa
Athens	Mrs. Henry Boyd	Fairview Ave., Athens
Atwood	W.G. Bellew	Atwood
Bells	G.T. Lewis	Bells
Bristol	Mrs. Amelia Slack Copenhaver	1158 Holston Ave., Bristol
Brownsville	J.W. Veirs	Brownsville
Chattanooga	Frank H. Trotter	Municipal Bldg., Chattanooga
Clarksville	Roy Collier	Clarksville
Cleveland	Thos. J. Knox	1153 Ocoee St., Cleveland
Clinton	R.A. Smith, Jr.	Clinton, Tenn.
Covington	Alison Simonton	532 South Main, Covington
Crockett Mills	A.E. Harber	Friendship, Route 1
Dayton	Ben Purser	Dayton
Dyersburg	O.B. Locklear	Dyersburg
Elizabethton	Kirk Lumsden	Elizabethton
Etowah	Helen S. James	N. McCroskey Highway, Etowah
Fayettefille	Robert H. Dryden	Fayetteville
Franklin	H.E. Johnston	Franklin
Friendship	M.V. Williams, Jr.	Friendship
Gadsden	Joe Bill Williams	Gadsden
Greeneville	Dr. J.C. McGuffin	Greenville
Harriman	C.H. Stevens	Harriman
Hollow Rock-Bruceton	W.E. Brewer	Bruceton
Huntington	T. Leon Chandler	Huntingdon
Jackson	Chester L. Parham	City Hall, Jackson
Johnson City	Gerald Goode	706 W. Maple St., Johnson City
Kingsport	E.M. Reed	Tenn. Eastman Corp., Kingsport
Knoxville	Wallace Frazier	Mosier Furniture Co,, Knoxville
Lebanon	H.M. Byars	Lebanon
Lenoir City	Guy F. Tallent	Lenoir City
Lexington	J.T. Stewart	Lexington
McKenzie	John Padgett	McKenzie
McMinnville	C.L. Bandy	McMinnville
Manchester	Milton Jones	Manchester
Maryville	Stanley B. Shields	Creekwood Road, Maryville
Maury City	Ewell Earnheart	Maury City
Memphis	Milton Bowers	317 Poplar Avenue, Memphis
Morristown	C.E. Kiser	Crescent Ave., Morristown
Murfreesboro	J.W. Fletcher, Jr.	Murfreesboro
Nashville	Maiden Dishner	4913 Idaho Ave., Nashville 9
Newbern	S. Haskins Ridens	Newbern
Newport	W.V. Calfee	Newport
Oneida	Dr. M.E. Thompson	Oneida
Paris	C.D. Trevathon	Paris
Richard City	A.E. Legg	Richard City
Rockwood	Ed Foland	Rockwood
Rogersville	Robert F. Southern	Rogersville
Shelbyville	John C. Huffman	South Brittain, Shelbyville
Sparta	Bailey Bockman	Sparta
Sweetwater	D.N. McQuiddy	Sweetwater
Trezevant	Arthur Argo, Jr.	Trezevant
Trimble	U.G. Emge, Sr.	Trimble
Tullahoma	E.B. Thoma	N. Atlantic St., Tullahoma
Union City	W.P. Burnett	Union City
Watertown	R.D. Mason	Watertown
Waverly	Mrs. Lucille Williams	Waverly

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

Tennessee Consultants (from certificate of loyalty 7/19/55

C. W. Lindsey
Joseph R. Ellis
Francis Manis
Arthur R. Graham
Joseph T. Drake
Wm H. Wesson, Jr.
W. W. ~~Bixxxx~~ Gibson
Louis E. Dotson
Lee L. Campbell

Sept., 1957

BOARD OF THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

East Tennessee

Mr. F. Woods Beckman	5908 Magazine Rd., Knoxville 20	
Dr. James A. Colston	1605 Exeter St., N.W., Knoxville	
Mr. Herman Daves	1805 Brandau St., Knoxville	
Rev. William A. Dennis	32 Maude St., Chattanooga	
Mr. Galen Martin	BOT 887 ~~Unitarian Service Committee~~, Knoxville	
Mr. Neil McDade	910 Avon Place, Chattanooga	
Mr. Clarence B. Robinson	1909 East Fifth Street, Chattanooga	

Middle Tennessee

Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald	Belle Meade Park	Nashville	
Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr.	1713 18th Ave. N.	"	
Mr. Dan May	425 Chestnut Street	"	
Mrs. John T. McCall	3728 West End Ave.	"	Cy 2-2083
Dr. A. C. Miller	4500 Harpeth Hills Dr.		
Dr. Hugh Morgan	15 White Bridge Rd.,	"	Cy 2-3669
Mr. Matthew Lynch	~~121 3rd Ave. N.~~ 939 church St.		
Dr. William Nicholls	2900 Westmoreland Dr.	"	Cy 2-6945
Mr. Walter Sharp	Vanderbilt Univ.	"	Al 4-5611, Sta. 441
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith	328 22nd Ave. N.	"	Al 5-8757; Cy 8-3771
Mrs. James M. Todd	1489 Clairmont Pl.	"	Cy 2-0270
Mrs. Matthew Walker	Windover Dr.		Ch 2-2042

West Tennessee

Mrs. Alberta Boartfield	4835 Avondale Rd., Memphis
Dr. Edward E. Brewster	997 Elizabeth Lane, Memphis
Mr. Lucius E. Burch, Jr.	128 N. Court Ave. Court Square Bldg. Memphis
~~Dr. Paul Garness~~ resigned 12/57	~~Bellevue at Linden Ave., Memphis~~
Mr. Earl A. Crowder	3538 Shirlwood, Memphis
Rev. J. A. McDaniel	546 Beale St., Memphis
Mrs. Ann H. Rickey	822 Charles Place, Memphis
Rev. Charles Mickle	764 Walker Ave., Memphis

OFFICERS OF THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

December, 1957

Dr. A. C. Miller, President	4500 Harpeth Hills Drive, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Vice-President	32 Maude Street, Chattanooga
Rev. J. A. McDaniel, "	546 Beale Street, Memphis
Dr. Hugh J. Morgan "	15 White Bridge Road, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Secretary	Windover Drive, Nashville
Mr. Walter Sharp, Treasurer	Dept. of Fine Arts, Vanderbilt U., Nashville

Mrs. Virginia Grantham, Office Secretary 1900 Blair Blvd., Nashville

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Board of Directors

December 1957

Dr. A. C. Miller
Chairman
4500 Harpeth Hills Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Rev. William A. Dennis
Vice President
32 Maude Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Rev. J. A. McDaniel
Vice President
546 Beale Street
Memphis, Tennessee

Dr. Hugh Morgan
Vice President
15 White Ridge Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Matthew Walker
Secretary
Windover Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Walter Sharp
Treasurer
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Virginia Grantham
Office Secretary
1900 Blair Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Mrs. Alberta Boartfield
4835 Avondale Road
Memphis, Tennessee

Dr. Edward E. Brewster
997 Elizabeth Lane
Memphis, Tennessee

Mr. Lucius E. Burch, Jr.
128 N. Court Avenue
Court Square Building
Memphis, Tennessee

Dr. James A. Colston
1605 Exeter Street, N.W.
Knoxville
Tennessee

Mr. Earl A. Crowder
3538 Shirlwood
Memphis
Tennessee

Mr. Herman Daves
1805 Brandau Street
Knoxville
Tennessee

Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald
Belle Meade Park
Nashville
Tennessee

Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr.
1713 Eighteenth Avenue, N.
Nashville
Tennessee

Mr. Matthew Lynch
939 Church Street
Nashville
Tennessee

Mrs. John T. McCall
3728 West End Avenue
Nashville
Tennessee

Mr. Neil McDade
910 Avon Place
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mr. Galen Martin
Box 887
Knoxville, Tennessee

Mr. Dan May
425 Chestnut Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Rev. Charles Mickle
764 Walker Avenue
Memphis
Tennessee

Dr. William Nicholls
2900 Westmoreland Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Ann H. Rickey
822 Charles Place
Memphis, Tennessee

Mr. Clarence B. Robinson
1909 East Fifth Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
328 Twenty-second Avenue N.
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. James M. Todd
1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Paul Rilling
March 24, 1960

Miss Ellen Correll, 692 Poplar Ave., Memphis. Is on the staff of St. Mary's Cathedral (Episcopal). She is experienced and skillful in relating herself helpfully to all kinds and conditions of men. Has been a leader in race relations for a long time and more recently in the Inter-denominational Council of Churches. Miss Correll likes to think of herself as holding the line until Memphis business men (white) of appropriate attitudes, can be persuaded to accept membership on the Council.

3. We inclose list of newly elected officers and Board members, with addresses. Officers are elected annually.

Chairmen of Affiliated Groups:

Nashville Community Relations Council, Geo. Barrett, 315 Rosebank Ave., Nashville

Memphis Committee on Community Relations, Dr. Paul Tudor Jones, 2297 Court Ave., newly appointed. Mr. Lucius E. Burch, Jr., 128 North Court Ave., was previous President. This group has assumed responsibility for maintaining order, if and when changes come. I judge that they are being useful now.

Memphis members of the Tennessee Council are now in the process of setting up an organization dedicated to action now for improved race relations. Rev. John Chas. Mickle is Convener, 762 Walker Ave., Memphis.

In Chattanooga, the leadership duties are divided between Lea James, 1003 Mayfair Ave., Mr. and Mrs. Seamour Shavin, 334 N. Crest Road, and Mrs. F. R. Muhleman, 871 McCallie Ave.

In Knoxville, Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, 807 North Fifth Ave. N.E., is President of the Knoxville Area Council on Human Relations. There is some intention of organizing a wider group.

In Oakridge, the President is Mrs. Robert Peelle, 409 West Vanderbilt.

Sincerely,

Louise Young

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:kb

3/3/61

Chattanooga:

Rev. Major Jones
607 Dodson Avenue
Phone: Madison 2-8461

OFFICERS

The Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville
President

The Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Herman H. Long, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George E. Barrett, Nashville
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
John J. Compton, Nashville
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Mrs. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Hugh J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Mrs. John A. Osoinach, Memphis
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Rev. Robert C. Palmer, Nashville
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. R. P. Richardson, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence B. Robinson, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Russell B. Sugarmon, Jr., Memphis
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

September 18, 1961

To; Paul M. Rilling

From: Katherine Jones

Re: Current Officers: Nashville Community Relations Council

President - Dr. Gideon Fryer
897 Battery Lane
Nashville, Tennessee

Vice President - Dr. Vivian W. Henderson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Recording Secretary - Mrs. Nelson Fuson
1815 Morena Street
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Corresponding Secretary - Mrs. Burton Pogell
2817 Blair Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee

Treasurer - Mrs. Stephen J. Wright
1803 Morena Street
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Katherine Jones

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

October 2, 1961

Report of the Nominating Committee for 1961-62

The Nominating Committee presents the following slate of officers and Board members for election at the 1961 Annual Meeting in Nashville, October 27 and 28:

FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS (elected by membership)

Term Ending in 1964

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Rev. William G. Brockman, Chattanooga
Mrs. W. B. Dunham, Memphis
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
Miss Leah James, Chattanooga
Mrs. Richard Metcalfe, Cookeville
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis

Term Ending in 1963

Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge - to fill unexpired term
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville - appointed in April 1961 by Board
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville - appointed in April 1961 by Board

Term Ending in 1962

Miss Louise Young, Nashville, appointed in October 1960 by Board

FOR NOMINATING COMMITTEE (elected by membership)

John J. Compton, Nashville
Miss Claire Andrea, Chattanooga
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis

* *

FOR OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL (elected by the Board)

President: George Barrett, Nashville
Vice Presidents: Mrs. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Rev. Major Jones, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville
Secretary: Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Treasurer: John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville

Respectfully submitted,
NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Robert Peelle, Chairman
Rev. W. T. Crutcher
Rev. Will Campbell
Eugene Cox
Rev. Arnold Slater

60-61

Local Groups

Memphis Chapter	The Rev. Eugene Luening, Chairman 4443 Sequoia Memphis, Tennessee
Chattanooga	The Rev. Arnold Slater, Chairman 1800 Crestwood Drive Chattanooga, Tennessee
Nashville	George Barrett, Chairman 216-3rd Avenue North Nashville, Tennessee
Knoxville	Charles L. Cleland, Chairman Box 1011 Knoxville, Tennessee
Oak Ridge	Mrs. Robert W. Peelle 409 West Vanderbilt Oak Ridge, Tennessee

60-61

I. Current Membership 460

Local Groups: Member Chapter of Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Nashville Community Relations Conference
Chattanooga Community Relations Conference
Oak Ridge Community Relations Council
Knoxville Area Human Relations Conference

II. Program Success

A. Orderly, non-violent desegregation of public schools in Knoxville and Knox County, and Davidson County (Nashville) Schools. The latter took place on January 23, but preparatory work was done in 1960. Desegregation of University of Tennessee at all levels.

B. Settling of sit-ins and opening of lunch counters in Nashville and Knoxville. The open meeting in Nashville attended by 500 was especially successful.

C. General "fringe benefits" such as desegregation of libraries, museums, zoo etc. in Memphis, and 22 museums and art gallaries in Nashville area.

D. Founding of Memphis Chapter. State meeting in Knoxville. Level of program and participation.

Problems

Determination of strategy for:

1. Council's keeping in touch with entire community as we move toward broadened participation.
2. Break through from traditional support almost entirely from college and church related groups.
3. Stabilization of financial support.

III. The Rev. James D. Glasse, President
Divinity School
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

Officers

The Rev. John Charles Mickle
762 Walker Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

Herman H. Long
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

James Stokely
405 Clifton Heights
Newport, Tennessee

Mrs. John C. Hull
1616-17th Avenue North
Nashville 8, Tennessee

John H. Cheek, Jr.
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1961 - 62

OFFICERS

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President
Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary
John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

Vice-Presidents
Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville
The Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga
Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis

BOARD MEMBERS

TERM ENDING 1962

Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
John J. Compton, Nashville
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Hugh J. Morgan, M. D., Nashville
Mrs. John C. Osoinach, Memphis,
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Dup - Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Mrs. Margaret Valiant, Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Harold D. West, M. D., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TERM ENDING 1963

Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Dup - Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Herman H. Long, Nashville

TERM ENDING 1964

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Rev. William G. Brockman, Chattanooga
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
Miss Leah James, Chattanooga
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge

Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

John J. Compton, Nashville
Miss Clare Andreae, Chattanooga
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Nashville, Tennessee

OFFICERS:

President: Rev. James D. Glasse, 3511 Woodmont Lane, Nashville
Secretary: Mrs. John C. Hull, 1616-17th Ave. North, Nashville
Treasurer; John H. Cheek, Jr., Vanderbilt University, Nashville.
Vice Presidents:
Rev. John Chas. Mickle, 762 Walker Ave., Memphis
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Bellemeade Park, Nashville
James Stokely, 405 Clifton Heights, Newport

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Term Ending 1961

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, 807 North Fifth Ave., N.E., Knoxville
Edward E. Brewster, 997 Elizabeth Lane, Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 303 E. Baltimore St., Jackson
James A. Colston, 1605 Ester St., N.W., Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis, 136½ South Second St.
Herman Daves, Knoxville, 1805 Brandau St.
Mrs. Robt. Harwell, Rolling River Farm, Route 5
Mrs. Chas. S. Johnson, 915 - 18th Ave. North, Nashville
Dan May, 3427 Woodmont, Nashville
Rev. Robert C. Palmer, 2123 Fairfax Ave., Nashville
Dr. Hollis Price, Lemoyne College, Memphis
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, 409 West Vanderbilt, Oak Ridge, Tenn.
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga, 51 West 25th St.
Clarence B. Robinson, 1909 East Fifth St., Chattanooga
Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville, 824 Tusculm Blvd.
Clifford Seeber, 615 ½ Market St., S.W., Knoxville
Robt. J. Warner, Jr., Nashville Trust Bldg., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, 1255 Poplar Avenue, Memphis

Term Ending 1962

Lucius E. Burch, Jr., 128 North Court Ave., Court Square Bldg., Memphis
Miss Ellen Correll, 692 Poplar Ave., Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, 1427 Main Ave. S.E., Knoxville
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, 6211 Gardendale Drive, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, 3443 Hampton, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson, Lane College
Dr. Herman H. Long, Fisk University, Nashville
Neil McDade, Box 831, Chattannoga
Hugh J. Morgan, M. D., Nashville, 15 White Bridge Road
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, 3708 Whitland Ave., Nashville
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge, 191 Outer Drive, Oak Ridge
Walter Sharp, Box 1630, Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville
Seymour Shavin, 334 North Crest Road, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, 5015 Harding Road, Nashville
Russell B. Sugarmon, Jr., 588 Vance Ave., Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, 3709 Mayfield Drive, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, 1709 Windover Drive, Nashville
Harold D. West, M. D., Meharry Medical College, Nashville

Board of Directors (continued):

TERM ENDING 1963

George E. Barrett, 315 Rosebank Ave., Nashville
Rev. Will D. Campbell, P.O. Box 1083, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis, 3580 Watauga Ave.
Maclin P. Davis, 806 16th Ave. No., Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga, 32 Maude St.
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., 1713-18th Ave. North, Nashville
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, 731 Hasting St., Memphis
Galen Martin, Box 887, Knoxville
Mrs. John T. McCall, 3728 West End Ave., Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville, 2900 Westmoreland Drive
Rev. S. A. Owen, 761 Walker Ave., Memphis
Rev. R. P. Richardson, 1951 Lyndale, Memphis
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport, Tenn.
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, 319-8th Avenue No., Nashville
Neal Spahr, 916 South 17th St., Knoxville
Dr. Roscoe Strickland, Jr., 219 East Clark Blvd., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, 1489 Clairmont Place, Nashville

******

Viewed from the economic angle, the area of

human relations is the single most important factor in the growth and development of Tennessee. The ability of its people to work and play in harmony, to negotiate differences in a calm and orderly manner, and to constructively plan together for the future cannot be valued too highly.

Tennessee needs the wisest possible use of its monies and human talents. It can ill afford to waste its substance on strife and discord. The price paid for misunderstandings among its citizens is very high.

CONSIDER the potential value of new industry, expanded consumer markets, fuller employment, more advanced technology . . .

Industrial development people say turmoil frightens away new industry. Violence hurts! People aren't going to come where there is trouble. Labor violence, criminal violence, racial violence, all hurt.

In one southern city retailers reported a $750,000 weekly loss during a time of upheaval. In another, business income fell off 30 per cent.

Fuller employment means more buying power. Because of discrimination many bright and well-educated young people are migrating, leaving unfilled jobs for which they could qualify. On the other hand, the vast residue of the unemployed need retraining to be useable to business and industry.

CONSIDER the tax monies spent on police and jail costs, court battles and legal fees . . .

The total amount of the public outlay for jail expenses, police overtime pay, costly court trials, and attorney fees would be shocking if the true figure were known.

CONSIDER our losses in education . . .

Recruitment of qualified faculty and students is difficult in a disturbed community. Research grants go largely to institutions whose admission policies are not restricted by race, color or creed. Investors in the school bond market are often diverted by unpleasant community events. The estimated value of one burned school building was well over $1,000,000.

The price of bad human relations is too high. Tennessee cannot afford the path of conflict, with the losses of manpower and money that are the sure result of such conflict.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is committed to the belief that Tennessee's best interest is served when *all* her citizens share responsibility and opportunity. The Council is concerned for the welfare of *all* people, and is particularly effective in areas where communication has broken down between opposing factions.

The Council solicits YOUR support with your prestige, your energy and your money. It is a voluntary, nonpolitical, state-wide organization of Tennesseans of all races and faiths, living in cities and small communities engaging in all kinds of occupations. There are active membership groups in Memphis, Nashville, Bristol, Oak Ridge, Jackson, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Lauderdale County, Lafayette County, Coffee County, and Wilson County, and individual members in many other communities. Membership is open to all persons who subscribe to its objectives, which are:

1. To serve as a rallying point for persons who strive for intelligence, tolerance, and fair play in race relations.

2. To encourage and support individuals, organizations and government agencies seeking the orderly carrying out of laws and court decisions.

3. To foster an environment in which citizens may live together in decency and dignity free from discriminatory practices.

Tenn. Publications

You are cordially invited to join the

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Ave., So.
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Name _____

Address _____

City and State _____

ZIP Code _____

Annual Membership	$ 5.00
Joint Membership (husband and wife)	7.00
Contributing Membership	25.00
Sustaining Membership	100.00 (and up)
Student Membership	2.00

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is an incorporated, non-profit, non-political, tax exempt organization deriving its financial support from individual and organization membership dues, contributions and grants (Gifts are tax deductible).

OFFICERS

Mrs. Martha Ragland, Nashville ..... President
Lewis S. Sinclair, Knoxville ..... Vice-President
Dr. Vasco Smith, Memphis ..... Vice-President
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge ..... Secretary
Dr. G. J. Tarleton, Jr., Nashville ..... Treasurer

BOARD MEMBERS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Memphis
George Barrett, Nashville
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Carl Carson, Memphis
David Caywood, Memphis
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
Wilkes Coffey, Jr., Murfreesboro
John J. Compton, Nashville
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Mrs. Garland P. Fisher, Bristol
James S. Gilliland, Memphis
Rev. James Glasse, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Vivian W. Henderson, Nashville
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Mrs. G. W. Stanley Ish, Jr., Memphis
Clayton James, Murfreesboro
Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga
Mrs. Eugene S. Kilgore, Johnson City
Hunter Lane, Jr., Memphis
Mrs. Philip Livingston, Chattanooga
Matthew Lynch, Nashville
M. D. Merriwether, Jackson
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Rilla Moran, Nashville
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga
Dr. William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Mrs. R. D. Present, Knoxville
J. R. Rutter, Knoxville
Horace Raper, Cookeville
Ewell Reagin, Knoville
Mrs. Earl L. Sasser, Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Brentwood
Rev. Kelly M. Smith, Nashville
Mrs. Phillip C. Sottong, Signal Mountain
Mrs. Lee Spaulding, Tullahoma
Roscoe Strickland, Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Miss Martelle Trigg, Memphis
Rev. Dogan W. Williams, Bristol
William R. Willis, Jr., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

Economic Stability Pamphlet Series No. 1

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
1106 19th Ave. South
Nashville, Tennessee

3

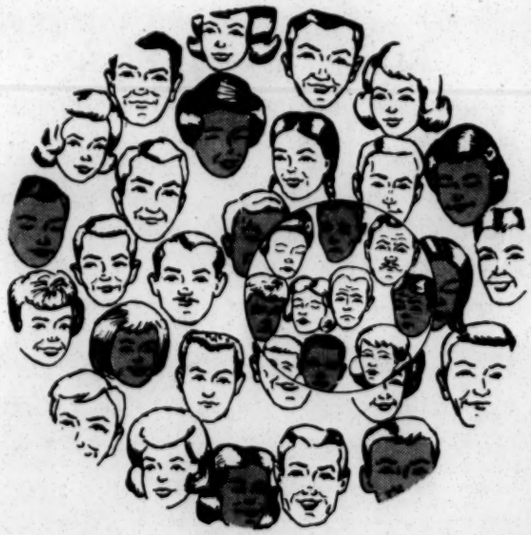
October, 1965

A small tight circle of suspicion and fear can stifle economic progress anywhere, HOWEVER

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BELIEVES . . .

Hard work and understanding for our fellow human beings can draw a bigger circle that takes all in.



And sets a climate where people are happy and prosperous and business flourishes.

(A,

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville
President
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary
John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

Vice-Presidents
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TERM ENDING 1961

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
Dan May, Nashville
Rev. Robert C. Palmer, Nashville
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence B. Robinson, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis

TERM ENDING 1962

Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Hugh J. Morgan, M. D., Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Russell B. Sugarmon, Jr., Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Harold D. West, M. D., Nashville

TERM ENDING 1963

George E. Barrett, Nashville
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Rev. R. P. Richardson, Memphis
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville

FEBRUARY 17, 1960

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Nashville, Tennessee

OFFICERS:

President: Rev. James D. Glasse, 3511 Woodmont Lane, Nashville
Secretary: Mrs. John C. Hull, 1616-17th Ave. North, Nashville
Treasurer; John H. Cheek, Jr., Vanderbilt University, Nashville.
Vice Presidents:
Rev. John Chas. Mickle, 762 Walker Ave., Memphis
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Bellemeade Park, Nashville
James Stokely, 405 Clifton Heights, Newport

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Term Ending 1961

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, 807 North Fifth Ave., N.E., Knoxville
Edward E. Brewster, 997 Elizabeth Lane, Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 303 E. Baltimore St., Jackson
James A. Colston, 1605 Ester St., N.W., Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis, 136½ South Second St.
Herman Daves, Knoxville, 1805 Brandau St.
Mrs. Robt. Harwell, Rolling River Farm, Route 5
Mrs. Chas. S. Johnson, 915 - 18th Ave. North, Nashville
Dan May, 3427 Woodmont, Nashville
Rev. Robert C. Palmer, 2123 Fairfax Ave., Nashville
Dr. Hollis Price, Lemoyne College, Memphis
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, 409 West Vanderbilt, Oak Ridge, Tenn.
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga, 51 West 25th St.
Clarence B. Robinson, 1909 East Fifth St., Chattanooga
Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville, 824 Tusculm Blvd.
Clifford Seeber, 615 ½ Market St., S.W., Knoxville
Robt. J. Warner, Jr., Nashville Trust Bldg., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, 1255 Poplar Avenue, Memphis

Term Ending 1962

Lucius E. Burch, Jr., 128 North Court Ave., Court Square Bldg., Memphis
Miss Ellen Correll, 692 Poplar Ave., Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, 1427 Main Ave. S.E., Knoxville
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, 6211 Gardendale Drive, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, 3443 Hampton, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson, Lane College
Dr. Herman H. Long, Fisk University, Nashville
Neil McDade, Box 831, Chattannoga
Hugh J. Morgan, M. D., Nashville, 15 White Bridge Road
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, 3708 Whitland Ave., Nashville
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge, 191 Outer Drive, Oak Ridge
Walter Sharp, Box 1630, Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville
Seamour Shavin, 334 North Crest Road, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, 5015 Harding Road, Nashville
Russell B. Sugarmon, Jr., 588 Vance Ave., Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, 3709 Mayfield Drive, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, 1709 Windover Drive, Nashville
Harold D. West, M. D., Meharry Medical College, Nashville

Board of Directors (continued):

TERM ENDING 1963

George E. Barrett, 315 Rosebank Ave., Nashville
Rev. Will D. Campbell, P.O. Box 1083, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis, 3580 Watauga Ave.
Maclin P. Davis, 806 16th Ave. No., Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga, 32 Maude St.
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., 1713-18th Ave. North, Nashville
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, 731 Hasting St., Memphis
Galen Martin, Box 887, Knoxville
Mrs. John T. McCall, 3728 West End Ave., Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville, 2900 Westmoreland Drive
Rev. S. A. Owen, 761 Walker Ave., Memphis
Rev. R. P. Richardson, 1951 Lyndale, Memphis
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport, Tenn.
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, 319-8th Avenue No., Nashville
Neal Spahr, 916 South 17th St., Knoxville
Dr. Roscoe Strickland, Jr., 219 East Clark Blvd., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, 1489 Clairmont Place, Nashville

******

New Directors (as of July, 1960)
Mrs. Stanley Isaac, Memphis
Dr. John Compton, Nashville
Mrs. John Gregory, Chatt.

Tenn. - LISTS

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

1106 19th AVENUE, SOUTH • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568

PRESIDENT
MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND
VICE-PRESIDENTS
WILLIAM G. POLLARD
LEWIS S. SINCLAIR
VASCO SMITH
SECRETARY
MISS KATHERINE JONES
TREASURER
G. J. TARLETON, JR.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
BAXTON BRYANT
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
HARRY WIERSEMA, JR.
RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

August 11, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is the list of board members of TCHR which you requested in your memorandum of June 27. I am sorry "our convenience" took so long.

Those names marked with an asterisk are presidents of local chapters or persons we normally contact in their particular location. In addition to those so noted, we often contact Mr. Al Rawls, c/o Rawls Funeral Home, Brownsville, Tennessee, 38012, for Haywood County, and Mrs. John Bommer, 800 Rose, Covington, Tennessee, 38019, for Tipton County.

Please let us know if you need additional names and addresses. Next time we will try not to be so slow.

Sincerely,

Juanita

Mrs. H. Elliott Wright

jw

Enclosure

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. RAY ALLEN, MEMPHIS
GEORGE BARRETT, NASHVILLE
WILL CAMPBELL, MT. JULIET
CARL CARSON, MEMPHIS
DAVID CAYWOOD, MEMPHIS
MRS. FRANCES COE, MEMPHIS
WILKES COFFEY, JR., MURFREESBORO
JOHN COMPTON, NASHVILLE
W. T. CRUTCHER, KNOXVILLE
MACLIN DAVIS, NASHVILLE
MRS. GARLAND P. FISHER, BRISTOL
JAMES S. GILLILAND, MEMPHIS
JAMES D. GLASSE, NASHVILLE
LEROY GRAF, KNOXVILLE
JAMES GREGORY, EADS
W. D. HAWKINS, JR., NASHVILLE
MRS. W. B. HEMBREE, KNOXVILLE
MRS. JOHN C. HULL, NASHVILLE
MRS. G. W. STANLEY ISH, MEMPHIS
CLAYTON JAMES, MURFREESBORO
MAJOR JONES, CHATTANOOGA
MRS. EUGENE S. KILGORE, JOHNSON CITY
HUNTER LANE, JR., MEMPHIS
MRS. PHILLIP H. LIVINGSTON, CHATTANOOGA
MATT LYNCH, NASHVILLE
M. D. MERRIWETHER, JACKSON
JOHN C. MICKLE, MEMPHIS
LEVI MOORE, RIPLEY
MRS. RILLA MORAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. HUGH MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
E. E. PITTS, CHATTANOOGA
ALBERT PORTER, JACKSON
DAN POWELL, MEMPHIS
MRS. R. D. PRESENT, KNOXVILLE
HORACE W. RAPER, COOKEVILLE
J. R. RUTTER, KNOXVILLE
MRS. EARL SASSER, NASHVILLE
MRS. BERNARD SCHWEID, NASHVILLE
CLIFFORD SEEBER, KNOXVILLE
WALTER SHARP, BRENTWOOD
LOU SILBERMAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. ERNEST SILVER, OAK RIDGE
KELLY MILLER SMITH, NASHVILLE
MRS. PHILLIP SOTTONG, SIGNAL MOUNTAIN
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
WHITWORTH STOKES, NASHVILLE
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, JR., MURFREESBORO
MRS. JAMES M. TODD, NASHVILLE
MISS MARTELLE TRIGG, MEMPHIS
DOGAN WILLIAMS, BRISTOL
CHARLES WINTERS, SEWANEE
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE
C. E. YOUNG, LEBANON

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Board Members
August 11, 1966

President
Mrs. Martha Ragland
3821 Abbott Martin Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37215

Vice Presidents
Dr. William G. Pollard
191 Outer Drive
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Mr. Lewis S. Sinclair
1721 Saxton Street
Knoxville, Tennessee 37915

Dr. Vasco Smith
1189 Englewood
Memphis, Tennessee 38106

Secretary

Miss Katherine Jones
3610 Brighton Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37205

Treasurer
Dr. G.J. Tarleton, Jr.
1714 Windover Drive
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Mrs. Ray Allen
359 North McLean
Memphis, Tennessee 38104

Mr. George Barrett
618 Stahlman Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

Mr. Will Campbell
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Mr. Carl Carson
Carl Carson Company, Inc.
788 South Main
Memphis, Tennessee 38106

Mr. David Caywood
128 North Court
Memphis, Tennessee 38103

Mrs. Lawrence Coe

3580 Watauga Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee 38111

Mr. Wilkes Coffey, Jr.
103 North Spring Street
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37131

Mr. John Compton
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Rev. W. T. Crutcher
2459 Brooks Street
Knoxville, Tennessee 37915

Mr. Maclin Davis
709 Westview Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37205

Mrs. Garland P. Fisher
822 Park Street
Bristol, Tennessee 37622

Mr. James S. Gilliland
1325 Commerce Title Building
Memphis, Tennessee 38103

Rev. James D. Glasse
3511 Woodmont Lane
Nashville, Tennessee 37215

Dr. LeRoy Graf
Little Switzerland Road
Route #10
Knoxville, Tennessee 37920

Mr. James Gregory
Route 1, Highway 64
Eads, Tennessee 38028'

Mr. W.D. Hawkins, Jr.
1713 - 18th Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee 37208

Mrs. W.B. Hembree
1417 Clinch Avenue, SW
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Mrs. John C. Hull
1616 - 17th Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee 37208

Mrs. G.W. Stanley Ish, Jr.
1483 South Parkway East
Memphis, Tennessee 38106

Mr. Clayton James
1501 Memorial Boulevard
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130

Rev. Major Jones
3709 Rogers Road
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37411

Mrs. Eugene S. Kilgore
1505 East Watauga Avenue
Johnson City, Tennessee 37601

Mr. Hunter Lane, Jr.
Commerce Title Building
Memphis, Tennessee 38103

Mrs. Phillip H. Livingston
1718 Minnedahda Road
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37405

Mr. Matt Lynch
Tennessee State Labor Council
266 Capitol Boulevard, Room 205
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

Mr. M.D. Merriwether
808 Hayes Avenue
Jackson, Tennessee 38301

Rev. John C. Mickle
764 Walker Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee 38126

Mr. Levi Moore
163 East End
Ripley, Tennessee 38063

Mrs. Rilla Moran
2004 - 20th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Mrs. Hugh Morgan
3415 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Mrs. Fred Muhleman
3011 Rivermont Road
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37415

Mr. E.E. Pitts
900 Line
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37409

Mr. Albert Porter
400 Laconte Street
Jackson, Tennessee 38301

Mr. Dan Powell

5298 Revere Road
Memphis, Tennessee 38117

Mrs. R.D. Present
21 Circle Hill Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee 37917

Dr. Horace W. Raper
596 Hillwood Circle
Cookeville, Tennessee 38501

Mr. J.R. Rutter
3512 Plumwood Road
Knoxville, Tennessee 37921

Mrs. Earl Sasser
1041 - 31st Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee 37209

Mrs. Bernard Schweid
3902 Wayland Drive
Nashville, Tennessee 37215

Mr. Clifford Seeber
509 Forest Hill Boulevard
Knoxville, Tennessee 37919

Mr. Walter Sharp
Beechcreek Road
Brentwood, Tennessee 37027

Dr. Lou Silberman
The Divinity School
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Mrs. Ernest Silver
107 Lehigh Lane
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
1229 Caldwell Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Mrs. Phillip Sottong
Wilsons Avenue
Signal Mountain, Tennessee 37377

Mrs. Lee Spaulding
105 Rosebud Lane
Tullahoma, Tennessee 37388

Mr. Whitworth Stokes
618 Stahlman Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

Dr. Roscoe Stricklane, Jr.
219 East Clark Boulevard
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130

Mrs. James M. Todd

1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tennessee 37215

Miss Martelle Trigg
1738 Glenview Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee 38106

Rev. Dogan Williams
427 Scott Street
Bristol, Tennessee 37622

Rev. Charles Winters
University of the South
Sewanee, Tennessee 37375

Miss Louise Young
617 Park Manor Apartments
115 Woodmont Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee 37205

Rev. C.E. Young
202 East Market Street
Lebanon, Tennessee 37087

SRC AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Mr. F. Woods Beckman - Chairman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville

Rev. J. A. McDaniel - Vice-Chairman
546 Beale Street
Memphis

Mr. Joseph J. Ray - Treasurer
2903 Westmoreland Drive
Nashville

Mr. Haskell Miller - Vice-Chairman
4517 Alabama Ave.
Chattanooga 9

Mrs. Elsie Lewis - Secretary
1724 14th Ave., N.
Nashville

Mr. Clarence L. Hughes - Office Manager
Room 420, Jackson Building
Cherry & 7th Sts.
Chattanooga

Mr. James A. Colston
(President, Knoxville College)
1605 Exter Street, N. W.
Knoxville

Mr. Herman Daves
1805 Brandau St.
Knoxville

Mr. Clarence B. Robinson
(Principal, Public School)
414 N. Greenwood Ave.
Chattanooga

Mr. Stanton E. Smith
(A. F. L.)
223 Morningside Dr.
Chattanooga 4

Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr.
1713 18th Ave., N.
Nashville

Mr. Matthew Lynch
(CIO)
121 Third Ave., N.
Nashville

Mr. Dan May
(Businessman)
425 Chestnut St.
Nashville

Mr. Walter Sharp
Vanderbilt University
Nashville

Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
328 22nd Ave., N.
Nashville

Mrs. James M. Todd
1489 Clairmont Pl.
Nashville

Mrs. C. D. Beartfield
4835 Avondale Rd.
Memphis

Dr. Edward E. Brewster
997 Elizabeth Lane
Memphis

Mr. Lucius E. Burch, Jr.
128 N. Court Ave.
Court Square Bldg.
Memphis

Dr. Paul Carnes
Bellevue at Linden Ave.
Memphis

Mr. Earl A. Crowder
3538 Shirlwood
Memphis

(continued)

Mrs. Albert Rickey
822 Charles Pl.
Memphis

Rev. Charles Mickle
764 Walker Ave.
Memphis

CONSULTANTS

Dr. Gideon Frye
Tenn. School of Social Work
412 21st Ave., South
Nashville

Mr. Wilson Lindsey
129 Athens Rd.
Oak Ridge

Mr. Sebastian Tine
3612 Central Ave.
Nashville

Mr. Joseph R. Ellis
126 W. Bryn Mawr Cr.
Oak Ridge

Mr. Louis Dotson
Route 1, Box 283
Lenoir City

Dr. W. B. Jones, Jr.
303 Ayres Hall
Univ. of Tenn.
Knoxville

Mr. Francis Manis
School of Social Work
Univ. of Tenn.
Knoxville

Dr. Joseph T. Drake
Department of Sociology
Univ. of Tenn.
Knoxville

eab/
10/6/55

TENNESSEE

Mr. Francis Manis (Teacher)
830 East Long Road
Alcoa, Tennessee

Bethlehem Community House
1401 College Street
Chattanooga

Mr. Clarence Hughes (Univ. student)
2728 Fourth Avenue
Chattanooga

Mr. George F. Hull (Fellow)
Photographer, CHATTANOOGA TIMES
Chattanooga

Mr. John S. Martin, ILGWU
1024 Hamilton National Bank Bldg.
Chattanooga

Mr. Haskell Miller
University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga

Mr. A. Bartow Strang
Hamilton National Bank Bldg.
Chattanooga

Miss Frances Tierman
712 Belvoir Avenue
Chattanooga

Mrs. Hattye W. Mosby
1026 Main Street
Clarksville

*Mr. & Mrs. Moses Cantor
Piney Grove Park
Box 631
Johnson City

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville

Mr. J. H. Daves
315 Old Post Office - TVA
Knoxville

*Rev. Richard Henry
Tennessee Valley Unitarian Church
P. O. Box 543
Knoxville

Mr. Arthur W. Jones
Candon Road, Route 3
Knoxville

*Mrs. John Krutilla
1616 Clinch Avenue
Knoxville

Mrs. W. J. Moulder
3100 Orlando Street
Knoxville

Rev. C. P. Murray (Christopher)
413 Commerce Avenue
Knoxville 16

Mr. J. W. Person
709 East Jacksonville
Knoxville

Mr. Clifford Seeber
701 Forrest Heights
Knoxville

Mrs. B. R. Stout
1811 Riverside Drive
Knoxville

Virginia & Jack Wilcox
1816 Lake Avenue
Knoxville

Miss Mary Williams
2511 Sherrod Road
Knoxville

Mr. & Mrs. Charles McD. Puckette
216 Fairy Trail
Lookout Mountain

*Mrs. Arthur A. Jasperson
Madison College
Tennessee

Mr. Peter Cooper
807 Walker Avenue
Memphis

Mr. W. A. Copeland
136½ South Second Street
Memphis

Girl Scouts of USA
1594 Madison Avenue
Memphis 4

Mr. Ernest Hooper
LeMoyne College
Memphis

Miss Margaret C. McCulloch
858 Whitford Place
Memphis

Mr. Hollis F. Price
LeMoyne College
Memphis

Rev. J. E. Robinson
61 South Parkway West
Memphis

Mr. Howard Sims
850 McLemore Avenue
Memphis

Mr. Myles Horton
Highlander Folk School
Monteagle

Mrs. Julie Mabee
Highlander Folk School
Monteagle

Rev. J. E. Beard
414 - 8th Avenue, South
Nashville 4

Dr. H. C. Brearley
Peabody College
Nashville 4

Dr. Ina C. Brown
Scarritt College
Nashville

Miss Annie Ward Byrd
127 - 9th Avenue, North
Nashville 3,

Miss Rhoda C. Edmeston
Scarritt College
Nashville 4

Miss Edith Elmore
2817 Hillside Drive
Nashville

Mr. Merl Eppse
Tennessee A & T College
Nashville 8

Mr. & Mrs. Gideon W. Fryer
University of Tennessee
Schools of Social Work
412 - 21st Avenue, South
Nashville

Mr. Charles M. Houk
608 Sudekern Building
Hashville

Miss Elsie M. Lewis
Nashville

Mr. Z. A. Looby
419 Fourth Avenue, North
Nashville

Mr. Daniel May
Fairmont Drive
Nashville 10

MissSusan B. Riley
Peabody College
Nashville 4

Mr. & Mrs. George St. John, Jr.
Fisk University
Nashville 8

Miss Florence Teague
Box 871
Nashville 2

Dr. Harold West (Fellow)
Meharry Medical College
Nashville

Mrs. Martha W. Gerrard
329 Villanova Road
Oak Ridge

Rev. and Mrs. R. F. McGregor
102 Dixie Lane
Oak Ridge

Mrs. C. W. Sheppard
112 Vance Road
Oak Ridge

Rt. Rev. E. P. Dandridge
School of Theology
Sewanee, Tennessee

Dec 1962 File

FINANCES AND FUND RAISING

THE AUDIT

1. Why an audit?

2. What should be included?

   a statement of Income and Expenses and/or Receipts and Disbursements

   the balance sheet (see p. 2)

3. Selecting the auditor

4. Auditor's fees

5. Internal bookkeeping

   handling of contributions

   handling of membership dues

6. Quarterly Reports

MAY 01 1972 BOMB MAY 01

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

BALANCE SHEET
December 31, 1962

ASSETS

Funds toward future obligations, 1963-64:			
Cash in Bank, Citizens Trust Company - Checking		$ 57,779.30	
Cash in Bank, Citizens Trust Company - Savings		42,024.00	
Cash in Bank, First National Bank - Checking		18,701.10	
Investment in Trust Fund, Trust Company of Georgia	$ 63,232.00		
Income reinvested	2,669.90	65,901.90	
Investment in Federal Intermediate Credit Bank 3.10% Debentures due 3/4/63		40,000.00	$224,406.30
Inventory, Pamphlets		$ 1,500.00	
Office Equipment		13,766.49	
Accounts Receivable - Sale of Stock		1,924.30	17,190.79
Total Assets			$241,597.09

LIABILITIES

Due to Special Projects, 1963-64:		
Voter Education Project	$ 18,013.85	
Registration and Voting Survey	1,552.91	
Trust for Burned Churches	5,000.00	
Southern Leadership Project	40,398.31	
Special Fund for Educational Projects	4,687.42	
New Orleans Project	813.59	
Research in Student Adjustment	3,228.02	
Consultant Service Program	526.34	$ 74,220.44
Special Grants-in-Aid to State Councils on Human Relations - 1963	$ 38,493.67	
Advance Appropriations, General Operations - 1963-64	28,472.72	
Reserve Fund	65,901.90	
Obligations Outstanding	5,429.91	138,298.20
Total Liabilities		$212,518.64
Excess of Assets over Liabilities		29,078.45
Total		$241,597.09

THE BUDGET

1. Establishing the budget
   - Role of the staff
   - Role of the Executive Committee and/or Board
2. A "minimum" vs a "desired" budget
3. Keeping within the budget
4. Items to be included
   - Travel (including auto allowance and mileage)
   - Publication and distribution costs
   - Office equipment
   - Staff benefits
   - Costs for students, interns and volunteers

MINISTRY DEVELOPMENT

THE PROPOSED ANNUAL BUDGET

Salaries:		
Director	$ 9,000.00	
Assistant	6,000.00	
Secretary	4,000.00	
Benefits	[illegible]	$ 19,000.00
Office & office operation		5,000.00
Travel & related		5,000.00
Publications & mailing		5,000.00
Reserve Fund		2,000.00
TOTAL		$ 36,000.00

ANTICIPATED INCOME - LOCAL

Individual Contributions*			
100 at $100		$ 10,000.00	
100 at 50		5,000.00	
100 at 25		2,500.00	
200 at 10		[illegible]	($19,500.00)
Memberships			
3,000 at $3.00		9,000.00	($28,500.00)
Local Council Drives*		2,500.00	($31,000.00)
Institutional Members			
20 at $100	2,000		
40 at 50	2,000	4,000.00	($35,000.00)
DEFICIT			1,000.00

(*Include sub-subscriptions, friends, local fund raising occasions, annual meetings, etc.)

FUND RAISING

Membership - Dues

Solicitations from Members

Fund Raising Dinners

Use of Matching Funds

FOR MEMBERS ONLY

PLEDGES

The Pros and Cons of Pledges

Mail Solicitation

At Annual and Special Meetings

Monthly Payments

Reminder of Unpaid Pledges

DON BOWMAN STEWARDSHIP

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NON-MEMBERS

- The Silent Contributor
- The Out-of-State Friend
- Institutional Memberships
  - Churches
  - Educational and Other Associations
  - Labor
- Foundations

BOUND SEAM FOLIUM BOUND

THE USE OF COMMITTEES IN FUND-RAISING

Appropriate Areas for Committees:

- Memberships
- Institutional Memberships
- Out-of-State Friends
- Fund Raising Dinners
- Special Fund Raising Meetings, coffee hours, etc.
- Other

The Role of Staff in Fund Raising

BOUND TO STAY BOUND

January 7, 1963

MEMORANDUM

TO: Directors, State Councils on Human Relations

FROM: Paul Anthony

We would like to have an Atlanta meeting of state staffers early in the year. March 5 and 6 or February 12 and 13 have been selected as possibilities. At your earliest convenience would you please indicate which of these dates you prefer and whether or not you can attend at either or both of these times.

As soon as all replies are in we will confirm a date--or start looking for another time if neither of the above are possible.

The meeting is tentatively scheduled to run from 10:00 A.M. on the first day to 4:00 P.M. on the second. If you wish a longer meeting, we will try. I would appreciate your suggestions as to agenda and schedule.

The meeting is planned for all state level full-time paid professional staff members. Expenses will be borne by SRC.

PA:mm

Alabama Council on Human Relations, Inc.

ROOM 1224 COMER BLDG. - - BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA
PHONE AL 2-2722

Rev. Norman C. Jimerson, Executive Director

"AN ORGANIZATION TO ATTAIN, THROUGH RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PEOPLE OF ALABAMA."

January 8, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

March 5th and 6th and February 12th and 13th are convenient dates for me. Considering the expense of transportation and the fact that we meet only once a year it might be very helpful to meet for three days instead of two. However, I do not feel strongly that we would need three days.

The schedule might include built in time for informal conversations. A half hour coffee break might be utilized for each participant to corner other individuals that he would like to discuss program ideas with, including participants and members of the staff of SRC.

The agenda might include a ten minute report from eadh state on critique of program ideas attempted in the past year and program ideas developing for the coming year. It might be a good idea if we could get it accomplished to have each state write a one page or two page report directed to the other state directors to be mailed to each state before the meeting. The agenda might include a lecture on program ideas for local councils. It might be helpful if a talk was given by someone who is active on the Board of a state group and another talk on the subject of program ideas by a member of the Executive Committee of SRC.

I will write you if I have further suggestions.

Cordially,

Jim

Norman C. Jimerson (Rev.)
Executive Director

NCJ:ac

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."
—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Officers

Chairman:
HENRY G. RUARK
ROCKY MOUNT

1st Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
SALISBURY

2nd Vice-Chairman:
WILLIAM M. BOYCE, JR.
CHARLOTTE

Secretary:
MRS. CHASE H. BENSON
GREENSBORO

Treasurer:
MOSES S. BELTON
CHARLOTTE

Executive Secretary:
HARRY S. JONES
CHARLOTTE

Executive Committee

MRS. ELLEN S. ALSTON
RALEIGH

C. E. BOULWARE
DURHAM

WAYNE A. BOWERS
CHAPEL HILL

IRVING CARLYLE
WINSTON-SALEM

MRS. GUY B. DELAFIELD
GREENSBORO

CARL DOCKERY
SHELBY

JULIUS T. DOUGLAS
GREENSBORO

CARL N. EDWARDS
DURHAM

WILLIAM W. FINLATOR
RALEIGH

HARRY GOLDEN
CHARLOTTE

J. NEAL HUGHLEY
DURHAM

LUTHER W. KELLY, JR.
CHARLOTTE

EDWARD A. McDOWELL
WAKE FOREST

ROY D. McLAURIN
LAURINBURG

ROBERT A. MASSEY
FAYETTEVILLE

C. P. MORRIS
DURHAM

RUFUS P. PERRY
CHARLOTTE

EMERY L. RANN
CHARLOTTE

A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

THOMAS R. THRASHER
CHAPEL HILL

JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

January 9, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I will hold open both dates, February 12 & 13 and March 5 & 6 for a staff meeting in Atlanta, but I would prefer the February date.

Some suggestions of topics to be discussed are:

1). What do State Council directors want from the SRC?
2). What types of program does SRC want State Councils to develop?
3). What are the main areas of SRC's current program?
4). How can State Councils increase financial income?
5). What are the areas of least resistance to racial progress?

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

OFFICERS

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville

Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga

Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Rev. William G. Brockman, Chattanooga
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
John H. Compton, Nashville
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Miss Leah James, Chattanooga
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. John A. Osoinach, Memphis
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Margaret Valiant, Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

January 9, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Dot Webster and I could attend the staff meeting on February 12 and 13 or March 5 and 6. The week of February 18 I will be in East Tennessee. Otherwise, my plans from February 1 to mid-March are flexible.

We have always run short of time in these meetings. We could well use an extra day, since several of the Councils now have more than 1 staff member. I wonder about making some program divisions on subject matter, such as education, health and welfare projects as they may be related to race, voting, employment, etc.

In the past, I have frequently felt that problems in the border states were so different from the deep south, that we really had little to offer each other except for exchange of information. This may no longer be true, but it seemed that way in 1961 and 1962.

Sincerely yours,

Kay

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

January 12, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

Thank you so much for our first quarterly payment on the 1963 grant, and for sending your second copy of our third quarterly report of 1962 for our files.

I sincerely hope that you may be able to resolve any possible schedule conflict you may have with the Penn meeting February 13 through 15. I hasten to reply to your memorandum to say that the March dates are much preferable to the February ones, because I do not believe that I could possibly attend more than the first day if you schedule the State Staff conference for February 12 and 13. I don't have your memo. before me but recall your question as to a longer than two day conference. I favor at least a three or four day conference, personally.

As to the content of our program, I shall doubtless be sending you quickly jotted ideas between now and the date you set. However, I would like to say now that I think as in the past, the core of the meeting needs to be the updating and upgrading of the relationship of SRC and the state Councils, and between the State Councils themselves. Personally, I feel that the present situation leaves much to be desired and that we need to view this positively rather than negatively.

I throw this out as something for us all to mull over. The South needs, as Les said over a year ago, an organized, well greased, articulate and effective liberal movement. SRC and the Councils can make a tremendous contribution toward that objective. I would like to see this conference follow the procedure suggested by Les in his Fisk address; that is, that we jointly define our goals within the above stated framework in very specific terms. That we make a well organized and executed plan for effectively defending positions which need liberal defense publicly as well as privately at this time. I think that as an organization we have been entirely too uncreative in the limited ways in which we have attempted to organize. Biracial local Councils may have been adequate in the 20's when Will Alexander organized us. I, personally, feel that we need to take a long, hard look at the new patterns which are emerging and create additional ones if we are smart enough. We can upgrade our educational program and need badly to do so. Further, we can and should find possible much more definite and specific action programs and projects. Your reaction, please?

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman
Per call

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/cah

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

January 14, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul Anthony:

Ozell Sutton and I prefer March 5-6 for staff conclave.

Waited reply from Harry Golden in re a March date before replying to yours of January 7. Thus the delay.

It seems to us that the two days are all that can be managed at this time.

We are so preoccupied with events here, encouraging ones, that we have not discussed agenda for March 5-6. We think we have isolated a few areas of specific and most urgent need for changes across the whole South. Too, we are concerned about the most promising emphases for program activities. We are not now sure the second concern (about promising emphases) will touch the first (the most urgent need for change).

Look forward to seeing you all.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat R. Griswold

NRG:ra

OFFICERS— THE REV. CHARLES C. WALKER, CHAIRMAN • THE REV. MAYNARD M. MILLER, VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. JOE R. BREWER, VICE-CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, TREASURER • MRS. W. E. MORRIS, SECRETARY
STAFF— NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • RUTH ARNOLD, SEC.

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

MM

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia

January 15, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I prefer the dates March 5 and 6 for the state directors meeting in Atlanta. Should another date be more preferable, I would try to adjust my schedule accordingly.

I would suggest that a display table be arranged in a more convenient place than last year and that each state executive director send a supply of materials which he has found to be helpful to be placed on this display table.

I expect to send other suggestions as to agenda and schedule at my earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Happy

Heslip M. Lee

HML
ea

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

February 8, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Directors, State Councils on Human Relations

FROM: Paul Anthony

RE: State Staff Meeting

- -

The staff meeting will be held Tuesday and Wednesday March 5 and 6. The meeting will begin at 10:30 A.M. on the 5th and end at 3:30 P.M. on the 6th. Since a number of persons have requested it, an informal session will continue on the 7th for those who wish to stay. An agenda of the meeting--incorporating your suggestions--will be sent out soon.

Several persons cannot remain for the 7th, but we urge you to stay if possible. Also, please hold open the evening of the 6th if possible.

All meetings will be held in the SRC conference room. Housing will be at the Peachtree Manor Hotel. Because of several conventions at that time, it will be necessary to use double rooms where possible. At your earliest convenience please confirm your attendance, indicating whether or not you wish us to make a hotel reservation and whether or not you will be willing to share a room.

My apologies for not having confirmed this sooner.

Look forward to seeing you then.

PA:mm

Clearcopy Onion Skin
FLUORESCENT

From the desk of
NAT GRISWOLD

February 13, 1963

Dear Paul Anthony —

The Arkansas Directors (Ozell and Nat) plan to reach Atlanta at 12:26 P.M. February 5 and will come directly to the afternoon session.

Count us in on the extended session, February 7.

Reserve rooms, please. Double room is O.K.

Thanks. See you

Nat.

Annual meeting went well. Will report later.

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA Milton 9-0872

Heslip Lee, Executive Director
Ocie Lee Smith, Associate Executive Director

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

February 14, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, INC.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith, Associate Director of VCHR, and I will be in attendance at the staff meeting in your offices on March 5 and 6. We can use double rooms (a double room) for lodging since I have decided against staying with that member of the KKK.

Suggested items for the agenda:

1. Discuss the future of State work if and when Foundation Grants are not forthcoming. Especially discuss when this might take place.

2. Discuss or report on Voter Education Project within our states-

3. Discuss the areas which were once problems,but now are not,within our work.

4. Discuss trends and developments within SRC and State Council's work.

5. Discuss some future areas where planning and pioneering must take place.

6. Discuss the private agency vs the public agency aspect which some of us may have to face within the near future.

7. Discuss methods of financing, obtaining memberships, organizing new local councils, local council structures such as committee structures and programming.

8. Discuss what state councils are planning on "The Emancipation Proclamation" celebration for 1963.

9. Discuss the effects which Congressinal Investigation of Foundation support toward Civil Rights Projects may have on Foundation support. Discuss the possibility of some sort of investigation of State Council work.

10. Discuss the status of inter-group professionals (so called) as to sound financial retirement plans within the South.

11. Discuss the relatively few professional inter-group workers within the South (exceptions perhaps being National staff workers in Atlanta offices).

12. Discuss the Federal Government's employment of first rate professionals within our work and what this does to our future work.

OFFICERS Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., *President* Mr. W. R. Walker, *First Vice-President* Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dr. E. B. Henderson, The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, *Vice-Presidents*

Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

13. Discuss the trend of inter-group workers migrating to Washington, D.C. and points North. How can this be avoided? How can a worker within the South expect his, or her, salary scale to be kept within proportion of other professionals within the South?

14. Discuss why Executive Directors are not invited to participate as members of the Southern Inter-agency Conference, but are interpreted as being subsidiaries of SRC in this endeavor.

15. Discuss ways of implementing better lines of communications between state councils on problems and progress within their respective states.

16. Consider inviting presidents of state Board of Directors to participate in joint meetings either with or without state staffs.

Sincerely,

Happy

Heslip M. Lee

P.S. Should a display be planned for each state, I shall be happy to send materials,

H.M.L.

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."
—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Officers

Chairman:
T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

1st Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
SALISBURY

2nd Vice-Chairman:
C. ELWOOD BOULWARE
DURHAM

Secretary:
MRS. CHASE H. BENSON
GREENSBORO

Treasurer:
MOSES S. BELTON
CHARLOTTE

Assistant Treasurer:
RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

Executive Secretary:
HARRY S. JONES
CHARLOTTE

Executive Committee

MRS. ELLEN S. ALSTON
RALEIGH

WAYNE A. BOWERS
CHAPEL HILL

IRVING CARLYLE
WINSTON-SALEM

RUBEN J. DAILEY
ASHEVILLE

MRS. GUY B. DELAFIELD
GREENSBORO

JULIUS T. DOUGLAS
GREENSBORO

CARL N. EDWARDS
DURHAM

WILLIAM W. FINLATOR
RALEIGH

HARRY GOLDEN
CHARLOTTE

NELSON H. HARRIS
RALEIGH

J. NEAL HUGHLEY
DURHAM

GUY B. JOHNSON
CHAPEL HILL

EDWARD A. McDOWELL
WAKE FOREST

ROY D. McLAURIN
LAURINBURG

ROBERT A. MASSEY
FAYETTEVILLE

HOWARD G. MILLER
RALEIGH

WILLIAM S. PAGE
KINSTON

RUFUS P. PERRY
CHARLOTTE

EMERY L. RANN
CHARLOTTE

THOMAS R. THRASHER
CHAPEL HILL

VERNON C. TYSON
SANFORD

JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

February 20, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Will you reserve a room for me and my wife at the Peachtree Manor Hotel, to arrive the evening of March 5th.

I will, of course, pay the extra cost for my wife's entertainment.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ/b

February 25, 1963

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

It was a very good meeting. Congratulations. Phil Hammer's Washington Address is:

1413 K Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.

We shall plan on you and Mr. James for the directors' meeting. Let me know when you can if Libby can come. Hope so. Will you and Mr. James please plan to describe the SCCHR rural program? It will be on the agenda.

You will have accommodations at the Peachtree Manor Hotel, 826 Peachtree Street, N.E..

Await your instructions on the report to the governor. Don't forget to send SCCHR letterheads.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

February 26, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of February 25. I hasten to let you know that Libby, Mr. James, and I plan to drive to Atlanta on Monday afternoon and will register at the Peachtree Manor Hotel.

I am sure that Mr. James and I will be glad to present briefly information about the SCCHR rural program which is being initiated.

About the report to the Governor, let me say that we shall push the matter from this end as rapidly as possible. Because of some rather strong reaction from the SCCHR members, there may be unavoidable delays. Perhaps it would be better for me to give you details on this when I see you.

Unfortunately our brochures are outdated and a new publication is in the process of being prepared. We shall bring a few samples of materials we have been distributing.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman ft

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

February 26, 1963

Miss Katherine Jones
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Dear Kay:

Tried to reach you by phone. Hope your illness is passing quickly and all will be well by next week.

A room will be reserved for you add Dot beginning March 5 at the Peachtree Manor Hotel, 826 Peachtree Street.

I gather you and TCHR have been very active--in a non-political way--with recent elections, the policy of the new governor, etc.. Would you please come prepared to briefly discuss this program with the others?

Also, please bring along 10-15 copies of any brochures and publications you would like to share.

Look forward to seeing you both.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

February 26, 1963

Mr. Nat Griswold
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

A double room will be reserved for you and Ozelle at the Peachtree Manor Hotel, 826 Peachtree Street, N.E..

Would you please plan to discuss the role of ACHR in dealing with the recent sit-ins in Little Rock? Also, please bring along 10-15 copies of any pamphlets and brochures you might want to share with the group.

Look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

February 26, 1963

Dr. Georgia Dreger
Acting Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
2867 Justina Road
Jacksonville 11, Florida

Dear Georgia:

A room will be reserved for you at the Peachtree Manor Hotel, 826 Peachtree Street, N.E..

Please bring along 10-15 copies of the FCHR newsletter and any other material you might want to share with the group.

Look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

February 26, 1963

Mr. Heslip Lee
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Happy:

A double will be reserved for you and Mr. Smith at the Peachtree Manor Hotel, 826 Peachtree Street, N.E..

Would you please come prepared to discuss your new employment project. (Congratulations on the front page publicity.) As to materials, please bring 10-15 copies of the VCHR brochure, the student brochure, and any other materials the group might be interested in. We thought an exchange rather than display might be more helpful.

Look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

February 26, 1963

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Happy to know your wife is coming with you. A room will be reserved beginning March 5 at the Peachtree Manor Hotel, 826 Peachtree Street, N.E..

Would you come prepared to talk about your newsletter, how you select material, to whom it is sent, etc.? It is an outstanding example of interesting and pertinent information. Also, please bring 10-15 copies of any NCCHR publications or brochrues you could share.

Look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

February 28, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Anthony,

Alice Spearman asked me to suggest that the matter which she mentioned to you on the phone--student scholarships for in-training programs or internships in the field of human relations--receive some place on the agenda at the staff meeting next week. We hope this is not too late to be included.

Thank you for letting a part-time person come to the staff meeting next week. I look forward to being there.

Cordially yours,

Elizabeth C. Ledeen

Elizabeth C. Ledeen (Mrs. T.J.)

OFFICERS

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville

Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga

Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Rev. William G. Brockman, Chattanooga
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
John H. Compton, Nashville
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Miss Leah James, Chattanooga
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. John A. Osoinach, Memphis
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Margaret Valiant, Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

February 28, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Dorothy Webster and I will arrive on Tuesday morning, via L&N train for the meeting. We will come directly from the station to SRC office. Mrs. Webster will be returning, via train, on Wednesday afternoon and I will stay over for the meeting Thursday.

Therefore, will you please make a double room reservation for us for Tuesday night and a single reservation for me for Wednesday night.

Sorry we are late in confirming our attendance.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Jones, dw

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

MEETING OF THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF

STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Atlanta

March 5-7, 1963

FROM DEWAYNE E. SEAY

Participants:

Alabama:	Norman Jimerson
Arkansas:	Nat Griswold and Ozelle Sutton
Florida:	Georgia Dreger and Louis Mitchell
Georgia:	Frances Pauley and Oliver Holmes
North Carolina:	Harry Jones
South Carolina:	Alice Spearman, Mr. James, and Libby Ledeen
Tennessee:	Kay Jones and Dorothy Webster
Virginia:	Heslip Lee and Ocie Lee Smith

SRC Staff:

Field Staff: Paul Anthony and Marge Manderson

Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director

Wiley Branton, Director of the Voter Education Project

Margaret Long, Editor, New South

Staige Blackford, Director of Research

M. Robert Coles, M.D., Special Research Consultant

AGENDA

TUESDAY, MARCH 5

10:30 Introduction of Participants

Review of Agenda

Report from the States (10 Minutes each)

Alabama
Arkansas
Florida
Georgia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee
Virginia

12:30 Lunch

1:30 Program and Achievement Reports

Alabama - Reaching & Working with the power structure.

Arkansas- Council role in sit-ins and related community situations.

Florida - Voluntary leadership of Council in transition.

Georgia - Developing new local councils/

North Carolina - The Newsletter - editing and circulation.

South Carolina - Program for rural development.

Tennessee - Councils and local and state elections.

Virginia - A program for employment.

4:00 Discussion with SRC Staff:

Wiley Branton - Voter Education Project

Margaret Long & Staige Blackford - New South contents and Research projects as they would help councils.

Fund Raising & Work shops

Memberships
Matching funds

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6

9:30 A. M.	Leslie W. Dunbar - The Southern Regional Council Current programs and plans for the future.
10:30	Paul Anthony - SRC and State Councils
11:30	M. Robert Coles, M. D. local Pride - Bitterness race Research in Student Adjustment Project and Services to Councils.
12:30	LUNCH
1:30 P. M.	Financing and Fund Raising
3:00	Coffee
4:00	Continuation of Program Discussion

THURSDAY, MARCH 7

9:30 A. M.	Open

Other program matters for discussion:

1. Statement of purpose for councils on human relations
2. Areas for future concern and planning
3. Areas of least resistance to racial progress
4. Internships, training and scholarships
5. The private vs. the public agency
6. The "professional" in human relations
7. State Councils and the Southern Interagency Conference
8. Desirability of a second meeting during year
9. Desirability of a meeting of presidents
10. Non-racial programs as they relate to human relations interests
11. Program ideas for local councils
12. The utilization of board members

C O P Y

League of Women Voters of the U. S.
1026 - 17th Street, N.W.
Washington 36, D. C.

July 1963

Know Your Community in the Field of Race Relations

1. What is the population of racial minorities in your community?

   In percentage figures?

   What discrimination is there in the following fields:

   Schools? Housing? Jobs?

   Transportation? Recreation facilities? Restaurants?

   Is there local ordinance or state law covering public accommodations?

   Other?

2. Are there barriers to voting in your community? What is being done to break them down?

3. If there are no racial minorities in your community is this because there are barriers to their coming?

   If so, what are they?

   Zoning? Restrictive covenants? Lack of employment?

4. Is there a Council of Human Relations in your community?

   If so, is it broadly representative of the community?

   By whom was it appointed?

   What are its functions?

   Where is it making progress?

   What are the roadblocks to progress?

   Does it issue an annual report? To whom?

   If there is no Council on Human Relations do you see a need for one in your community? Who in the community might be interested in working to have such a commission set up?

Blue Ridge Assembly, Inc.

State Staff Mtg 64

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C. 28711 — PHONE NORTH 9-8422

PAUL M. LIMBERT
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
HAROLD J. McNARY
BUSINESS MANAGER

For Christian Conferences and Training

November 6, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We are in the process of working out our Conference Schedule for the 1964 Summer Season. I have received word that Mr. Jones of Charlotte passed away unexpectedly this fall and he had been the one that had made all the arrangements for the 1963 Council on Human Relations at Blue Ridge Assembly.

I do have your letter saying that the participants of the meeting voted that they plan to return next year and stay longer. I am assuming that you perhaps are the one who will be responsible for any plans for the 1964 summer conference.

Sun Fri -

At the present time we have plenty of space from June 14-19 and are awaiting word from North Carolina-South Carolina Salvation Army Home League, a conference of over 400, to decide on either the weekend of the 12th or 19th. As soon as this decision is made by their leadership we will know whether we have space extending beyond the 19th or before the 14th of several days.

Even before I heard from them though I felt I should make my initial contact with you and think with you on possible dates if you are planning to return to Blue Ridge this coming summer. I realize that this is not real definite information although the period from the 14th to 19th is definite and we stand ready to work on any other details that may be necessary.

I await word from you.

Sincerely,

Harold J. McNary

Harold J. McNary
Business Manager

HJMc:pal

November 19, 1963

Mr. Harold J. McNary
Business Manager
Blue Ridge Assembly, Inc.
Black Mountain, N.C. 28711

Dear Mr. McNary:

Thank you for your letter concerning the 1964 plans of the Councils on Human Relations. Our plans are very uncertain at this point as to the number of days and number of persons to be involved. Much of this indecision has to do with budgets and cannot be resolved until next Spring. However, we would like to come to Blue Ridge if it can be arranged and we would hope to be there four or five days.

Could we tentatively plan to be there June 14-19, with the number very uncertain and with the right of cancellation for a reasonable period of time?

We thoroughly enjoyed our visit this year and look forward to next year.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

State Staff Mtn.

Blue Ridge Assembly, Inc. 1964

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C. 28711 — PHONE NORTH 9-8422

December 27, 1963

PAUL M. LIMBERT
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
HAROLD J. McNARY
BUSINESS MANAGER

For Christian Conferences and Training

June 15-19

Mr. Paul Anthony
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

From June 12 to June 19 we could accommodate your group with very little difficulty. We have two (2) other summer conferences at Blue Ridge June 14-19 and your group as last year which fit into this period with no trouble; therefore, we are tentatively putting your name in this period. As your details work out more closely send us word and we will send you a contract to confirm whatever date you definitely decide on with the approximate number you anticipate.

You will find we are very adaptable and will be able to work with you in any manner you feel necessary. We look forward to hearing from you and wish you the best in the New Year.

Sincerely,

Harold J. McNary

Harold J. McNary
Business Manager

HJMc:pal

Apply 18 staff incl SRC -
+ Spouses & families -
+ Presidents -
+ others -

MY plan to support FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS during the year 1963.

1. By MEMBERSHIP:

_____ $5.00 single

_____ $7.50 couple

and

2. By REGULAR CONTRIBUTIONS:

$_____ per month

$_____ per quarter

or

3. By one or more LUMP SUM CONTRIBUTIONS to total

$_____ for the year.

Amt. enclosed herewith:

$_____

Name_____

Address_____

_____

Chartering of Local Councils

A. Local Councils which wish to be affiliated shall be chartered by the state office. The charter will be granted when the local council agrees to accept and operate by the By-Laws and Constitution of the state council. Each chartered local council must incorporate in its By-Laws the statement of purpose of the FCHR. (This statement is to appear on the letterhead and membership card to be furnished by the state office.) A local council may retain its charter as long as it fulfills these provisions.

B. The office of the Florida Council, and its officers, will furnish to local councils whatever assistance is possible in their organization and operation. This will be in the form of literature and reports through the mail and visits to the locals. Payment of expenses in connection with the visits shall be planned each time by the state office and the local council.

C. The President, or his representative, of each local council, is to be made a member of the state Board of Directors by virtue of his office.

D. Reports- A monthly report will be submitted by the local councils to the state office so that program ideas, etc. may be shared among all the local groups. The state office will send periodic summaries of these reports to appropriate local people.

E. The following committees will be established by each local council and the names and addresses of the chairman sent to the state office.

F

Program
Membership
Finance

Dues

A. Each chartered council will pay $ 4.00 per member annually to the state office.

B. Upon such payment each member of the local council will be a member of the FCHR with all the privileges of individuals who join without affiliation of a local council, including the subscription to New South.

August 24, 1959

M M.
Hold for state
staff meeting

Hill's Church & Office Supplies
JA. 5-7838
141 Auburn Ave., N. E.
JA. 5-7839
Atlanta, Georgia

mm

Community Relations Council of the Greater New Orleans Area

Founded on the belief that citizens must work together to build a society based on equal opportunity and justice for all – The **Community Relations Council** *seeks to bring about a community climate of mutual understanding and respect among all peoples.*

OFFICERS

President:
W. THEODORE BAPTIST

Vice Presidents:
Dr. LEONARD L. BURNS
Mr. F. WINTER TRAPOLIN
Mrs. LEO MERVIS

Secretary:
Mrs. ROBERT ECKART

Treasurer:
Mr. ERNEST N. MORIAL

What is the Community Relations Council?

A recently formed non-political association of concerned citizens joined together to improve the social and economic well being of the **Greater New Orleans Area.**

Who Composes the Community Relations Council?

- BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL and LABORING PEOPLE
- CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT and JEW
- WHITES and NEGROES
- VARIOUS NATIONALITY GROUPS

How Will the Community Relations Council Seek to Accomplish Its Objectives?

▲ FREE COMMUNICATION AMONG PEOPLE

▲ OBJECTIVE STUDY OF COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

▲ FULL AND OPEN DISCUSSION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES

WITH THE CONFERENCE TABLE AS A BASIS OF ACTION

Why Do We Come to You?

As a citizen of good will wanting to help insure the wholesome and healthy future of our community, you are invited to join us.

The **Community Relations Council** offers you an opportunity to listen and participate!

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

Name _____

Address _____

Membership Categories

☐ $ 5.00 Supporting
☐ $ 7.00 Husband and Wife
☐ $10.00 Contributing
☐ $25.00 and up Sponsoring

$2.00 Minimum

Community Relations Council of the Greater New Orleans Area
4701 General Early
New Orleans 26, Louisiana

State Staff Meetin
1964

February 10, 1964

Mr. Harold J. McNary
Business Manager
Blue Ridge Assembly, Inc.
Black Mountain, N.C.

Dear Mr. McNary:

Regretfully, we must cancel our tentative plans to have the meeting of the Councils on Human Relations at Blue Ridge June 15-19. A change in needs since we last corresponded, and the lack of funds makes this necessary. I personally am especially sorry that this must be done since I had looked forward to being at Blue Ridge for your good hospitality and the lovely setting.

Thank you for your cooperation. I hope we may be able to return in 1965.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Special file

Alabama Council on Human Relations, Inc.

ROOM 101 TWENTY-ONE TWENTY-ONE BUILDING, CORNER 8th AVENUE NORTH AND 22nd STREET
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA - 35203
PHONE 252-2722
Rev. NORMAN C. JIMERSON, Executive Director

"AN ORGANIZATION TO ATTAIN, THROUGH RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PEOPLE OF ALABAMA"

April 29, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

It is my intention to attend the meeting of State Council Directors in Atlanta Wednesday, June 17 through Friday, June 19.

The agenda should include discussion of operation opportunity and voluntary compliance. Secondly: where people are interested in councils in Alabama, Mississippi, and no doubt Louisiana; there should be a discussion of survival in a society that is closed, or approaching a status of being closed. It would be helpful to have brief reports from each area on current trends.

Your personal concern for my welfare is most deeply appreciated, and I value your friendship, as well as, I appreciate your dedicated efforts to do all that you possible can to improve the situation.

Cordially,

Jim

Norman C. Jimerson (Rev.)
Executive Director

NCJ/mh

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E. • ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

THE REVEREND CHARLES DEMERÉ
CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
525-6468

DR. LIONEL NEWSOM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

MR. A. J. McCLUNG
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON
SECRETARY

MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM
TREASURER

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

May 4, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I've been thinking of the June meeting. I'm off to South Georgia (Jesup), so I'll write it rather than phone.

1. Have no free wheeling conversation time. Let that come at breaks.

2. Have good outsiders on specific program areas such as:

Employment, ½ day, Suitt, Air Corps; Bob Wood, retail; the Army and Navy men and Urban League. We need to know more of what they are doing and intend to do so our program can cooperate.

Public Relations, 1½ hours, how to sell the white men, with experts.

How to keep a cross section of membership - balance between races - balance of economic status - education, etc., 1½ hours, with experts.

SRC Staff, ½ day, how to do research without professional staff. What can we ask SRC for?

Poverty Program, somebody from Washington, what is it going to be, how can we use it?

ETC., ETC.

one particularly

No talk from us except questions and rule us with an iron hand. We can talk in between.

I would like to have the group at my house for the evening drinks and supper if we haven't all day been listening to each other.

Let's have one real special speaker maybe for lunch or something.

Give us some real meat - we need it.

Sincerely,

Frances

Mrs. Frances Pauley,
Executive Director

FP/es

May 8, 1964

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

Thank you for your helpful suggestions for the June meeting. They will be incorporated into the planning. Just one exception: as a realist I despair at the thought of trying to keep these people from talking. I think the staff people have a lot to share and part of our reason for a longer meeting is to allow for this sharing without having it done at the cost of other needs. In fact, some of them may even need this once a year audience. Marching through Arkansas, Virginia, etc., is just part of the ritual, but not a bad part I think.

In spite of the above, I hope your invitation for dinner still holds. We will keep open Wednesday and Thursday evenings until we hear from you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA 648-4445

Heslip Lee, Executive Director
Henry L. Caravati, Director of Development

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

11 May 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I approve of the dates June 17-19 for our Director's meeting in Atlanta.

Whether or not we will have anyone present other than myself is doubtful. However, we shall discuss this and if you would think it to be beneficial to the sessions that we have either Caravati or Finch, then we can try to work this out.

Some suggestions for your consideration are:

I. Discuss how to discipline time and give priorities and thus avoid the impossible task of doing everything.

II. Discuss the possibility of SRC publishing through research of the actual constructive things state councils and local councils have done, a Brochure setting forth specifics for the organization and developing of local councils on human relations.

III. Although these will vary from state to state and from local to local, nevertheless, we should discuss the most effective ways of building stronger local councils, especially through strong, effective committees - such as education, housing, public facilities, employment, youth work, etc. etc.

IV. Discuss the possibility of developing part-time employees within state councils vs. larger full-time state staffs - economics, effectiveness, etc.

A. Does it pay to have cheap full-time, untrained staff personnel?
B. Would it be more effective to select retired personnel from different sections of one's state who could serve more effectively as both a liason and more specifically in some ways, than to have an extra staff person assigned to some specific job analysis?
C. What is the best job analysis for the first additional staff person? the second? etc. etc.

V. Techniques on membership and fund raising are always needful, and discussion on these are almost a must. We should know just how effective the Florida plan is. Has it had time to show the strengths and weaknesses?

VI. There must be certain constructive ways that state councils have worked in most states with public agencies such as Mayors' Commissions and Employment Agencies; with agencies such as the NAACP and Urban League; with Governmental Agencies such as the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, the Military Leadership

OFFICERS Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., *President* Mr. W. R. Walker, *First Vice-President* Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dr. E. B. Henderson, The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, *Vice-Presidents*

Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

of the Pentegon or on Military Installations within the State, the Department of Labor in Training Programs, etc. etc.

VII. How much do we publicize? Do we work quietly behind the scenes, or do we speak out through the press and T.V. plus Radio and publications?

VIII. What is ahead for us? Effects of the Civil Rights Bill? What does tokenism create for us? Can we avoid the subtleties of the North?

IX. What special projects can we take hold of and do some creative experimentation? Do we have any role to play in the Poverty Program?

X. Are State Councils emerging as having two arms - one, strong local councils effectively serving the local area, and two, a state staff which speaks from a broader vantage point? If so, how much time does the Executive Director give to each, and which takes priority when staff is not sufficient to do both?

XI. Since I have become so involved in negotiations, I wonder what role we have in this field, and if we were to continue to fill this role what the actionists groups might conclude as to our position - whether or not these groups might conclude that we are sometimes slowing down the progress or getting in the way. Perhaps a bit of discussion might be helpful.

XII. We might discuss the role of the Executive Director in relationship to the Board of Directors. Is the Executive a Director or an Executive Secretary? How much clearance should he obtain in speaking out on T.V., through newspapers, etc. ?

Yours sincerely,

Happy

Heslip M. Lee

OFFICERS

*G. E. DODD, M.D.
PRESIDENT

*HENRY GROPPE
VICE PRESIDENT

*MISS BARBARA JORDAN
RECORDING SECRETARY

*LELAND G. MARSTERS, JR.
TREASURER

BOARD MEMBERS

R. W. ASKANASE
*MRS. HOWARD BARNSTONE
A. D. AZIOS
JOHN N. BARNHART
EVERETT O. BELL
PETER J. BRENNAN
HENRY A. BULLOCK, PH. D.
THE REV. SAMUEL M. CALDERON
JULIUS CARTER
ROBERT T. COCHRAN, JR.
WILLIAM F. COMER
MRS. ROBERT W. COSSUM, JR.
MRS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM
MRS. A. E. DUKLER
ROY ELIZONDO
FREDERIC A. FLEMING, JR.
MRS. FRANK FREED
MRS. STREET FULTON
GEORGE B. GIBBS
*IRWIN L. GLATSTEIN
*MARY ELLEN GOODMAN, PH.D.
THE REV. HARTSELL H. GRAY
CHARLES R. GREGG
J. B. GREENFIELD
THE REV. THOMAS J. GRIFFIN
THE RT. REV. JOHN E. HINES
MRS. EUGENE H. HUGHES
MRS. WALTER R. KAYE
MAX A. KING
THE REV. WM. A. LAWSON
REV. JOHN MCCARTHY
*THE REV. JAMES R. NOLAND
MRS. KENNETH DALE OWEN
*MRS. CHARLES W. PEMBERTON
MRS. WARREN S. PERET
ARTHUR G. PFEIFFER
ARMSTRONG PRESCOTT
MRS. J. NEWTON RAYZOR
MRS. JOSEPH F. REILLY
MRS. J. MILTON RICHARDSON
WILLIAM J. SALMAN
*WOODROW SEALS
*MRS. E. PLINY SHAW
MRS. ADOLPH O. SUSHOLTZ
DR. B. A. TURNER
MRS. A. S. VANDERVOORT, JR.
CARL WALKER, JR.
WALTER WHITSON

STAFF

CHARLES R. KELLY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JACKSON 6-1829

May 14, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30304

Dear Paul:

My plans are to attend the Southern Regional Council meeting of state staff persons June 17-19. If you have set an agenda, I would like to know of when you plan to begin on Wednesday. Also perhaps you could recommend a nearby motel or hotel for my family.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Charles

Charles Kelly
Executive Director

CK:ecd

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA 648-4445

Heslip Lee, Executive Director
Henry L. Caravati, Director of Development

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

14 May 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
SRC
Atlanta, Geowjah

Dear Paul:

Yesterday I went to Front Royal at the invitation of the Mayor and met with his newly appointed 15 members bi-racial Commission. I had previously visited with the Mayor, the President of the C of C and the Newspaper Publisher about six months ago and recommended several things that they should do - one of which was the appointment of this Commission. Yesterday I tried to help them work out a job analysis for the bi-racial commission. It was a good meeting and they have a first-rate group.

I am certain that these men with whom I met yesterday will serve the community well, and also that they will work most closely with VCHR. However, not many of these white power-structured group would identify with a local council such as we organize and sponsor, although they would welcome the formation of such a group.

My purpose for writing is to ask that our Director's conference give attention to our role in specifically working with political and economic power groups while at the same time working with the larger community through local councils. I think we need some printed materials on organizing the total community through several methods according to their degree of commitment or areas of concern. I'm convinced that the political and economic powers have begun to believe what we have been saying for 10 years and that in Virginia where we have no public state agency to deal with this whole matter that we have the image and the capacity to step into the situation and render a valuable service. At the same time I think we must give attention to this to the point of discussing, gathering facts, etc, as to the most effective ways by which we can be most effective. I may have had this item in my previous letter, and if so, I merely elaborate on it now.

Sincerely,

Happy

Heslip Lee

OFFICERS Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., President Mr. W. R. Walker, First Vice-President Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dr. E. B. Henderson, The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, Vice-Presidents

Dr. Harry Roberts, Secretary Dr. J. Rupert Picott, Treasurer

Arkansas Gazette.

Monday, June 1, 1964.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations Looks Back on Long, Difficult Decade

By BILL LEWIS
Of the Gazette Staff

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations is approaching its 10th anniversary financially and numerically stronger than it has ever been, but faced with a job that is not as dramatic but far more difficult than before.

"The operation now is harder," said Ozell Sutton, associate director. "We have moved from outright defiance to circumvention, which is more difficult to deal with."

Despite difficulties, the Council can look back to a record of achievements — often without fanfare or credit — that probably is unequaled by any other private, non-profit organization with a minimum staff and funds.

The Council came into being as the result of efforts of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, which dates from the end of World War I, to stimulate groups in the Southern states that would help prepare the way for desegregation of the schools, which by the early 1950s had begun to appear an inevitability.

1955 Incorporation

The Arkansas Council, then as now affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, organized a Board in December 1954, obtained a staff in April 1955 and set up its office the next month. It was incorporated under Arkansas law as a non-profit organization in July 1955, with Fred K. Darragh Jr., Harry S. Ashmore and Rev. Charles C. Walker as incorporators.

"At that time," recalled Nat R. Griswold, the executive director, "the Council realized that Southern communities, in complying with the Supreme Court's desegregation decree, would need all of the advice they could get." But the feeling generally was that the communities would accept the ruling in good faith and comply.

The byword has long since become "transition without tragedy." In those days, he said, "we didn't think there would be tragedy. And up until 1956, things were pretty relaxed."

In Griswold's retrospective view, the Southern Manifesto quickly changed everything. It seemed to say that "maybe we don't have to desegregate after all." Governor Faubus, in answers to questions by a New York Times reporter in 1956, disclosed his own viewpoint, which essentially was one of local option compliance, and he offered the services of his administration to help carry out that viewpoint.

The fears of desegregation began to evolve, and the Council, which previously had operated quite openly, began to take less direct approaches, even in approaching officials. From that time on through the turbulent crisis years, Griswold said, the Council racked up "a long record of failures" in which many things were attempted with few achieved.

In the summer of 1957, it brought to Arkansas some education consultants from Missouri and Oklahoma to meet the school superintendents at Russellville ("It has just now desegregated," Griswold noted), Clarksville, Danville, Ola and other communities along the Arkansas River.

The object was for the superintendents who had experienced desegregation to tell those facing it what they might expect and how to go about it. As the Little Rock controversy mounted, the upriver superintendents became less willing, and their answer eventually was, "We can do it, but we won't do it without a court order."

Another Try Falis

The Council also tried at Little Rock and North Little Rock to organize conferences of teachers at which staff members from the College of Education at the University of Arkansas or other experts could offer direction on dealing with problems that would accompany the admission of Negroes to white schools. "We were always stopped at the superintendent's office," Griswold said.

While the Council advocated good-faith compliance with school desegregation orders, Griswold said, the Little Rock school administration, personified by the superintendent then, Virgil T. Blossom, was planning minimum compliance.

"Blossom was the author of the doctrine of avoidance of court defiance without the admission of Negro children in any significant numbers," he said.

The Council's most successful early effort was at Hoxie. There, the School Board, motivated more by economics than human concern, desegregated voluntarily, and after a few weeks this stirred up a hornet's nest of segregationist opposition. Board members and school officials were threatened, their homes stoned. The Board was on the verge of resigning under the pressure when the Council moved in.

"We were able also to bolster the resolution of the principal and the School Board members," Griswold said. The Board took the initiative in court and won a federal court ruling that the School Board, which administratively found it possible to desegregate but did not do that, was liable to the parents of children who were damaged by segregation. The court also enjoined the distractors from continued molestation.

Little Rock Effort

The Council was thwarted in its every effort to smooth the school desegregation path at Little Rock, Griswold said. Blossom would attend meetings but always confined his contribution to an explanation of what the Board was doing.

"When we made suggestions, he became very defensive, aggravated and disturbed," said Griswold. "He was the only one allowed to talk on this subject."

Throughout, the Council's "weapon" has been the conference table. "We have been committed from the beginning to the view that the majority and the minority could solve any problems in any community without rancor, and do it fairly," Griswold said.

An example is Pine Bluff, which he said had made considerable progress in desegregating its public accommodations largely through the Council, which established liaison between opposing factions.

At Pine Bluff, Griswold said, the Council has reached the point in public confidence where its staff talks publicly with the police chief.

Explanatory Work

From time to time, the Council also has issued statements it feels are needed to counterbalance or put in perspective pronouncements on court opinions or whatever by various groups and individuals.

Griswold and Sutton say they approach desegregation problems not from the Negro's side alone but from the standpoint of what the South — white and Negro—has lost and is losing through continuance of segregation.

"The Negro has less to lose because he doesn't have anything," said Sutton. "The South itself has everything to gain."

Sutton said the difficulties lie in the fact that Southern — and Little Rock — school and public officials have never accepted desegregation as progress" but only as "something that might have to be done."

"They're always looking for a place to stop," said Griswold.

Both agree that desegregation will come, whether now or tomorrow or another day, and that segregation continues only in the acquiescense of Negroes.

The Council tries to achieve the "transition without tragedy," and also to bring the full community into the realization of the value of harmonious living. It does this now by trying to interpret to the communities in which it operates all developments in the race relations area and to get white and Negro persons involved in projects so that by working together they get to know each other — the most effective way to integration.

Griswold thinks this will come to urban areas much more quickly than to rural communities, but it tries to tackle the rural problems as well, by holding meetings for people from rural crossroads.

What Are Goals?

What is the Council's present goal?

It might be summarized this way: "Opening doors."

The Council particularly is concerned with opening doors for job opportunities for Negroes, including urging industrial plants to declare and publish an "open" policy of employment. It also is finding itself the liaison in efforts to extend Negro opportunities in federal jobs in line with national policy.

Sutton said the Council provided a real service to industrialists who do not know where to start, who to see or what to do when they wish to begin hiring Negroes. It answers employers' questions about employe reaction to Negro co-workers. (Those with federal contracts, for example, stand in threat of losing them—and thus having to lay off white workers —unless they follow a non-discrimination hiring policy.)

Many of the approaches are through the pocketbook.

"It would be good to have the heart converted," said Sutton, "but if that doesn't work, we try something else."

Civil Rights Bill

Another area in which the Council is now at work is on public and business acceptance of the civil rights bill, which it expects to be passed.

"We're doing what we can to see that businesses will not defy the act," said Griswold. Under the law, if passed, Negroes would have a right to go wherever they wished and to be served as whites are, and Griswold said this involved a possibility of trouble.

Both the Council and business leaders want to avoid trouble, he said. Often the Council works indirectly through businessmen, who might be able to approach a small businessman whom the Council staff itself could not.

From whom does the Council draw its strength?

Always interracial, it has a 14-member executive board, with state-wide representation. Its staff includes the director, associate director and secretary. Its membership is at times "pretty low" but now numbers more than 600, and it operates in 24 communities of Arkansas.

"We have not claimed to be a mass movement or force or power and have never attempted to be," Griswold said.

Its funds come from foundation grants and from members and donations. Its budget this year is $26,000. Until last year, Griswold said, only about one-fourth of the budget had been raised locally. This increased last year to 40 per cent, representing, he thinks, a change of climate in the business community of the state.

June 1, 1964

Mrs. Eliza Paschall
Executive Director
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 207
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Eliza:

A meeting of the staff of the state human relations councils will be held here June 17-19. We would be pleased to have you attend all or any part of the meeting. Will send you an agenda soon, I hope.

Charles Kelly of the Houston Council will be here. I hope you two will have an opportunity to meet, etc.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

SEA-FOAM BOND

June 1, 1964

Mrs. Helen Adams
Acting Director, Development Office
Roosevelt University
430 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Helen:

As I think you know, we will have a meeting here June 17-19 of all of the state council directors and many of the other state staff persons. I very much hope you can attend. It would be an excellent opportunity for you to meet the other directors and get some other exposures. An agenda will be sent soon, I hope.

I trust you know how very happy I--and we all--are about your coming.

You name it--if we have it, you can have it.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

BOND SEA-FOAM

PA:mm
cc: Dr. T. Franklin Williams

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
Telephone 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

June 3, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: State Council Directors

FROM: Paul Anthony

Enclosed is a tentative agenda for our meeting on June 17-19. There will probably be many changes made, but this will give you some idea of schedule and content.

We urge you to bring as many of your staff people as possible. Please let us know immediately who is coming, especially where families are concerned. Reservations for all will be made at the Peachtree Manor Hotel, Peachtree at Sixth Street.

All sessions will be held at the SRC office.

We look forward to seeing you all.

June 4, 1964

Dr. Hans Spiegel
Urban Renewal Administration
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Spiegel:

Harold Fleming has informed me of your tentative acceptance of an invitation to meet with the staff persons of the councils on human relations in the South. Some 16 staff persons from 10 states will be here at our office from June 17 through noon on June 19. This is an annual meeting sponsored by SRC to give persons an opportunity to discuss programs of mutual concern and to be informed of new programs and developments in which they have an interest.

We feel the war on poverty program, as it is being developed in Washington, will be of substantial interest to these people. We would like for you to discuss with them the organization of the program, the specific programs being developed, and, if feasible, to explore with them ways in which private agencies can cooperate. We would like to devote about an hour and a half to this item.

Thursday, June 18, at 2:00 P.M. would be a good time for us. This would allow you to make the trip in one day. Should another time be more convenient for you, we can schedule this during any time of the three day program. If necessary, we can pay your expenses.

I think you will find this an interesting and worthwhile forum. We are very grateful for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

17 EAST CARY STREET RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA 648-4445

Heslip Lee, Executive Director
Henry L. Caravati, Director of Development

A council that seeks — through fact-finding, discussion and action — to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia.

June 8, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

In response to your letter of June 3, only one member of the Virginia Council on Human Relations' Staff will be able to attend the SRC Staff Meeting in Atlanta, June 17, 18, and 19.

Mr. Lee, (Heslip M., Executive Director, VCHR) will be driving. He would like a hotel reservation for the nights of June 17 and 18, and all the traveling expense that he can get (that's a quote).

With regards.

Sincerely,

Laura

Mrs. Heslip M. Lee
Secretary, VCHR

OFFICERS Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., *President* Mr. W. R. Walker, *First Vice-President* Dr. C. G. Gordon Moss, Dr. E. B. Henderson, The Rt. Rev. William H. Marmion, *Vice-Presidents*

Dr. Harry Roberts, *Secretary* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, *Treasurer*

OFFICERS

*G. E. DODD, M.D.
PRESIDENT

*HENRY GROPPE
VICE PRESIDENT

*MISS BARBARA JORDAN
RECORDING SECRETARY

*LELAND G. MARSTERS, JR.
TREASURER

BOARD MEMBERS

R. W. ASKANASE
*MRS. HOWARD BARNSTONE
A. D. AZIOS
JOHN N. BARNHART
EVERETT O. BELL
PETER J. BRENNAN
HENRY A. BULLOCK, PH. D.
THE REV. SAMUEL M. CALDERON
JULIUS CARTER
ROBERT T. COCHRAN, JR.
WILLIAM F. COMER
MRS. ROBERT W. COSSUM, JR.
MRS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM
MRS. A. E. DUKLER
ROY ELIZONDO
FREDERIC A. FLEMING, JR.
MRS. FRANK FREED
MRS. STREET FULTON
GEORGE B. GIBBS
*IRWIN L. GLATSTEIN
*MARY ELLEN GOODMAN, PH.D.
THE REV. HARTSELL H. GRAY
CHARLES R. GREGG
J. B. GREENFIELD
THE REV. THOMAS J. GRIFFIN
THE RT. REV. JOHN E. HINES
MRS. EUGENE H. HUGHES
MRS. WALTER R. KAYE
MAX A. KING
THE REV. WM. A. LAWSON
REV. JOHN MCCARTHY
*THE REV. JAMES R. NOLAND
MRS. KENNETH DALE OWEN
*MRS. CHARLES W. PEMBERTON
MRS. WARREN S. PERET
ARTHUR G. PFEIFFER
ARMSTRONG PRESCOTT
MRS. J. NEWTON RAYZOR
MRS. JOSEPH F. REILLY
MRS. J. MILTON RICHARDSON
WILLIAM J. SALMAN
*WOODROW SEALS
*MRS. E. PLINY SHAW
MRS. ADOLPH O. SUSHOLTZ
DR. B. A. TURNER
MRS. A. S. VANDERVOORT, JR.
CARL WALKER, JR.
WALTER WHITSON

STAFF

CHARLES R. KELLY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JACKSON 6-1829

June 8, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your note. My wife and two children will be with me so please make reservation for the four of us at the Peachtree Manor Hotel. We will arrive Tuesday, June 16th, in the late afternoon.

Looking forward to seeing you in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Charles

Charles Kelly
Executive Director

CK:MEC

ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY
430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT
HELEN ADAMS
COORDINATOR

June 9, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Yes, I remembered that there would be a meeting in Atlanta from the 17th to the 19th, and that is why I plan to be in North Carolina on the 14th. The Council is having a "retreat" on the 20th so I shall be "down south" for at least a week.

Your friend, Lucius Pitts, and I have become very close friends. He is delightful. When you next see him, ask him to tell you all about the Roosevelt University dinner. After the dinner, Dr. and Mrs. Pitts came up to my apartment for a nightcap. I introduced him to some of my friends who will, I am sure, be helpful to him.

I do thank you for your warm words of welcome. I am feeling quite happy about my new life and the opportunity to work in a field which has concerned me for a long time.

Since starting this letter last week, I have received the agenda. Will you make a reservation for me?

Looking forward to seeing you next week.

Helen

Helen Adams
Acting Director
Development Office

7

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

June 12, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul Anthony:

The three of us plan to fly into Atlanta at 9:55 p.m., June 16. Will go immediately to Peach Tree Manor. See you Wednesday A.M.

Sincerely,

Nat

Nat Griswold

NRG:ra

OFFICERS-MRS. JOE R. BREWER, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN • THE REVEREND GEORGE W. GUNN, VICE-CHAIRMAN • DR. G. P. FREEMAN, TREASURER • MRS. W. E. MORRIS, SECRETARY
STAFF-NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • RUTH ARNOLD, SECRETARY AND PROGRAM

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

NEW SOUTH Circulation - June 15, 1964

	COUNCIL Paid	COUNCIL Delinquent	DIRECT* Paid	DIRECT* Delinquent	COMPLIMENTARY	
ALABAMA	396**	112	14	-	19 (7 P***)	
ARKANSAS	275	62	3	1	9 (6P)	
FLORIDA	265	303 (1964) 72 (1963)	24	10	24 (9 P)	
GEORGIA	113	11	84	10	94 (20 P)	
MISSISSIPPI	201	-	16	-	13 (2 P)	
NORTH CAROLINA	252	73	31	2	51 (16 P)	
SOUTH CAROLINA	439	81	8	1	19 (9 P)	
TENNESSEE	379	142	27	6	25 (11 P)	
VIRGINIA	459	96	22	4	51 (14 P)	
ALL OTHER			406	66	268 (63 P)	
	2,779	952	635	100	573 (157 P)	- 5,039

* Includes libraries paid through agencies

** Includes 100 Tuskegee Group subscribers now delinquent but carried until instruction received from Alabama Council

*** Means publications

ALL OTHER

	DIRECT Paid	DIRECT Delinquent	COMPLIMENTARY	
California	26	5	5	
Colorado	1	1	1	
Connecticut	8	-	1	
Delaware	-	-	1	
D. C.	33	4	39	
Illinois	21	6	8	
Indiana	9	1	2	
Iowa	2	-	-	
Kansas	4	-	-	
Kentucky	20	2	15	
Louisiana	29	3	9	
Maine	2	-	-	
Maryland	14	2	13	
Massachusetts	18	1	7	
Michigan	13	2	1	
Minnesota	5	2	-	
Missouri	8	4	8	
New Hampshire	2	-	-	
New Jersey	9	-	-	
New York	59	18	101	
Ohio	24	4	12	
Oklahoma	3	1	3	
Oregon	3	-	-	
Pennsylvania	15	3	11	
Rhode Island	1	-	-	
Texas	44	7	12	
Utah	1	-	-	
Vermont	1	1	1	
Washington	5	-	1	
West Virginia	3	1	1	
Wisconsin	7	2	2	
Foreign	16	2	14	
	406	66	268	- 740

Agenda
State Staff Meeting - Atlanta

Wednesday, June 17

10:00 A.M.	Discussion of agenda and related matters	
10:30	Introduction of SRC staff	
11:00	Leslie W. Dunbar	
12:30 P.M.	Lunch	
2:00	SRC and state councils:	
	(1) Publication review and needs	- Pat Watters
	(2) New South - content and distribution	- Margaret Long - Janet Smith - Pat Watters - Vernon Jordan
	(3) The SRC Research Department, services and organization	- Barbara Patterson
	(4) The Voter Education Project	- Wiley Branton
4:00	Development of local councils and local council programming	- Frances Pauley - Heslip Lee
	Membership:	
	(1) Review of present status and policies	
	(2) The George S. Mitchell Award	
	(3) Future policies	

Thursday, June 18

9:30 A.M.	Fund raising	
	(1) Review of present status and performance	
	(2) Anticipated SRC policies	
	(3) Foundations	
	(4) Development of future policies	

Thursday, June 18, continued:

10:30 A.M.	The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and State Advisory Committees	- Samuel Simmons
11:45	A discussion of staff	
	(1) Salaries	
	(2) The use of part-time and volunteer services	
	(3) Skill priorities	
	(4) Consultants and specialized skills	
	(5) SRC "line" services	
12:30 P.M.	Lunch	
2:00	The "War on Poverty": federal programs and policy	- Hans Spiegel
3:30	State Council publications: a review of newsletters, pamphlets, brochures	- Florence Robin
4:15	Work in rural areas: the National Sharecroppers Fund program	- Alice Spearman L. S. James

Friday, June 19

9:30 A.M.	Washington	- Harold Fleming
10:30	Operation OOPS	- Louis Mitchell
11:00	Unfinished business	
12:30 P.M.	Adjournment	

June 22, 1964

Mr. Sam Simmons
U. S. Committee on Civil Rights
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sam:

Many thanks for taking the time to come down for our state staff meeting. I hope you found the occasion worthwhile. Certainly our people found it very helpful.

We're grateful and obligated.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

June 22, 1964

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Potomac Institute
1501 - 18th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Harold:

Many thanks for coming to the state staff meeting. I'm very sorry you couldn't be here longer. But, believe it or not, you made a real contribution to the meeting and I'm grateful.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

June 22, 1964

Dr. Hans Spiegel
Urban Renewal Administration
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Hans:

As sharp as their questioning was, I hope you know how grateful the state staff people were for your presentation. Thanks for taking the time and expense to come down. We're grateful and obligated.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Friday afternoon -

PAUL

PAUL:

Hans Spiegel called. He's ~~99%~~ 90% certain that he can be here for 2:00. Will get an eleven o'clock plane and return to Washington that afternoon.

BY-LAWS

MEMPHIS AND SHELBY COUNTY CHAPTER

of the

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization is the Memphis and Shelby County Chapter of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to implement at the local level the stated purpose of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, to-wit: To carry on in the state of Tennessee an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the state; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

The Chapter is a non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1: Any resident of the city of Memphis, Shelby County and adjacent counties, who is a member of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations may become a member of the Chapter.

Section 2: Annual dues will be set by the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

The officers of the Chapter shall be a president, vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer. Their duties shall be those usually pertaining to these offices. They shall be elected by the members for terms of one year at a meeting designated for this purpose. The nominating Committee shall present a slate at this time and nominations from the floor will be accepted provided the person whose name is presented has agreed to serve if elected. The Executive Committee may fill any vacancies in these offices occuring between annual elections.

ARTICLE V

Committees

Section I: Executive Committee. The affairs of the chapter between membership meetings shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the chapter and two members elected at large from the membership.

Section 2: Program Committee. It shall be the duty of the committee to develop program proposals for action by the membership. The program Committee shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee.

Section 3: Finance Committee. The duties of this committee shall be to plan and execute fund raising activities for the support of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. This committee will be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee. The treasurer shall be a member of this committee.

Section 4: Nominating Committee. This committee shall prepare a slate of officers to be elected annually at a membership meeting designated for this purpose. The Committee shall consist of five members. The President shall appoint two with the approval of the Executive Committee and the membership shall elect three at a membership meeting.

Section 5: Membership Committee. This committee shall have the responsibility of securing members for the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. This committee shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Committee.

Section6: Other Committees. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the President upon authorization of the membership. At the discretion of the President and the Executive Committee non-members may be asked to serve on any committee except the Executive Committee.

Section 7: The President shall be a voting member of all committees except the Nominating Committee.

ARTICLE VI

Meetings

Section I: Membership Meetings. Meetings of the membership shall be held at least quarterly at a time and place to be determined by the Executive Committee, for the purpose of hearing reports, acting on these reports and for participation in the development of a program directed toward the fulfillment of the purpose of the Chapter. The election of officers shall be held during the last quarter in each fiscal year. Notice shall be given thirty days in advance of this meeting. Those present shall constitute a quorum. Other meetings of the membership shall be called at the discretion of the President with the approval of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII

Staff

The staff of this organization shall consist of such personnel as is needed to carry out the program of the Chapter. Staff members shall keep all offical records and make such reports as are required by the Executive Committee. Employment of staff shall be the responsibility of the Executive Committee subject to the approval of the membership. However, in the case of an emergency the Executive Committee may act for the membership.

ARTICLE VIII

Miscellaneous

Section1: Depository. The Executive Committee shall designate a depository of the funds of the organization, and shall designate which officers of the organization shall have the power to sign checks in behalf of the organization.

Section 2: Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the organization shall conform to that of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Section 3: Amendments to By-Laws. The by-laws of the organization may be altered, amended, recinded or added to at a special meeting of the membership convened for such purpose or at a regular meeting, but the notice of the special or regular meeting must set forth fully and clearly the proposed alteration, amemdment, rescission or addition.

December 28, 1964

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

When do you plan to come down? Call me at your convenience and let's talk about it. January is already getting out of hand.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

OFFICERS

William R. Willis, Jr., Nashville
President

John J. Compton, Nashville
Lewis S. Sinclair, Knoxville
Dr. Vasco Smith, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Ernest G. Silver, Oak Ridge
Secretary

Dr. G. J. Tarleton, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Memphis
George E. Barrett, Nashville
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Carl Carson, Memphis
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Mrs. Garland P. Fisher, Bristol
Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
The Rev. Robert Hunter, Chattanooga
Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga
Mrs. Eugene S. Kilgore, Johnson City
Hunter Lane, Jr., Memphis
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Joseph L. May, Nashville
M. D. Merriwether, Jackson
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Mrs. R. D. Present, Knoxville
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Merrill Proudfoot, Knoxville
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Ewell Reagin, Knoxville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Mrs. Earl L. Sasser, Nashville
Mrs. Bernard R. Schweid, Nashville
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Mrs. Philip C. Sottong, Chattanooga
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Miss Martelle Trigg, Memphis
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Rev. Dogan W. Williams, Bristol
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106 19th Avenue, South ● Nashville, Tennessee 37212 ● 291-7544

Baxton Bryant
Executive Director

Miss Katherine Jones
Associate ~~Executive Director~~

March 8, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Made a good contact in Nashville business community yesterday, he sent this material today.

The story, as I understand it, is that the Albert Pick Motel across the south is setting up these private clubs to keep from completely desegregating. Since it is a regional matter I thought you would appreciate this information and I hope you will follow through as you see fit.

Sincerely yours,

Baxton

Baxton Bryant

BB/eah

Enclosure

Valid at above locations

Birmingham, Ala.
Pick Bankhead

Chattanooga, Tenn.
Albert Pick Motel

Huntsville, Ala.
Albert Pick Motel

Mobile, Ala.
Albert Pick Motel

Montgomery, Ala.
Albert Pick Motel

Nashville, Tenn.
Albert Pick Motel

Natchez, Miss.
Albert Pick Motel

The Club for Good Dining

Application for Membership

I hereby apply for Membership in

The Club for Good Dining

12 FREE LUNCHEONS or DINNERS of your choice

Please send me ..... memberships at $12.00 each.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State..... Phone.....

AN INVITATION

We cordially invite you to join more than 700 top Nashville executives as members of The Albert Pick "Club For Good Dining."

The Albert Pick is offering a limited number of charter memberships to a select list of Nashville business executives.

The "Club For Good Dining" works like this: With a membership card, you may treat business associates, guests or your wife to a dozen free luncheons or dinners during the year, with the purchase of a luncheon or dinner, either from our elegant Plantation Buffet or the relaxing Flame Room.

We are enclosing an application for membership in the "Club For Good Dining." Fill out the application and return it to us with your check for $12.00, the total cost of a year's membership, or, if you prefer, we will bill you at the end of the month.

Your membership card will be delivered immediately, and it will be honored at Albert Picks in Birmingham, Chattanooga, Huntsville, Mobile, Montgomery and Natchez, and, of course, The Albert Pick at 320 Murfreesboro Road, Nashville.

Tom Connelly

Tom Connelly
Manager

Litho in U.S.A.

MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND
President
Nashville

LEWIS B. SINCLAIR
Vice-President
Knoxville

MRS. ERNEST SILVER
Secretary
Oak Ridge

DR. VASCO SMITH
Vice-President
Memphis

DR. G. J. TARLETON, JR.
Treasurer
Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106 19th Avenue, South • Nashville, Tennessee 37212 • 297-6568

May 25, 1965

BAXTON BRYANT
Executive Director

MISS KATHERINE JONES
Associate Director

TO: Paul Anthony, SRC

FROM: Baxton Bryant

Enclosed are the following:

1. A list of names for the packets to be sent to from the state of Tennessee.

2. The Quarterly Reports for our Council for December, January, & February.

I am sorry this report is late and is not as complete as I would like for it to be. We will try to be on time from now on. Please send us our money, we need it.

Baxton (eah)

Baxton Bryant

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. RAY ALLEN, MEMPHIS
GEORGE BARRETT, NASHVILLE
REV. WILL D. CAMPBELL, NASHVILLE
CARL CARSON, MEMPHIS
*DAVID CAYWOOD, MEMPHIS
MRS. LAWRENCE COE, MEMPHIS
WILKES COFFEY, MURFREESBORO
JOHN J. COMPTON, NASHVILLE
REV. W. T. CRUTCHER, KNOXVILLE
MACLIN P. DAVIS, NASHVILLE
MRS. GARLAND P. FISHER, BRISTOL
JAMES S. GILLILAND, MEMPHIS
REV. JAMES GLASSE, NASHVILLE
LEROY GRAF, KNOXVILLE
W. D. HAWKINS, JR., NASHVILLE
MRS. W. B. HEMBREE, KNOXVILLE
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON, NASHVILLE
MRS. JOHN C. HULL, NASHVILLE
MRS. G. W. STANLEY ISH, JR., MEMPHIS
CLAYTON JAMES, MURFREESBORO
REV. MAJOR J. JONES, CHATTANOOGA
*MRS. EUGENE S. KILGORE, JOHNSON CITY
JAMES KIRBY, NASHVILLE
HUNTER LANE, JR., MEMPHIS
MRS. PHIL LIVINGSTON, CHATTANOOGA
MATT LYNCH, NASHVILLE
M. D. MERRIWETHER, JACKSON
REV. JOHN CHARLES MICKLE, MEMPHIS
MRS. RILLA MORAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. HUGH J. MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
DR. WILLIAM G. POLLARD, OAK RIDGE
ALBERT PORTER, JACKSON
MRS. R. D. PRESENT, KNOXVILLE
MERRILL PROUDFOOT, KNOXVILLE
HORACE RAPER, COOKEVILLE
EWELL REAGIN, KNOXVILLE
MRS. EARL L. SASSER, NASHVILLE
MRS. BERNARD SCHWEID, NASHVILLE
CLIFFORD SEEBER, KNOXVILLE
WALTER SHARP, NASHVILLE
REV. KELLY M. SMITH, NASHVILLE
*MRS. PHILLIP C. SOTTONG, CHATTANOOGA
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, MURFREESBORO
MISS MARTELLE TRIGG, MEMPHIS
REV. DOGAN W. WILLIAMS, BRISTOL
WILLIAM R. WILLIS, JR., NASHVILLE
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

*SERVING ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

May 25, 1965

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

Thanks for theTennessee names and for your quarterly report. Your check is enclosed.

Our auditors now require a receipt for funds paid to state Councils. Will you, therefore, please have the appropriate person note on the enclosed copy of this letter receipt of this check and return to us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

July 6, 1965

Mr. Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
The Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $1,200, representing the third quarterly payment of the SRC grant-in-aid.

Please have receipt of these funds acknowledged on the enclosed copy of this letter and return it to us at your convenience.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND
PRESIDENT
NASHVILLE

LEWIS E. SINCLAIR
VICE-PRESIDENT
KNOXVILLE

MRS. ERNEST SILVER
SECRETARY
OAK RIDGE

DR. VASCO SMITH
VICE-PRESIDENT
MEMPHIS

DR. G. J. TARLETON, JR.
TREASURER
NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106 19th Avenue, South • Nashville, Tennessee 37212 • 297-6568

BAXTON BRYANT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MISS KATHERINE JONES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

September 14, 1965

Tenn
Baxton Bryant

Mr. Paul Anthony
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Just a note to tell you how much your presence meant at out meeting Saturday. Everyone seemed to be well pleased at the meeting, espceially the spirited interest. We have a long way to go here in Tennessee, but I think we are starting. Our attention will be turned nearly entirely the next few weeks in raising $10,000.00 over the state for the counsil. I think we will get off to a good start in Memphis.

I am sending you a few clippings from the Memphis Project. I will be in Memphis tomorrow for a meeting with the group. The council has a real opportunity to move now and I believe it will. I will be sending in my report in a few days and will also try to get you a few more clipping. It was good to have you with us.

Sincerely,

Baxton Bryant

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. RAY ALLEN, MEMPHIS
GEORGE BARRETT, NASHVILLE
REV. WILL D. CAMPBELL, NASHVILLE
CARL CARSON, MEMPHIS
*DAVID CAYWOOD, MEMPHIS
MRS. LAWRENCE COE, MEMPHIS
WILKES COFFEY, MURFREESBORO
JOHN J. COMPTON, NASHVILLE
REV. W. T. CRUTCHER, KNOXVILLE
MACLIN P. DAVIS, NASHVILLE
MRS. GARLAND P. FISHER, BRISTOL
JAMES S. GILLILAND, MEMPHIS
REV. JAMES GLASSE, NASHVILLE
LEROY GRAF, KNOXVILLE
W. D. HAWKINS, JR., NASHVILLE
MRS. W. B. HEMBREE, KNOXVILLE
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON, NASHVILLE
MRS. JOHN C. HULL, NASHVILLE
MRS. G. W. STANLEY ISH, JR., MEMPHIS
CLAYTON JAMES, MURFREESBORO
REV. MAJOR J. JONES, CHATTANOOGA
*MRS. EUGENE S. KILGORE, JOHNSON CITY
JAMES KIRBY, NASHVILLE
HUNTER LANE, JR., MEMPHIS
MRS. PHIL LIVINGSTON, CHATTANOOGA
MATT LYNCH, NASHVILLE
M. D. MERRIWETHER, JACKSON
REV. JOHN CHARLES MICKLE, MEMPHIS
MRS. RILLA MORAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. HUGH J. MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
DR. WILLIAM G. POLLARD, OAK RIDGE
ALBERT PORTER, JACKSON
MRS. R. D. PRESENT, KNOXVILLE
MERRILL PROUDFOOT, KNOXVILLE
HORACE RAPER, COOKEVILLE
EWELL REAGIN, KNOXVILLE
MRS. EARL L. SASSER, NASHVILLE
MRS. BERNARD SCHWEID, NASHVILLE
CLIFFORD SEEBER, KNOXVILLE
WALTER SHARP, NASHVILLE
REV. KELLY M. SMITH, NASHVILLE
*MRS. PHILLIP C. SOTTONG, CHATTANOOGA
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, MURFREESBORO
MISS MARTELLE TRIGG, MEMPHIS
REV. DOGAN W. WILLIAMS, BRISTOL
WILLIAM R. WILLIS, JR., NASHVILLE
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

*SERVING ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

January 4, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Bryant:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $1,150, it is representing your first quarterly grant-in-aid for 1966.

Please sign and return the enclosed receipt carbon at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

February 14, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Bryant:

It was good to see you. I feel like I know you better.

Don't forget to send me some clips and other dope on the good deeds of the Mayor of Nashville - and maybe Knoxville.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND
President
Nashville

LEWIS S. SINCLAIR
Vice-President
Knoxville

MRS. ERNEST SILVER
Secretary
Oak Ridge

DR. VASCO SMITH
Vice-President
Memphis

DR. G. J. TARLETON, JR.
Treasurer
Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106 19th Avenue, South • Nashville, Tennessee 37212 • 297-6568

BAXTON BRYANT
Executive Director

MISS KATHERINE JONES
Associate Director

February 21, 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I will be with you in Atlanta for the luncheon Monday, the 28th.

I appreciated the opportunity to visit with you in Atlanta, and I also share your expressed feeling that we are now better acquainted. I look forward to working with you.

Under separate cover, we are sending you the dope on the mayor's committee.

Sincerely,

Baxton

Baxton Bryant (jw) file

BB:jw

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. RAY ALLEN, MEMPHIS
GEORGE BARRETT, NASHVILLE
REV. WILL D. CAMPBELL, NASHVILLE
CARL CARSON, MEMPHIS
*DAVID CAYWOOD, MEMPHIS
MRS. LAWRENCE COE, MEMPHIS
WILKES COFFEY, MURFREESBORO
JOHN J. COMPTON, NASHVILLE
REV. W. T. CRUTCHER, KNOXVILLE
MACLIN P. DAVIS, NASHVILLE
MRS. GARLAND P. FISHER, BRISTOL
JAMES S. GILLILAND, MEMPHIS
REV. JAMES GLASSE, NASHVILLE
LEROY GRAF, KNOXVILLE
W. D. HAWKINS, JR., NASHVILLE
MRS. W. B. HEMBREE, KNOXVILLE
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON, NASHVILLE
MRS. JOHN C. HULL, NASHVILLE
MRS. G. W. STANLEY ISH, JR., MEMPHIS
CLAYTON JAMES, MURFREESBORO
REV. MAJOR J. JONES, CHATTANOOGA
*MRS. EUGENE S. KILGORE, JOHNSON CITY
JAMES KIRBY, NASHVILLE
HUNTER LANE, JR., MEMPHIS
MRS. PHIL LIVINGSTON, CHATTANOOGA
MATT LYNCH, NASHVILLE
M. D. MERRIWETHER, JACKSON
REV. JOHN CHARLES MICKLE, MEMPHIS
MRS. RILLA MORAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. HUGH J. MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
DR. WILLIAM G. POLLARD, OAK RIDGE
ALBERT PORTER, JACKSON
MRS. R. D. PRESENT, KNOXVILLE
MERRILL PROUDFOOT, KNOXVILLE
HORACE RAPER, COOKEVILLE
EWELL REAGIN, KNOXVILLE
MRS. EARL L. SASSER, NASHVILLE
MRS. BERNARD SCHWEID, NASHVILLE
CLIFFORD SEEBER, KNOXVILLE
WALTER SHARP, NASHVILLE
REV. KELLY M. SMITH, NASHVILLE
*MRS. PHILLIP C. SOTTONG, CHATTANOOGA
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, MURFREESBORO
MISS MARTELLE TRIGG, MEMPHIS
REV. DOGAN W. WILLIAMS, BRISTOL
WILLIAM R. WILLIS, JR., NASHVILLE
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

*SERVING ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

February 24, 1966

The Reverend Baxton Bryant
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

I am pleased to inform you that an additional grant of $11,000 for 1966 has been made to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations as part of SRC's expanded grant-in-aid program. Enclosed are our check in the amount of $2,750 -- the first quarter payment -- and another copy of the general conditions of the expanded grant-in-aid program.

In keeping with your request, the purpose of the grant is to enable the Tennessee Council to employ an assistant to the Director, to provide travel and other support for him, and to enable the staff personnel to attend professionally edifying meetings and conferences.

Although the amount of the grant is somewhat less than requested, we trust that it is substantial enough to enable you to employ an assistant in keeping with the stated purpose, assuming fulfillment of the general conditions of the expanded grant program. Incidentally, I feel that you and our officers are to be congratulated on the energetic enlistment and fund-raising program which you have already started.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf
cc: Whit Stokes
Encl. (3)

SCLC MLK JR. COLLECTION

March 14, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

I just saw a copy of Whit Stokes' letter of resignation. Just out of curiosity -- are you aware of any meaning behind this, other than the alleged over work?

Sorry you had the flu and could not make it to Chattanooga. The meeting was uneventful, which is not good! They reported having about $450 toward their goal of some $1,300. I figured all but about $100-$150 of that represented dues for membership. So I tried to talk pretty straight to them, but don't know whether that helped or hurt. These are nice folks, but I don't think they are ready to man the barricades.

Carry on.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

March 28, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

I enjoyed being with you in Nashville (believe it or not) and appreciate your setting up the interview with the mayor and entertaining me in your home.

Baxton, I am going to commit myself to attend your Board meeting on April 16, even though I'll have to make other arrangements about Mississippi--and maybe leave a Washington conference early. Impressed? I hope so, because I think you should pull out all stops to get to this meeting your entire Board plus at least two officers from each chapter. Why don't you send them all a notice stressing the importance of the meeting and asking for replies? Maybe enclose a postal card, self-addressed. And if local officers drag their feet, call them.

It may be helpful for me to be present when Dr. Glasse makes his committee's report. Besides, as I have reflected on it this week, I have become more concerned about the financial situation. I hope I can help with the Board's thinking about that.

No other suggestions rush to my mind, but I might reiterate the one I made on Wednesday--that you work with Dr. Glasse. You'll find him a helpful friend, I think.

I assume the meeting is to be in Nashville. Let me know if that is not correct, and send me the exact time and place.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf
cc: Martha Ragland

BUSINESS DATA

April 7, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $1,150 which is the second quarterly payment on our regular grant-in-aid to the Tennessee Council for 1966.

This is being sent pursuant to a telephoned request from Dr. Tarleton. As you know, it is making an exception to our rule to send the payment before receipt of your quarterly financial statement and program report. Please send these as soon as possible.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it to me.

I look forward to seeing you on the sixteenth.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

cc: Mrs. Tom Ragland
Dr. G. G. Tarleton

April 28, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Ave. South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

I talked to Les Dunbar this afternoon and tried to call you at the hotel, but found that you had already checked out.

Les says that he still has not received a request from you. As you know, he is bending over backwards to help the Tennessee Council in your present difficult circumstance, but he has to have some sort of paper to present to his board.

Let me suggest with maximum urgency that you write him your request and get it in the mail on the day you receive this letter.

It was good to see you.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

May 12, 1966

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Les:

In the enclosed report we have tried to give an account of our stewardship. In reading it over, it does not reflect as much life or activity as we have experienced. Also enclosed are audit reports for 1964 and 1965. Field Foundation funds are accounted for in the Special Account section of the Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements.

Federal law, social conscience, and the civil rights movement are being successful in integrating the affluent Negro community into the main stream of our national life. As we have progressed, layer after layer of the top has been peeled from our Negro community. The problem is a complex one. In closing the gap between the affluent Negro and the white community, we have created one between the affluent Negro and the Negro masses, so that "Watts" could easily be repeated in many areas. The work of the Council will be to help the white community realize its responsibility to the total Negro community, to help the affluent Negro meet his responsibility to the less fortunate of his race, and to develop new leadership in the leaderless, "raw and exposed" masses in order to help reform present day structures rather than overthrowing them. This work will be done primarily through education, employment, housing, the poverty program, and medical care.

I'd rather be alive today than any day in history, and I'd rather be working in the South than any place in the world. To have been a part of the old South and to have had a conscience quickened to the new makes one feel a tremendous responsibility. We have already had some great breakthroughs of team work by federal and state governments with a private agency. In some

areas, it has included the local government also. We want to break through surface areas of the business community and help it see its total responsibility to the whole community. I believe, in West Tennessee, this relationship could re-tool our whole approach to age-old problems.

The $10,000 annually we are asking from the Field Foundation will give us the additional support we need for an effective program. We are deeply grateful for past help and we hope we merit future support.

Sincerely,

Baxton Bryant

BB:jw

Enclosures

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

REPORT TO FIELD FOUNDATION

The hopes and dreams raised by the signing of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the history recorded during the last two years have little similarity. Showcase integration and the mixture of the affluent Negro into the main stream of white society have blinded our day to the most explosive racial situation we have faced. The truth is that the mass of our Negro population has not been touched, and in many cases their lot is worsened. The poverty program raised the hopes of the most depressed but has not yet delivered anything of significance. The Civil Rights Act and the poverty program have released the pressure on progressive whites, and the urgency to help has lessened. Local councils' hopes for support from the business communities are frustrating. The cutting edge of the progressive movement remains either at arm's length or out of reach of their support. Therefore, we see the businessmen endorsing and accepting yesterday's position but opposing today's action. They accept the employment of qualified Negroes but balk at employing the trainable. Restitution is a fighting word.

Open housing, equal education, and employment hold our hopes for tomorrow. The poverty program is pointing in the right direction but must have an alive, alert conscience in the community to see that democratic processes are used, that the poor are involved, that minorities are represented, and that the undergirding philosophy is "with" instead of "for."

LOCAL COUNCILS

We have five new councils to report. For the first time in our state history, we have regular member councils in all metropolitan areas. The Knoxville council was organized a year ago and the Chattanooga council changed its status from an affiliate to full status last November. We have four councils in rural counties--Fayette, Lauderdale, Wilson, and Coffee. In many other counties, members will soon be organized into local chapters.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations carries a greater responsibility for human relations and civil rights in our state than any other council in the South. This is true because we are the only private group having a paid staff that works full time in the area of human relations and civil rights in the state. None of the civil rights groups, not even the NAACP, has a paid staff member for the state. NAACP chapters here, with the exception of Memphis and Jackson, are weak and unorganized. SCLC, CORE, and SNCC organizations are either few or non-existent. SSOC is headquartered here, but carries on most of its activities elsewhere. We have a few students in the Applachian project from Highlander in East Tennessee and some work from Cornell students in West Tennessee. This wide open field makes possible real progress in some areas, but the amount of work to be done is staggering.

Our membership has increased to approximately 1,300.

STATE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The state Commission on Human Relations was organized by executive order of the governor September 3, 1963. It operated on a shoestring budget from the governor's emergency fund until January, 1965, when a $50,000 appropriation was made by the state legislature. Mr. Mark Israel, deputy director of the Kentucky Commission on Human Relations, was hired as director. Mr. Wendell Hines and Mr. Warren Moore were employed as deputy directors. They also have two secretaries. We gave to them all of our contacts across the state and the full cooperation of local chapters. They have been very effective as an ally in school desegregation, employment, and public accommodations.

Our close relationship in Tennessee has already demonstrated that there is a definite role for both a state and a private human relations commission or council. The state commission is only effective so long as political expediency and climate are good. A private group not restricted by expediency or politics is a must. Its responsible voice removes the option of whether or not an issue will be faced and leaves only the question of which group takes action. This simple fact cannot be stated too strongly.

The state council, the state commission, and our local Nashville Community Relations Council gave leadership to the formation by ordinance of the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission in Davidson County. The members will soon be appointed. This should be an interesting development in human relations, since the metropolitan government includes all of Davidson County. Progress is being made in the formation by ordinance of human relations commissions in other metropolitan areas.

COORDINATION OF FEDERAL AND STATE SERVICES

The tragedy of our day is that we have far better laws than we have implementation and enforcement. For instance, the food stamp program, so helpful to the poor, exists in only nine of the 21 counties in West Tennessee. The Welfare Department has employed 84 new persons, and only nine are Negro, none in decision making positions. Yet, nearly 80 per cent of the food stamp recipients are Negro. The health and economic lot of thousands of poor West Tennesseans could be helped by the implementation of this program.

Vast amounts of money through the education act are left untouched by old and calloused school boards. FHA loans are made to people with good credit while the poor without credit are left out. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service programs are poorly administered by local citizens elected by segregationist landlords. Over 450 sharecroppers attended an informational workshop conducted by our Council with federal, state, and local ASC managers present. The local managers were directed by the federal government to attend.

A year and a half has given us time to know this area, to win the confidence of the poor, the cooperation of a few white officials, and the respect of others who see us as an enemy. We look forward to helping plan cooperative programs by all federal and state agencies, instead of piecemeal and overlapping activities that so often take place.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

My employment with the Council coincided with the beginning of the Economic Opportunity Act. Some of the most effective work of the Council has been in this area. Fayette County, the home of the original "tent city," stands as a testimony as to how a community action committee can become the bridge and the fiber of new communication and cooperation between races long estranged as equals.

Our Council brought the two communities together. It has been a long, hard, agonizing struggle but the results thus far are worth it. The Community Action committee is composed of white officials, white citizens, and a majority of militant Negroes. The director is a Negro, the assistant a white woman. Genuine respect has developed between Negro and white members of the committee.

The greatest victory our Council has helped win for the people was in Memphis where the program was taken out of the hands of a dictatorial mayor and democratic procedures were installed. Beyond our concern with kind and quality of programs, the Council has been the foremost proponent in the state of Tennessee for democratic processes, involvement of the poor, minority representation, and a philosophy that does "with" instead of "for."

Calls have come from the poor and Negro from all over the state for the Council to stimulate action where local officials were doing nothing. A typical example is Lauderdale County. An invitation came in June of 1965 from the Negro community. The Council responded by meeting with them and a group of community officials the latter part of June. The Tennessee Council on Human Relations was invited by the county judge to present the poverty program to the Magistrates' Court on July 6. The Court accepted the program and the long struggle for a representative committee being formed according to the guidelines began. This was completed and a proposal for a development grant was submitted in November. The long wait for approval began and in April, the grant was approved. The Council has been in consultation with or involved in the preparation of every proposal submitted from the state of Tennessee. We are fortunate in having very close and daily communication with the state Office of Economic Opportunity. The governor limits their activities, but he can't limit their dedication and open communication. It is a relationship we cherish because of what it means to the poor in our state.

We have enjoyed an excellent relationship with federal officials. They call us daily from Atlanta and Washington to verify or to ask information about persons to be employed or projects to be approved.

The Council plans to organize a human relations advisory committee as a concerned conscience in each of the multi-county community action program areas. The federal government has suggested that this could be a real service rendered by a private organization.

HOSPITAL DESEGREGATION

A complaint against the University of Tennessee Hospital in Knoxville by one of our members in the spring of 1965 shocked the whole university system as HEW threatened to cut off all university funds unless corrections were made. The publicity that attended this was an apt warning to hospitals across the state and helped break down some resistance. State institutions have complied to a larger

degree than private. It is irony that federal law demands a higher standard of human decency than Christian conscience. Therefore, we find tax-supported hospitals freer of discrimination than our private church hospitals.

EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment and under-employment are twin problems the poor and minority face in our state. The failure in past years of labor unions to admit Negroes has left our state without semi-skilled workers. In fairness to our labor unions, they are now trying to correct past evils, and we are fortunate to have enlightened leadership in some of our unions.

We believe adult literacy programs and M.D.T.A. training, for which we now have hopes, will be the means of improving the employment situation. Here again, the need of an enlightened conscience working on the reactionary forces and as a gadfly to pseudo progressives is a must.

The business community apparently is becoming more aware of the vital role the Council is playing. We believe it possible to have some exciting things happen in the way of progress in this area in the coming months. The tightening of federal law on July 1 will include more factories. We are working with the Equal Employment Opportunity office to enforce the law.

EDUCATION

Anything you want to see in education, just name it. We will have it in Tennessee. Giles County completely desegregated its entire school system---administration, faculty, and students---this year. A Negro high school was converted into a junior high school for all junior high students in Pulaski, and all high school students were placed in the previously all white school. In a rural area where there existed a two-room, six-grade Negro school and a four-room white school, the Negro school was converted to the first and second grade and the white school now houses grades three, four, five, and six.

In Tipton County in West Tennessee, over 600 Negro students enrolled in previously all white schools, while adjoining Lauderdale County has not one Negro student attending the white schools.

Federal funds have been withheld from Fayette County where the Justice Department has joined some Negro parents in a federal suit against the school board.

All metropolitan areas are now under court order and all have exceeded the requirements of the court order by agreeing to desegregate all grades by zone for the school year 1966-67.

The free choice plan was totally inadequate and poorly administered over our state this year. The new guidelines for next year are most welcome. However, one of their greatest weaknesses is that they do not affect schools under court order. We are encouraged by the action of the Justice Department in federal courts to bring all court orders up to the requirements of the new federal guidelines.

DEVELOPMENT OF LEADERSHIP

If we are to close the gap between the enactment and the implementation of laws, grass roots leadership must be developed. The Council is working and will continue to work with any individual or local organization that has potential for community leadership. The development of local leadership has many facets--- stimulation, education, motivation, etc. We depend upon close relationships and a demonstrated concern to develop our ties with the poor and minority. This, many times, alienates us from the white power structure, but we depend upon our knowledge of the law and its just enactment to continue to relate us to these structures after our personal rapport has broken off. This is the patter we try to follow in both rural and urban areas.

NEW PERSONNELL

We lost our associate director, Miss Katherine Jones, to the poverty program in Nashville. She continues to work with the Council as a member of the board of directors and also serves as its secretary.

The work of the Council received its greatest compliment from two young Tennesseans when we asked for applications to fill the vacancy. Mr. Harry Wiersema, director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps for the Nashville-Davidson County Metropolitan Action Commission, and Miss Jerry Williams, a member of the State Planning Committee, made application for the job. They had observed and seen some of the work of the Council on the state and local level. They were planning to be married and were drawing a combined salary of $16,400. They wanted to work for a private agency in an effort to make the poverty program more effective than they were able to do in their present positions. They have resigned their positions and will come to work for us for a combined salary of $7,000. Miss Williams wrote most of the state OEO program and proposals. Mr. Wiersema is an outstanding director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps. They have their masters degrees in Sociology and are 27 years old. We are humbled by their faith in the Council, and their talents and dedication will help us to render a broader and more effective service.

NEW DIRECTIONS AND FINANCE

The signing of the civil rights bill was the apex to years of civil rights struggle. The immediate let-down of civil rights and human relations forces was to be expected. New roles and approaches had to be found and defined. Many were ready to say that our job had been completed and our role had been taken over by the government.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is grateful to the Field Foundation for making it possible financially for us to find and define our role in this exciting age. We have gone into rural areas where few and sometimes no other private agency exists as a friend to the minority and the poor. In static situations our presence has caused "creative conflict" to take place. We have stimulated interest in and induced activity in the economic opportunity program. We have "watch-dogged" the formation of community action committees in both urban and rural areas to see that democratic procedures, minority representation, and the involvement of the poor are included.

Our membership is responding better financially than they ever have in the past. The last few months, during which approximately $5,000 has been raised from the membership, have been the best in the council's history. We wish the report was better. We believe the Council will raise twice the amount during this year than it has in any previous year. We believe we will have a break-through to the business community for some additional funds.

To continue development of leadership in rural areas, to watch-dog the poverty program and to bring the implementation of new laws up to the letter and spirit of the acts, to strengthen and serve present local councils, and to organize new ones, we ask the Field Foundation to renew our grant for three years at $10,000 per year. We look forward to a visit from the executive director of the Field Foundation in order that we can visibly show a better accounting of our stewardship.

Sincerely,

Baxton Bryant
Executive Director

MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND
PRESIDENT
NASHVILLE

LEWIS S. SINCLAIR
VICE-PRESIDENT
KNOXVILLE

MRS. ERNEST SILVER
SECRETARY
OAK RIDGE

DR. VASCO SMITH
VICE-PRESIDENT
MEMPHIS

DR. G. J. TARLETON, JR.
TREASURER
NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106 19th Avenue, South • Nashville, Tennessee 37212 • 297-6568

BAXTON BRYANT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MISS KATHERINE JONES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

May 12, 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield,
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

PA
PF - file

Dear Ed:

You have in your files the applications, biographical sketches, and qualifications of Harry Wiersema and Jerry Williams. On the recommendation of the executive director and the approval of the executive committee, they have been employed as deputy director and research, program, and publications director.

The Council has already had a wonderful effect on this fine young couple. Their marriage was performed by me in my home last Saturday afternoon.

We feel indeed fortunate to have this dedicated couple to join our staff. We are grateful to SRC for making it possible.

Sincerely,

Baxton

Baxton Bryant

BB:jw

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. RAY ALLEN, MEMPHIS
GEORGE BARRETT, NASHVILLE
REV. WILL D. CAMPBELL, NASHVILLE
CARL CARSON, MEMPHIS
*DAVID CAYWOOD, MEMPHIS
MRS. LAWRENCE COE, MEMPHIS
WILKES COFFEY, MURFREESBORO
JOHN J. COMPTON, NASHVILLE
REV. W. T. CRUTCHER, KNOXVILLE
MACLIN P. DAVIS, NASHVILLE
MRS. GARLAND P. FISHER, BRISTOL
JAMES S. GILLILAND, MEMPHIS
REV. JAMES GLASSE, NASHVILLE
LEROY GRAF, KNOXVILLE
W. D. HAWKINS, JR., NASHVILLE
MRS. W. B. HEMBREE, KNOXVILLE
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON, NASHVILLE
MRS. JOHN C. HULL, NASHVILLE
MRS. G. W. STANLEY ISH, JR., MEMPHIS
CLAYTON JAMES, MURFREESBORO
REV. MAJOR J. JONES, CHATTANOOGA
*MRS. EUGENE S. KILGORE, JOHNSON CITY
JAMES KIRBY, NASHVILLE
HUNTER LANE, JR., MEMPHIS
MRS. PHIL LIVINGSTON, CHATTANOOGA
MATT LYNCH, NASHVILLE
M. D. MERRIWETHER, JACKSON
REV. JOHN CHARLES MICKLE, MEMPHIS
MRS. RILLA MORAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. HUGH J. MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
DR. WILLIAM G. POLLARD, OAK RIDGE
ALBERT PORTER, JACKSON
MRS. R. D. PRESENT, KNOXVILLE
MERRILL PROUDFOOT, KNOXVILLE
HORACE RAPER, COOKEVILLE
EWELL REAGIN, KNOXVILLE
MRS. EARL L. SASSER, NASHVILLE
MRS. BERNARD SCHWEID, NASHVILLE
CLIFFORD SEEBER, KNOXVILLE
WALTER SHARP, NASHVILLE
REV. KELLY M. SMITH, NASHVILLE
*MRS. PHILLIP C. SOTTONG, CHATTANOOGA
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, MURFREESBORO
MISS MARTELLE TRIGG, MEMPHIS
REV. DOGAN W. WILLIAMS, BRISTOL
WILLIAM R. WILLIS, JR., NASHVILLE
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

*SERVING ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

May 13, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Ave. South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $2,750.00, which is the second quarterly payment on the expanded grant-in-aid to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Please sign and return the enclosed carbon of this letter to acknowledge receipt.

Needless to say, I am delighted to hear that you have secured your staff associates, and we will be looking forward to meeting them.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

July 11, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Ave. South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

Thank you for the encouraging finance and membership reports for June.

According to my files, we do not yet have a quarterly program report. The last report we had was for the month of April. I would like to have your quarterly report not only because the law requires it as a prerequisite to sending you your quarterly grant in aid payment (which may not interest you in view of your present affluence) but also because I am personally and professionally interested in what you are doing up there in Tennessee. I am particularly eager to find out how Mr. and Mrs. Wiersema are getting along and what response they are getting to their efforts.

I hear you descended on Jackson for the march and I trust you will tell me about it sometime.

Joyce and I appreciate very much the invitation to Dianne's wedding. I trust that you managed to get through it.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

JES/km

file

August 2, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

We noticed in your quarterly report that Jeri Wiersema is going to be working on welfare programs in Tennessee. As you may recall, we have obtained some money to develop some research in this area and to provide consultant services in connection with programs of state and local councils concerning welfare problems. In other words, if Jeri proposes to work on Tennessee's welfare set-up in a serious way, we probably could help finance it.

If you are interested, be sure to talk to Paul and me about any approach you have in mind. We have certain research needs to be met, but if you let us know far enough in advance we should be able to satisfy both your needs and ours.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/km

September 14, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 - 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

Thank you for the financial statement and membership report for August.

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $2,750.00, which is the quarterly payment on our expanded aid grant to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. At your convenience please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it to me.

I look forward to getting your quarterly program report to see what you and the Wiersumas are doing with all that money you are rolling in. I guess you will be telling me about it in person next week. See you then.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:mlm

Attch.

November 15, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human
Relations
1207 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $2,750.00, the quarterly payment due on this date on our expanded grant-in-aid to the Tennessee Council for 1966.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures: check
receipt copy

November 29, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

You are already aware, I am sure, of the approval by the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council of a grant-in-aid of $15,000 to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations for 1967.

The amount combines our regular and expanded grants, which were separate in 1966. As noted in the "Grant-in-Aid Conditions," a copy of which is enclosed, one-fourth of this sum will be remitted, subject to fulfillment of the requirements, on or after the first of each quarter of the calendar year.

Please read carefully the grant conditions, especially the reporting requirements in item 3 and the general purpose stated in item 4, to which they are directed.

We are gratified by the response of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and of the state councils generally--to the purpose of the expanded grant-in-aid program in 1966, and we are happy to be able to continue our financial support at this high livel for another year. We are compelled to reiterate, however, that support of general operations at this level cannot be regarded as likely for more than one additional year.

Be assured of our good wishes and all possible assistance for the Tennessee Council in 1967.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

JES:CL

Enclosure

December 5, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed are photo copies of a rather curt note and two pages of mimeographed material from one Brian Heggen of the "South Nashville Community Project." The address is Post Office Box 6072, Nashville, Tennessee 37212. I am sure you are aware of this project, but send these along just in case you are not. He seems to be looking for more of a fight than is necessary under the circumstances,--and it occurred to me that you might like to oblige him!

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures

December 8, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human
Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

Are you well enough acquainted with a Mrs. Anne Johnstone, formerly of Memphis, to give me an evaluation for possible employment? We have nothing specific in mind at the moment, but would like to know, for instance, if she would be a likely candidate for a state council director or associate.

Emory says you know her, and I understand she at least participated in a Tennessee Council seminar.

We would appreciate a letter or call at your earliest convenience.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

~~1106 19th AVENUE, SOUTH~~ • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568
1207 18th Avenue South

PRESIDENT
MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND
VICE-PRESIDENTS
WILLIAM G. POLLARD
LEWIS S. SINCLAIR
VASCO SMITH
SECRETARY
MISS KATHERINE JONES
TREASURER
G. J. TARLETON, JR.

December 13, 1966

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
BAXTON BRYANT
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
HARRY WIERSEMA, JR.
RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I think the suggestion to meet in Washington is good. The dates are o.k.

I do not know Mrs. Ann Johnstone. She is not a member of our council under this name. Would we know her better by her maiden name?

Sincerely,

Baxton (jw)

Baxton Bryant

file

BB:jw

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. RAY ALLEN, MEMPHIS
GEORGE BARRETT, NASHVILLE
WILL CAMPBELL, MT. JULIET
CARL CARSON, MEMPHIS
DAVID CAYWOOD, MEMPHIS
MRS. FRANCES COE, MEMPHIS
WILKES COFFEY, JR., MURFREESBORO
JOHN COMPTON, NASHVILLE
W. T. CRUTCHER, KNOXVILLE
MACLIN DAVIS, NASHVILLE
MRS. GARLAND P. FISHER, BRISTOL
JAMES S. GILLILAND, MEMPHIS
JAMES D. GLASSE, NASHVILLE
LEROY GRAF, KNOXVILLE
JAMES GREGORY, EADS
W. D. HAWKINS, JR., NASHVILLE
MRS. W. B. HEMBREE, KNOXVILLE
MRS. JOHN C. HULL, NASHVILLE
MRS. G. W. STANLEY ISH, MEMPHIS
CLAYTON JAMES, MURFREESBORO
MAJOR JONES, CHATTANOOGA
MRS. EUGENE S. KILGORE, JOHNSON CITY
HUNTER LANE, JR., MEMPHIS
MRS. PHILLIP H. LIVINGSTON, CHATTANOOGA
MATT LYNCH, NASHVILLE
M. D. MERRIWETHER, JACKSON
JOHN C. MICKLE, MEMPHIS
LEVI MOORE, RIPLEY
MRS. RILLA MORAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. HUGH MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
E. E. PITTS, CHATTANOOGA
ALBERT PORTER, JACKSON
DAN POWELL, MEMPHIS
MRS. R. D. PRESENT, KNOXVILLE
HORACE W. RAPER, COOKEVILLE
J. R. RUTTER, KNOXVILLE
MRS. EARL SASSER, NASHVILLE
MRS. BERNARD SCHWEID, NASHVILLE
CLIFFORD SEESER, KNOXVILLE
WALTER SHARP, BRENTWOOD
LOU SILBERMAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. ERNEST SILVER, OAK RIDGE
KELLY MILLER SMITH, NASHVILLE
MRS. PHILLIP SOTTONG, SIGNAL MOUNTAIN
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
WHITWORTH STOKES, NASHVILLE
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, JR., MURFREESBORO
MRS. JAMES M. TODD, NASHVILLE
MISS MARTELLE TRIGG, MEMPHIS
DOGAN WILLIAMS, BRISTOL
CHARLES WINTERS, SEWANEE
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE
C. E. YOUNG, LEBANON

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

7-XII 1953

RECEIVED
DEC 9
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr Mitchell

I must have expressed myself very poorly if I gave you the impression that we ask you to speak at a meeting of the Board of Fellowship House. — It would not occur to us not to have all the members of our Bd present. —

This meeting, on the other hand which will be a dinner meeting at the home of Mrs Neal Spahr, is for a heterogeneous group from P.T.A's, school board, government bodies etc. — Though we would like to have prominent people of all races present, we have decided at this meeting discussion will be freer if only white people are present.

If we can arrange for a meeting in the P.M. of F.H., it would be fine, but too many of our members cannot leave their regular occupations —

I believe we'll be able to clear up everything when we meet you on Monday evening. —

We have a luncheon engagement for you on Tuesday at 12 noon. —

Yours Sincerely

H. Woods Beckman

December 16, 1953

Mr F Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Dear Mr Beckman:

I am in a great hurry to get off to Berea this morning but must say my very warmest thanks to you for a thousand kindnesses and for most of what prospect there is of a real follow through.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

December four, 1953

Mr F Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Dear Mr Beckman:

I am in general agreement with what you propose in your letter of yesterday although I am puzzled by the present decision not to have Negro persons present at the meeting with members of the Board of Fellowship House. I would have nothing to propose which would not meet with the approval of Negro leadership.

But plan my day as you and the others wish and I will do as planned.

Yes, I do think that each of those with whom we are going to discuss should get a copy at least of QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. I send you twenty of it and five of the other - CHECK LIST. Unfortunately they ought to be paid for but the total cost would be only $2.40 plus postage. If you need more copies, 'phone or write us and we will send others.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

3 Dec. 1953.

RECEIVED
DEC 4
Southern Regional Council

Mr George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr Mitchell:

We are very glad to learn from Rev. Richard Henry of the Knoxville Unitarian Church that you will come to Knoxville on Dec. 14 and15, and that you will share the 15th with Fellowship House of Knoxville.

I understand thatyou will talk to the members of the Unitarian Church about the expected Supreme Court Decision and what a community can do to prepare itself for that event.

You know the purposes of the Knoxville Fellowship House. We feel that the the Supreme Court decision will create community wide problems, and that they must be solved by the community as a whole. The leadership in any active work should therefore not come from a small group like Fellowship House , but from the city and county wide P.T.A's, the Schoolboards, the school superintendents and similarly situated groups.

The Fellowship House would therefore like to use your services to help stimulate interest in these people and help them to get started.

Our plans for the 15th have not yet been approved by all concerned and there may be changes. At present they are as follows:

We will try to make arrangements for you to meet during the day some key people in the area, especially those who could not attend an evening meeting. Possibly a small informal luncheon. In the evening a dinner in a private house. To this dinner we would invite a cross section of people interested in school problems, who recognize racial difficulties, and who we believe are fairly open-minded, and who have leadership positions, such as members of schoolborads P.T.A.s etc.

You would speak to them and bring out the necessity of preparedness before the Court decision. And the necessity that their groups take the lead in any active work, as well as that we cannot afford to delay.

We do not think that any specific plans should be suggested, except , of course that something must be done. We know that you could show them different possibilities, and what matters must be attended to for good results.

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5906 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

3 Dec . 1953

There shall be no publicity about your visit to Fellowship House or the meetings we are concerned with. We feel that publicity at the present stage would hurt (and anyway we are not working for "recognition" but for the achievement of our goal; Better and fairer human relations in our community.)

We have discussed people who should be invited to the private meeting with members of our Board. On the suggestion of a Negro member we have decided that to this initial meeting only white people should be invited. I believe this is wise, but I regret it.

Should we give each person we invite copies of your two pamphlets on the subject? If so could you send us supply of each pamphlet?

How does this whole proposed handling of the activities on Dec. 15 seem to you? Do you have any suggestions?

Because time is so short we have to go ahead at once and prepare for the meeting etc.

Again I want to thank you and say that the Fellowship House appreciates deeply your willingness to help us.

For Fellowship House

Sincerely

F Woods Beckman

F. Woods Beckman

Black
Clearcopy Original in
MADE IN U.S.A.

March 16, '54

Dear Mr. Beckman,

Best thing I know to do is to circulate good material on what the issues and the facts are, and expect the newspapers to go their own way; some helpful, some squabbly. We did the Q and A pamphlet, and lots of them have it. We will do into print about May 15 another item, a boil-down of a big Foundation study of the facts and what to do. Thereafter its up to local people.

O r other effort is to get going such local groups as you are working with in Knoxville. If they are of any strength they will find their way to the editors, and influence opinion in the good local way. I do hear that a groups of Bishops, of all hues and denominations, in Tennessee, are poised to issue a joint letter immediately after the decision, cautioning quietness and compliance. That's a good model.

Sorry not to see the Philadelphia visitors, but enjoyed talking with them, and briefly, with thy lady wife.

Best,

GSM

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

11 March 1954

RECEIVED
MAR 13 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr Mitchell

Have you prepared any suggestions for suitable newspaper articles to use before or at the time of the issuance of the Supreme Court Division (about segregation in public schools)? —

Or suggestions for editorials?

I am wondering what we can do with the press. —

How about writing a letter to each newspaper in the state? — Who should write and sign? — Could one get the editors to issue same "joint" letter to each other, or from the publishers assn? —

Anything you have done or can suggest, we shall appreciate.

Sincerely

F. Woods Beckman

Our "supreme court" group has been meeting each month. — Tomorrow we have another meeting. Still in private homes, — have been making slow progress. —

Has your Council

May 11, 1954

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Dear Woods:

Thank you for your letter and for the good news of the Knoxville group. I am sure the fact that it is kept going is very largely due to your services to them.

I think if you wrote to the AFSC at 104 "C" Street, N. W., Washington 2, D. C., they would send you a good supply, though not as many as 500 copies of the Washington pamphlet.

I have taken no steps to get reprints of Look's May 4 issue. The address is 488 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York. If they made some reprints, they will probably give them to you free.

The Fund for the Advancement of Education, 655 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, has just completed, and the University of North Carolina Press publishes May 16, an excellent volume, edited by Harry S. Ashmore of the Arkansas Gazette, called The Negro and the Schools. Will sell for $1.00 a copy in paper covers. Gives all the dope on the situation as of about Christmas time 1953. Fresh facts and figures state by state. Experiences in border states and towns. The law. And so on. Also, Harold Fleming of this office has turned over to the Public Affairs Committee in New York a manuscript which they propose to publish May 16, boiling down the Ashmore Report. They ought to be a quarter or so.

In addition to that one, SRC will issue just a few days after the Court's decision -- by present plan -- its own brief breakdown of the Ashmore Report with the addition of some recommendations to the South on how to get ahead with the job.

You have got a peach of an idea in proposing to get out a little pamphlet for Knoxville. Do you as yet know enough about numbers of the population, and the locations, and the schools, and the conditions, and the teachers, and so on, to be able to expound the Knoxville situation amply? If you don't then that is what the group should aim towards having and printing.

Knoxville could be a pioneer community in this for the whole South. If you and we learn how to do a booklet on a local school situation, then the skeleton of the booklet could be used in many other places. Hint: Try making up a plan just for the needs of Knoxville without any regard to race, and then play around some with the regrettable modifications of an honest plan, which modifications might be insisted upon by others. In that way a town could see how much it is paying for its prejudice.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

5 May , 1954.

RECEIVED
MAY 6 1954
Southern Regional Council

DEAR GEORGE MITCHELL:

I am delighted to hear that you are going to be with us at the birthday party of the Fellowship House. We are all looking forward to seeing and hearing you and only regret that there shall be such very short time for "off the record " discussion. There is so much I'd like to talk at length to you about.

The group that you helped to start at the home of the Spahrs, has been meeting once a month, always adding some new people though the others may not have attended but they are with us. It is therefore a growing group with growing understanding of the segregation problem. It is entirely unorganized, though a few of us have been acting as chairman to keep it moving. We have now come to the conclusion, and though it has not been "voted" upon, I believe that it is unanimous, whatever the Supreme Court rules, that we here want and are ready for desegregation. And we seem to believe that the community may be almost ready too. But we realise that much educational work must still be carried on.

Therefore we have some questions:

1. Have you seen the Friends Service Committee's pamphlet "integration of Washington Scools"?

2. Could the Regional Council get us 500 copies or so for distribution to P.T.A. s , School directors etc? (Could we get them free?)

3. Could you get us a large number, 1000 or more, reprints of the May 4th Look number? Will the Magazine distribute them free?

4. Are you preparing a pamphlet similar to the Washington one that would be suitable for the South?

5. Do you recommend that each community prepare a little pamphlet of their own with suitable local information that could be added to the other material that we want to give out?

Perhaps your secratary can answer these questions to save you time.

Best wishes sincerely

Woods

F Woods Beckman

November 17, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: G.S. MITCHELL
C.H. PARRISH
F.B. ROUTH

FROM: G.T. HAMILTON

Mr. Woods Beckman called from Knoxville on Tuesday, November 16th, to inquire about arrangements for the notices of the next meeting of the Tennessee Division (November 20th). He stated that he had written Fred Routh and that it was his understanding that he (Fred Routh) would attend to the notices for the next meeting. It was not possible to reach Mr. Beckman until Wednesday morning, November 17th, at which time GTH talked with him. He stated that it was his understanding that the notices for the meeting to be held at 10:30 a.m. Saturday, November 20th, in Nashville in the conference room of the Mays Hosiery Mill were to be sent by this office. It was agreed that due to the late date, GTH would get the names of the people from the Chattanooga and Memphis areas to be invited to the meeting from Reverend J.E. McDaniel in Memphis, whose secretary served as recorder in the earlier meeting (Nov. 6th). Mr. Beckman was in touch with Miss Louis in Nashville, the elected secretary of the Tennessee Division, and he agreed that she (~~Miss Louis~~) would notify the people in the Nashville area and that he (Mr. Beckman) would notify the people in the Knoxville area. GTH agreed that the people indicated by Reverend McDaniel would be notified of the time and place of the next meeting by the SRC office. GTH apologized for any misunderstanding which might have occurred which accounted for the notices not having been sent to date. Mr. Beckman asked that the notices specify that necessary travel costs for the meeting would be paid by the Tennessee Division.

RE: Conversation with J. McDaniel, Wednesday, Nov. 17th.

GTH reached Mr. McDaniel in accordance with the request of Mr. Beckman and requested the names of the people from Memphis and Knoxville. Reported Mr. Beckman's understanding of procedure for sending notices of meeting. Mr. McDaniel agreed that this was the understanding and stated that he had written Fred Routh for the total list of people to be regarded as members of the board of the Tennessee Division. Had had no reply. He agreed to send by wire the names of the representatives from the Memphis area and the Chattanooga area in order that notices could be sent to these individuals. He agreed also to call the paople in the Memphis area as suggested by Mr. Beckman.

rnf

November 17, 1954

DRAFT OF NOTICE TO BE SENT TO NAMES LISTED ON TELEGRAM FROM J.E. MCDANIEL

Dear _____:

The Executive Board of the Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council will meet in Nashville, Saturday, November 20th, at 10:30 a.m. in the conference room of the May Hosiery Mill, 425 Chestnut Street. We very much need your help and counsel in this, our first fully organized meeting of the Executive Board.

We hope that you will find it possible to attend. The travel expenses involved will be paid by the organization.

Yours cordially,

F. Woods Beckman
Chairman

GTH/rn
Copy ofddraft and list of names sent to
Dr. ~~Miss~~ Elsie M. Lewis
F. Woods Beckman

Mr. Haskell Miller
University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mr. Stanton Smith
Pres., Tenn. Federation of Labor
540 Vine Street
Chattanooga

Mr. Earl Crowder
136½ S. Second St.
Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. James T. Walker
950 N. Second St.
Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Edward E. Brewster
997 Elizabeth Lane
Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. C.B. Beartfield
4835 Avondale St.
Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. Albert C. Rickey
822 Charles Place
Memphis, Tenn.

November 23, 1954

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

We put in the mail yesterday the lists of the Tennessee members (two copies to you, two copies to Miss Elsie Lewis, Secretary, and one copy to Mr. May, Treasurer). You will note that the lists show the year in which membership to the SRC was last paid. We are prepared to send you the membership cards whenever an office for the Tennessee Division is set up. For the time being the lists may meet your needs.

I am enclosing a list of the people in Tennessee with whom Mr. Menefee talked this summer during the time he was working for the SRC in Tennessee. The people on the list marked (I) are those whom Mr. Menefee thought would surely be hopeful prospects to recruit for any program in the state concerned with implementation of the school decision. He probably did not talk about organizational relationships but it is my impression that these people would likely be interested in a relationship to the Tennessee Division. The people on the second list (II) are those Mr. Menefee felt probably would be interested and helpful. In any case they should be sent materials of interpretation and given an opportunity to relate to the Tennessee Division development program.

Mr. Menefee's report is carried in the last issue of <u>New South</u>. Mr. Menefee made some suggestions about approach to communities on the basis of his summer experience which we prepared for staff use. You will be interested in this and I enclose a copy for your information.

I have turned over the bill for multigraphing and your travel vouchers to Miss Stoney. She, Miss Katherine Stoney, is the person to whom your communications in regard to financial arrangements with state organizations should be addressed.

Since we have already sent you the list of Tennessee members, I am returning Mrs. Todd's membership application for the Tennessee Division.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rmf
encl.6

cc: Miss Lewis
C.H. Parrish
F.B. Routh

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

22 - Nov 54

Dear Mrs Hamilton

I failed to enclose this enrollment blank from Mrs James M Todd, Nashville. Will you bill her and add her to the list of Term members which we expect soon. —

In my letter to Rankin I also asked if we could have or see reports of Memphis and (from Louisville) of the people they met that we might get as members or who would help us find address. — It would be very helpful if we could have this information —

Many thanks

Sincerely

F Woods Beckman

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

21 - Nov 1957

Dear Miss Hamilton

We had an interesting, lively and fairly successful Board meeting yesterday. It was unfortunate we should have the mixup in regard to notices etc. - This resulted in some people not being able to be present.

You'll get further information later.

May I again ask for a complete list of the Tennessee members; we need that pretty badly! (as soon as possible!) If you type it, please make 4 copies and mail 1 to Mrs Elaine Lewis, say one to Mr May, Treasurer, and 2 to myself. - 4 copies

I also wonder if Mr Meaffer made any report of the people he talked to here in E Tenn and if we can at least have a list of the names of those people.

It would be a help for all the state offices to have a list of the people of the S.R.C Atlanta office so we know to whom we should address our letters for different purposes. -

Our Secretary will furnish you with the name and addresses of our Board members. I enclose a bill for multigraphing notices you will please pay. - And also bills for my travel expenses.

Yours truly
F. Woods Beckman

November 24, 1954

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

Please refer to my letter to you of October 30, 1954, and its attached form. The Executive Committee at a meeting on November 23, 1954, in substitution for the arrangement described in my letter of October 30, made the following provision on this matter: That the chairman of each state affiliate be requested, as to all persons from time to time employed in whole or in part out of the funds of the Southern Regional Council execute the following statement:

In the case of the following persons employed by me in my capacity as Chairman of the _____ _____ [appropriate state affiliate], I am satisfied that every such employee is a loyal American.

Signature _____

While I know that your organization has not at the present time engaged any personnel, I inform you in advance of this change in the arrangement outlined in my letter of October 30.

Several blanks for your future use are attached.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

December 2, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: F. Woods Beckman
Miss Elsie Lewis

FROM: Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton

We received a letter today from Mrs. Matthew Walker, 208 McMillan Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, suggesting that Mrs. Dolores Crump (Mrs. E. Perry Crump), no address given, be approached.

Mrs. Walker writes as follows: "I feel she would be a valued member of our group and would appreciate your asking her to join us at the next scheduled meeting." She adds: "it is possible her name has been included in the list already submitted."

Since we have not received a list of the Tennessee Board and it is no doubt in process of formation, we forward this information to you. You, of course, will be inviting the people to participate in the Tennessee group.

rnf
cc:GTH
FER
CHP

208 McMillan Ave.
Nashville, Tenn.
Dec. 1, 1954

Dear Mr. Routh,

Because I have been out of the city I am late in sending the name of one person to you. It is possible that her name has been included in the list already submitted to you.

Mrs. Dolores Crump, wife of Dr. E. Perry Crump — chem. of Pediatrics at Meharry, is a very clear-thinking

forthright young woman, mother of four children. I feel she would be a valued member of our group and would appreciate your asking her to join us at the next scheduled meeting.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely,

Alice J. Walker

(Mrs. Matthew Walker)

December 15, 1954

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

The following people attended the Conference of Educational Leaders at Hot Springs, Arkansas, October 26th and 27th. It was this Conference which adopted the statement appearing in the November, 1954 issue of New South. We think you might wish to cultivate them for membership in your group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

James A. Colston
Knoxville

Walter W. Gibson
Memphis

Charles S. Johnson
Nashville

C. A. Kirkendoll
Jackson

Nellie Price
Memphis

Daniel Thomas Rolfe
Nashville

bc: GTH
FBR
CHP

December 15, 1954

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Beckman:

Last weekend I attended a meeting of the board of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations and participated in an "orientation session" for a group of community consultants who will be working in the development of program in Kentucky. It occurs to me that some of the ideas as to ways of working being tried in Kentucky may hold some suggestions for the Tennessee Council -- hence this letter. In brief, the Kentucky plan is this.

(1) The Kentucky Council is considering employing an administrative secretary to work in the office which will be located in Louisville. This person will carry executive responsibility for the program and policy determinations made by the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Council and its Board of Directors.

(2) The Board has established several standing functional committees as follows: Finance and Membership, Community Services, Educational Program, and Publications. (Each member of the Board of thirty-six has accepted membership for work on one of these committees.)

(3) The Community Services Committee is developing and directing the work of a group of community consultants who will serve as representatives of the Kentucky Council and whose first responsibility will be to establish contacts in various communities accessible to them, as a basis for determining the kind of services needed which the Kentucky Council may be able to provide in the immediate period ahead when the implementation of the Supreme Court decision is under consideration by community groups.

The consultants (five white and five Negro) have been selected from several parts of the state. They are all highly competent professional people with the ability to recognize and work with community leadership of the various groups which are influential in making up a community's

mind. They plan to recommend no single "program" to communities nor are they expected to "sell" a point of view. The need for establishing and/or strengthening communication at the local level is the first objective. They plan to have the Negro consultants concentrate upon contacts with white citizens and the white consultants concentrate upon the contacts with Negroes. Since they, the consultants, serve as representatives of the SRC and the Kentucky Council, the importance of their being oriented before beginning the work in the SRC purposes, objectives and ways of work was stressed. The meeting last weekend was called for this purpose and a second meeting of the consultants will be scheduled after a month or six weeks of their work. Since the consultants are engaged with other professional work, it is thought that they will be able to give a varying amount of time to this responsibility, probably averaging two or three days per month. They will be paid on a per diem basis and reimbursed for their travel expense by the Kentucky Council.

This plan of work increases the number of professionally equipped persons who will be actively participating in the program development of the state organization; it makes possible more first-hand knowledge of various parts of the state and it would seem to offer a greater chance for meeting the needs of communities where they now are. As your committee plans for the professional assistance which will be needed in carrying on the work of the Tennessee Division, you may want to have more information about the Kentucky plan. Dr. Parrish (the consultant for state organizations of the SRC) is, in his capacity as a member of the Board of the Kentucky Council, one of the chairmen of the Kentucky Services Committee.

We will be glad to confer with you about the Tennessee choice of personnel for your proposed program. Thank you for sending us a copy of the approved Tennessee Bylaws. We will look forward to hearing more about your plans for program development and hope that you and the members of the Board will find the December 13th memoranda on development of state programs useful.

With all good wishes.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rnf
cc:Miss Lewis

cc: C.H. Parrish
F.B. Routh

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

6 December , 1954

RECEIVED
12-7-54
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mrs. Hamilton;

Thank you very much for your letter of Nov. 23 with the enclosures.

I read Mr Menefee's report in the New South and found it very intersting. It is very helpful, together with the mimeo suggestions he made and the list of persons he saw.

C.H.

Have you learned about any possible candidates for the position of Executive Secretary for Tennessee Council On Human Relations? We have only two candidates, so far, and feel that we ought to have more of a choice. One of them, who I think is very good, has however been receiving about $8,000 a year in the positions he has held the last few years. It will be hard, if not impossible to persuade him to come for $5,000. We are of course considering finding additional funds so we could pay our EX, Secr. more. Please let us know if you learn about some possible candidates for the position.

Mr. Routh said that all Tennessee resididents among the old members of S.R.C. would be notified from your office about the changes. Are you doing this now or are you waiting until we have our Ex. Sec'y and the Nashville Office set up? I believe it would be better to wait until our office is properly organized to handle all busieness details. I am asking Miss Stoney to continue to send out bills as the membership renewals become due.

At our meeting on Nov. 20 we decided on our 1955 program. We shall submit it to your office as soon as the members of the Board have checked it.

I have read the Memos 7,8 and 9. We shall endeavor to abide by all the instructions and suggestions. In the mean time we are getting Form 1023 from the Internal Rev. Bureau.

Yours sincerly
TCOHR

F. Woods Beckman

F.Woods Beckman
Temporary Chairman.

January 5, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chrmn.
Tennessee Division, SRC
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

We have received and reviewed with interest the proposed program for the Tennessee Council. Thank you for sharing the copies with us so promptly.

We regret to hear that Mr. May has found it necessary to relinquish the position of Treasurer. No doubt, the selection of someone else for this office is being given thought and the election of another Treasurer may be on the agenda for the January 15th meeting. Someone from the Central Office of the Southern Regional Council will plan to be present for that Board meeting (both Dr. Parrish and Mr. Routh are involved in the organizational meeting of another state so it seems likely that I will see you that weekend). At the time of your next Board meeting it may be possible for us to talk about possibilities for managing the work of the Tennessee Division -- in terms of the types of staff assignments which seem advisable. In any case, I will look forward to the opportunity of meeting with the Tennessee Board and sharing your considering for developing program.

With all good wishes for a Happy New Year.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rnf

cc:CHP
GSM
FHR
GTH

Copy to F. R.
C.H.P.
9.S.m
For your info.

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE
29. Dec. 1954
S$$$

Mrs. Grace T.Hamilton,
S.R.C.
Atlanta; Ga.

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:

Thank you very much for your helpful and suggestive letter of the 15th of December.

I find that vacations etc. have interfered with our activities. And now our Treasurer and stand-by Mr Dan May has resigned on account of business reasons(The death of a person in his New York City organizatiOn and the consequent necessity of his taking over much work there.). As he had not had time to attend to some of the business details for TCOHR he has turned over what he had to me. It will therefore be necessary for us to ask Miss Stoney to attend to a number of matters until we get our organizarion properly set up. I am writing to her separately about this.

Miss Lewis sent out, just before her vacation, copies of our proposed activity program for 1955 to all our directors, but she did not mention to me whether she had sent you a copy. Will you please let me know if you have received it. If not I shall ask Miss Lewis to send it to you at once. In that case however it cannot reach you beofre January 1, 1955 and I hop e you will grant us a few days extension.

We plan to have the next meeting of the Board on 15 Jan. We should appreciate having a representative of S.R.C. ~~present~~ at that time for advice.

We wish all of you in the Atlanta Office of S.R.C.

a very satisfactory and successful New Year.

Yours truly

TCOHR F Woods Beckman
by ~~FWoods~~ Beckman.

January 18, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

A reduced version of the speech-making at the Herald-Tribune Forum last Fall was reprinted at the request of the U. S. Information Agency for use abroad.

A few copies have been made available to the Southern Regional Council and I send one to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

January 20, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chrmn.
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

The time has come to firm up the understanding on the allotment of funds for state use between the central office and those states which do not yet have paid staff. You will recall that the original proposed budget was $15,000, of which $13,200 would come from the central office and $1,800 or more would be raised in the state. The fiscal year began October 1, 1954. It ends September 30, 1955.

Minor state organizational expenses (such as travel expenses for the Board, secretarial help, supplies, etc.) have been and continue to be paid out of state allotted funds. The amount specified for office furniture will remain the same but all other budgetary items (salaries, rent, travel, communications, etc., etc.) will be on a pro rata basis. Thus, if a state hires staff as of December 1, 1954 the prorated sum is ten-twelfths of each item; if staff is hired as of February 1, 1955 it will be eight-twelfths or two-thirds.

To be fair with state organizations sums to be raised locally will be on a pro rata basis too, though the central office strongly urges each state to raise the originally specified amount or even more. We do not have an understanding with the Fund for the Republic on this local fund raising but will interpret it to them in our next quarterly report.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/rmf
Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence
cc: Miss Elsie Lewis
CHP

MEMORANDUM

February 4, 1955

TO: GSM
FROM: FBR

F. Woods Beckman called on Thursday, February 3rd, and asked our opinion on hiring Mr. Seefer. The question centered around salary. Mr. Seefer agreed to work for a stated sum of "not less than $5,000, nor more than $7,200." I explained to Beckman that anything over $5,000 would have to be raised in the state, and above and beyond the requisite $1800.

Mr. Seefer had been interviewed by Mr. Colston, by Mr. May, by Mrs. Elsie Lewis, and by Mr. Daves. All of whom approved of him and felt that he would make a successful executive secretary.

I told Beckman that the final decision must rest with the state. That our reservations centered primarily around the financial question, but that we had confidence in the sincerity and ability of Seefer, and suggested that Beckman call you at the Cosmos Club Thursday evening for any further comments you might care to make.

MRS. JAMES M. TODD 1489 CLAIRMONT PLACE NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

FEB 15 1955

Dear Mrs. Hamilton

I don't mind a bit mailing the Answers for Action, but may be they should have a Knoxville postmark as Mr. Beckman is president and lives there. Whatever you think -

Very sincerely, Molly Todd -

February 9, 1955

Mrs. James M. Todd
1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Mrs. Todd:

We received today the lists of Superintendents of Schools and Chairmen of Boards of Education. As soon as the letter from Mr. Beckman is received, we will proceed to have it mimeographed and to address and prepare for mailing Answers for Action. We suggest that the copies, all ready for mailing, be shipped to one of the officers of the Tennessee Council (perhaps you or Mr. Beckman) in order that they may be mailed with a Tennessee postmark. We think this is an excellent project for the Tennessee Council to undertake and especially so since you have recognized its importance before your own "housekeeping" is set up.

We are glad to be able to help. With all good wishes.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rnf
CC: BECKMAN
" LEWIS

February 7, 1955

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hamilton,

Mr. Beckman, President of the Tennessee Council of Human Relations, has asked me to send these lists directly to you. I believe he has already talked with you about sending each person on the lists a copy of the booklet, Schools in the South- Answers for Action. He is also sending you mimeographed copies of a covering letter to accompany each booklet.

Will you please also send the book and letter to:

Dr. Quill Cope, Commissioner
Department of Education
Cordell Hull State Office Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Frank E. Bass, Executive Secretary
Tennessee Education Association
321-7th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee
(He gave me the lists.)

Mr. William B. Rich, Executive Secretary
Tennessee School Boards Association
War Memorial Building
Nashville, Tennessee

As you know we still have no office, and are grateful to you for taking care of this for our organization.

Sincerely yours,

Mary K. Todd

(Mrs. James M. Todd)
1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tennessee

P.S. Will you kindly return these lists to Mr. Beckman when you have finished with them.
Thanks - MKT.

February 16, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Dear Woods:

I just didn't quite think Seeber had it. He had much to offer, but some highly desirable components I thought he didn't have. It wasn't an easy thing to be decisive about, but I try to learn from my years of experience that when you think you are right you had better say so.

In any case, it seems to me that you would be better off in Tennessee to plan a decentralized operation. And from your letter I judge that that is the way you are going.

Fred has gone to Florida, but comes back in two or three days. I asked him before he left to talk to you by phone and assure you that very soon he, Routh, would be with you for a good string of days in Tennessee to give you some help. If he didn't succeed in reaching you before he left, he will be in touch with you quite soon and will be prepared to do some leg work for you.

Bill Cole at the University of Chattanooga is one of your wisest and best informed potential advisers.

I do not grieve over slowness in getting started with staff; the important thing is a sound start and a sound Board, and a wise set of purposes. If you will give some more time and thought to that I will feel sure that Tennessee will come through.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: FBR
CHP

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

12 Febr. 1955.

FEB 14 1955

Mr George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

We were disappointed that you did not approve of our hiring Clifford Seeber. All of us who had gone over his record and talked to him seemed to think that he would help us to make TCOHR get at really good start.

The Ececutive Committee met last Saturday in Nashville. We have decided to go ahead on the "Kentucky Plan". We have therefor started to hunt for candidates for the biracial teams that we want to employ as consultants in the different parts of the state. We are considereing four areas rather than three. Distances are great in East Tenn. and the heaviest population is not centered in one place but located around Chattanooga and Knoxville Oak Ridge.

The people in Nashville are also hunting for office space as well as a competent person as office manager to keep track of and coordinate the activities over the state.

Our nominations committee has not yet reported that they have found suitable persons for permanent officers, who will accept. I'd like to see us find them soon and get started. I cannot carry on much longer.(I just have to face the fact that I am not physically able to do it.)

I hope therefore that you people in Atlanta can quickly help us in various ways. Particularly with suggestions for competent consultants.

In addition to the disappointment of not finding a suitabale person to act as Ex. Sec. we now have to say that we have lost one of our very best directors, Mr Bertis Capehart of Oak Ridge. He has resigned because he feels that he cannot jeopardize the success of his desegregation work at Oak Ridge by being a director in TCOHR. However he told me his interest in TCOHR is undiminished and as soon as Oak Ridge is well under way, he will be glad to serve on our Board. I am sure he, with such practical experience, would be of very great value to us. So I hope everything will go very smoothly there.

Yours sincerly
TCOHR

F. Woods Beckman

F. Woods Beckman.

Copies: Dr. Parrish
Mrs. Todd
Dr. Lewis

February 17, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Beckman:

We expect to send the package of Answers for Action (addressed, stamped and ready to be put in the mail carrying a Tennessee postmark) by the end of the week. I again wish to congratulate you on moving ahead on this bit of program. There may be many returns from the exposure of responsible school officials to the Tennessee Council and to Answers for Action. I am taking the liberty of sending your letter to the Kentucky Council because they have been considering a similar plan.

It occurs to me that you may wish to invite Dr. Parrish and Dr. Sanders to meet with your Executive Committee sometime in the near future. They would be able to describe the basis of selection and the plan of work of the Kentucky consultants. They are co-chairmen on the Kentucky's "Community Services Committee."

I know that you are disappointed that you have not been able to establish an office as yet. It is splendid that you feel that the efforts of the organization can move forward despite this limitation.

Please find enclosed the lists which Mrs. Todd asked us to send to you.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director for
Program

GTH/rmf
encl.

P.S. We are keeping the surplus copies of your mimeographed letter in this office, in case you might possibly wish us to handle another mailing for the Tennessee Council.

F. WOODS BECKMAN
~~ROUTE NO. 9~~
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

12 Febr. 1955

Mrs Grace T. Hamilton
S.R.C.
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Mrs Hamilton:

The mimeographed letters to go out with Answers for Action" are suppose d to be put in the mail for you today. I trust the mimeo shop do that as promised.

I notethat in the copy of your letter to Mrs Todd that you kindly sent me you suggest that the copies be mailed under a Tenn. date stamp. I think that is right . Otherwise some of the recipients might think that TCOHR is in out of state group. As the address on the letterhead is given as Knoxville it is probably best that they are mailed from here. Would you then be kind enough to send them to me for mailing.

In each envelope you will then have "Answers fro Action", the "Southern Regional Council" descriptive pamphlet and the letter. (I have not proofread the letter from the stencil, and I hope that it is without mistakes. I'll get it on Monday and will then check it.)

We have decided, as we cannot find a suitable candidate for Ex.Secr., to go ahead on the Kentucke plan with "consulting teams". We are not at search for suiteable candidates as consultants.

Thank you for your help with our mailing.

Sincerely

TCOHR

F. Woods Beckman.

MAR 8 1955

March 5, 1955

MAR 8 '55

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tenn.

My Dear Mr. Beckman,

The pressures of my work at the University and the many trips I had to take in the interest of the Southern Regional Council have prevented me from doing more than send you a report of what we have done in Kentucky and offer to visit you for a conference about the matter. I just received a copy of your letter to Dr. Mitchell in which you indicated that you were planning to institute the "Kentucky Plan" in Tennessee. I was a little bit concerned about your reference to "biracial teams". I am inclined to believe there exists a misconception of the way consultants work in Kentucky. Ordinarly, they do not operate as biracial teams at all. Rather, their efforts so far have been directed toward evaluating various communities in their areas through personal conversations with community leaders.

Because the success of consultants depends so heavily upon who the consultants are, I would suggest that you enlist the cooperation of the University people (for example Dr. Cole, Sociology Department, University of Tennessee) in order that only highly qualified consultants will be chosen. Each person should be approached by interview rather than by letter and when all have been selected there should be an orientation meeting for consultants in which the aims and policies of the council would be clearly stated. Such routine matters as salary and methods of reporting could be discussed. Dr. Irwin T. Sanders, University of Kentucky, and I, will be glad to come to Knoxville at our mutual convenience to plan the operation with you, Dr. Cole, and perhaps President Colston of Knoxville College.

I hope this suggestion for a preliminary conference meets your approval because it is almost impossible to work out the necessary details by mail or on the telephone. If there is any other way in which I can be of help, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Cordially,

C. H. Parrish
Department of Sociology

cc: Mr. George S. Mitchell
Mr. Frederick B. Routh

CHP:kc

March 15, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Beckman:

Thank you for your note of March 9th. We have sent to Miss Lewis 150 copies of the SRC pamphlet "Towards the South of the Future." Miss Stoney has also sent the cards showing former members of the Council and/or subscribers to New South in Tennessee.

We hope that your letters will bring results, and that the plans of the Executive Committee for the work of the Tennessee Council are proceding nicely.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rmf

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

9 March.1955.

Mrs Grace T. Hamilton
S.R.C.
Atlanta.

Dear Mrs Hamilton:

We thank you very much for sending out for us the "Answers for Action" etc. We have not yet had a single response and only one was returned. It had been addressed to Ga. instead of Tenn.and therefore to a non-existing town. I hope that they will look at the letter and the pamphlet and that some will actually read and think about the matter.

the recipients.

RA

We are sending out bills from Nashville for dues of members. With the bills we send an explanatory letter. We would like to enclose a copy of the S.R.C. pamphlet in each letter. Could you for this purpose send MISS Elsie Lewis, 1724 -14th Ave N. Nashville 8 , 150 copies of the pamphlet? Thanks.

Charge to Tenn.

Yours sincerely

F. Woods Beckman

F.Woods Beckman.

Sent 3/10/55

150
24
3.00 plus postage

April 1, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Beckman:

I regret that we were late in sending the SRC pamphlets to Dr. Lewis. One hundred and fifty were mailed to her last week and she probably has them by now.

With all good wishes.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH:rnf

Send 150 Mrs. Elsie Lewis -
1724 - 14th Ave. N.
Nashville

Hotel
FOUNTAIN SQUARE

CINCINNATI 1, OHIO

27 March 1955

Dear Mrs Hamilton:

Yesterday in Columbus I received a letter from Dr Elsie Lewis in Nashville. She said she had not received the S.R.C pamphlets ~~that~~ we have written about, — could you arrange to have them sent to her at once. —

— I got a package of the pamphlets, but I assumed ~~that~~ they were for my use around Knox and in my

ANDERSON, IND. ANDERSON TOWER (Unfurnished Apts.)
BATON ROUGE, LA. HOTEL HEIDELBERG, HOTEL KING
BIRMINGHAM, ALA. HOTEL BANKHEAD
CANTON, OHIO HOTEL BELDEN
CHICAGO, ILL. HOTEL CONGRESS
CINCINNATI, OHIO HOTEL FOUNTAIN SQUARE
CLEVELAND, OHIO HOTEL CARTER
COLUMBUS, OHIO HOTEL FORT HAYES
DAYTON, OHIO HOTEL MIAMI
DETROIT, MICH. HOTEL FORT SHELBY
EVANSTON, ILL. HOTEL GEORGIAN (Transient and Residential)
ALWAYS THE BEST FOR EVERY GUEST — Pick
FLINT, MICH. HOTEL DURANT
INDIANAPOLIS, IND. HOTEL ANTLERS
PITTSBURGH, PENNA. HOTEL ROOSEVELT
SCRANTON, PENNA. HOTEL JERMYN
SOUTH BEND, IND. HOTEL OLIVER
ST. LOUIS, MO. HOTEL MARK TWAIN, HOTEL MELBOURNE
TOLEDO, OHIO HOTEL FORT MEIGS
TOPEKA, KANS. HOTEL KANSAN
WASHINGTON, D.C. THE LEE HOUSE
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO HOTEL PICK OHIO

WE SUGGEST YOUR USE OF OUR TELETYPE RESERVATION PLAN FOR RESERVATIONS IN OTHER HOTELS AT NO COST TO YOU.

Hotel
FOUNTAIN SQUARE
CINCINNATI 1, OHIO

letters and when I travel so I have already used some of them. —

I am sorry to bother you in this way. —

I am attending a meeting of the National Ex. Council of the United World Federalists, an organization that is working for better human relations on a world level.

Sincerely

Woods Bethman

ANDERSON, IND. ANDERSON TOWER (Unfurnished Apts.)
BATON ROUGE, LA. HOTEL HEIDELBERG HOTEL KING
BIRMINGHAM, ALA. HOTEL BANKHEAD
CANTON, OHIO HOTEL BELDEN
CHICAGO, ILL. HOTEL CONGRESS
CINCINNATI, OHIO HOTEL FOUNTAIN SQUARE
CLEVELAND, OHIO HOTEL CARTER
COLUMBUS, OHIO HOTEL FORT HAYES
DAYTON, OHIO HOTEL MIAMI
DETROIT, MICH. HOTEL FORT SHELBY
EVANSTON, ILL. HOTEL GEORGIAN (Transient and Residential)
ALWAYS THE BEST FOR EVERY GUEST
Pick HOTELS
FLINT, MICH. HOTEL DURANT
INDIANAPOLIS, IND. HOTEL ANTLERS
PITTSBURGH, PENNA. HOTEL ROOSEVELT
SCRANTON, PENNA. HOTEL JERMYN
SOUTH BEND, IND. HOTEL OLIVER
ST. LOUIS, MO. HOTEL MARK TWAIN HOTEL MELBOURNE
TOLEDO, OHIO HOTEL FORT MEIGS
TOPEKA, KANS. HOTEL KANSAN
WASHINGTON, D.C. THE LEE HOUSE
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO HOTEL PICK-OHIO
WE SUGGEST YOUR USE OF OUR TELETYPE RESERVATION PLAN FOR RESERVATIONS IN OTHER HOTELS AT NO COST TO YOU.

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

18 April, 1955

File

Mr Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta.

Dear Fred:

I appreciated very much that you and the other gentlemen came to help us the other day.

Last week I sent out the enclosed marked A & B to all of our directors. In addition I gave to Colston and Wm.B. Jones,Jr. of U.T. a copy of the enclosed suggestions for jobdescription and suitable or desirable qualifications. Perhaps entirely un-necessary, but I had written it out some time ago and sent to people in the other cities who I hoped would be on the lookout for possible consultants.

Jones wanted to have several copies of item B and I am also sending him copies of TCOHR's work program for 1955.

If you have any comments or suggestions about this material, please let me have it.

Yours sincerely

Woods

TCOHR,
F Woods Beckman.

April 18, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

By our records the ex-officio member of the Board of the Southern Regional Council, chosen by the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, is Dr. Elsie Lewis.

You recall that under SRC's by-laws each state organization affiliated with the Southern Regional Council is expected to choose two persons to serve as members of SRC. These "two persons from each affiliated state organization shall be the chairman of such affiliated organization and one additional member elected by the members of such organization," (Article II, Section 1A2).

The chairmen of state organizations are on the Board of SRC as long as they are chairmen, and "ex-officio members elected by their affiliated state organizations shall hold membership in the corporation for not more than two consecutive four-year terms, or portions thereof," (Article II, Section 1B).

If we have incorrectly recorded your ex-officio elected member of SRC's Board, and the date of election, let us know. If we are right, please confirm. If you have no one elected, please attend to the matter at the next available proper meeting of your group and notify us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc

C
O
P
Y

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tenn.

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Fred:

I appreciated very much that you and the other gentlemen came to help us the other day.

Last week I sent out the enclosed marked A & B to all of our directors. In addition I gave to Colston and Wm. B. Jones, Jr., of U.T., a copy of the enclosed suggestions for job description and suitable or desirable qualifications. Perhaps entirely unnecessary, but I had written it out some time ago and sent to people in the other cities who I hoped would be on the lookout for possible consultants.

Jones wanted to have several copies of item B and I am also sending him copies of TCOHR's work program for 1955.

If you have any comments or suggestions about this material, please let me have it.

Yours sincerely,

/s/

F. Woods Beckman
TCOHR

rnf
4/19/55

April 19, 1955

Dr. C.H. Parrish
SRC Consultant
926 S. Sixth St.
Louisville, Ky.

Dear C.H.:

This letter came today from Beckman. Fred has wired him asking that he send you a copy of the enclosures. We are also wondering whether your schedule is such that you could spend a weekend in Atlanta around the end of the month.

Questions which have been raised by Sutherland (Texas) have resulted in the suggestion that you and/or Fred and/or GSM plan to attend the next meeting of their Executive and Program Planning Committee. A wire from him this morning as follows:

> "Please wire what day you prefer to attend executive committee meeting, Austin, April 29 to May 7, 29 being preferred."

Let us know which of these are possible or best for you. Thanks for the wonderful clips. They are being circulated. So proud of Kentucky!

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH:rnf
encl: Beckman ltr.4/18/55

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	X
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$
S
E

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
	Pd.		Southern Regional Council, Inc.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

File

F.Woods Beckman, Chairman TCHR
5908 Magazine Rd.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Ph. 7-4038

Please send copy of documents A & B and Consultant Job Description to Dr. C.H. Parrish % Dept of Sociology, Univ of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky...They are good.

Fred Routh

May 27, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Beckman:

Thank you for the privilege of participating in the Tennessee Executive Committee meeting last Saturday. Although it was a long meeting, I feel that decisions which were made laid the basis for the development of a very sound plan of service to Tennessee communities. I believe that theTennessee Council on Human Relations is to be congratulated on the caliber of leadership which is assuming responsibility for the development of a plan for community services program.

You will be happy to know that the lost record of the Nominating Committee's work of January has turned up. Reverend McDaniel sent me a copy of the enclosed letter from Mr. Galloway. I am sending a copy of this letter to Dr. Lewis and to Mr. Miller for their information. Of course, no contrary action was taken on Saturday but this at least completes the record.

With all good wishes for a happy summer.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant for Program

GTH:rmf
enclosure
cc: Dr. Lewis
H. Miller

Dictated May 25

C
O
P
Y

Alfred C. Galloway Co.
508 Lyle Avenue
Nashville 4, Tennessee

January 12, 1955

Rev. J.A. McDaniel
546 Beale Street
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Reverend McDaniel:

At the November 20th meeting of the Executive Board of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Mr. F. Woods Beckman appointed a nominating committee to select candidates forpermanent officers. The committee was as follows:

Mrs. Molly Todd	—	Nashville
Rev. J.A. McDaniel		Memphis
Mrs. Ann H. Rickey		Memphis
Dr. Bertis Capehart		Oak Ridge
Dr. James A. Colston		Knoxville
Mr. Alfred C. Galloway Chairman		Nashville

Doctors Capehart and Colston were not present at the meeting, however, the members present met immediately after lunch and decided upon the following names as permanent officers:

Chairman	F. Woods Beckman	Knoxville
V. Chairman	Rev. J.A. McDaniel	Memphis
V. Chairman	Mr. Haskell Miller	Chattanooga
Executive Sec.	Dr. Elsie Lewis	Nashville
Treasurer	Mr. J.J. Ray	Nashville

Mr. F. Woods Beckman stated to the chairman of the committee that he would not be able to serve as permanent chairman. He has agreed to serve until such time as we are able to find another chairman.

This report will be presented at the meeting in Nashville, January 15, 1955. I hope you will be present and that this proposed slate of officers meets the approval of the body.

Very truly yours,

/s/

Alfred C. Galloway
Chairman-Nominating Comm.

ACG/ib
cc: Mr. F. Woods Beckman
Rev. J.A. McDaniel
Mr. Haskell Miller
Dr. Elsie Lewis
Mr. J.J. Ray

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5906 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

14 Sept, 1955.

SEP 15 1955

Dear Fred Routh:

Your memo to Haskell Miller re Irene Osborne, has been turned over to me. We are delighted to have her come again to Tennessee. The dates you give for Tenn. are satisfactory as far as we now know, and we will plan accordingly.

Can you tell us, or will you let us know as soon as possible, what part of the state it will be most convenient for her to visit after Ky? I think it would be convenient , if she could come to Knoxville first so we could go over our plans with her and see if any changes were required.

But to be able to plan properly we must know a little more about the arrangement between S.R.C. and her. What are we allowed to ASK HER to do? We are wondering how we shall use her most effectively. I don't very well understand your statement "visit schools and community jobs and key places in your state".

I believe we could best use her by having her meet with, and discuss accomplishments, difficulties and problems in other places that have been preparing and actually started desegregation of the schools and also make suggestions of what the particular community and / or officials can and should do:

a groups who already are at work in the community for sensible desegregation.
b privately with individual members of school boards, superintendents and other key persons in the community, who want a good desegregation program. Appointments should be made by suitable persons so as to help create a right atmosphere forher meeting these individuals, and so that no publicity would result .
c TCOHR members in the community to help them by showing how they can be most effective in their home town, without seeming to push TCOHR's ideas and policies.

At the present stage many of us believe that we should avoid publicity about her and TCOHR, unless a local group arranges for a public meeting to which she is invited by them to talk. I have informed the Fellowship House of Knoxville of her tentative visit to Knoxvillle. They may want to use her in one of a series of meetings they are planning.

As you do not say anything in your memo about expenses I assume that you pay her travel expenses.

We want to plan as effectively as possible and therefore want your and her(I.O!s) ideas of how she can be most effective in the state at large and in the individual places that she can visit.

Shall we have a visit from you soon?

Greetings

Woods

FILE COPY

September 20, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Dear Woods:

Our acting Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Ruth Alexander, and I have reviewed the matter of money raised by your letter of September 13th. I have also had the benefit of a telephone conversation with Hughes on the matter.

On May 24, 1955, Mrs. Hamilton informed me by memo that on the basis of my memo of May 19th, she had undertaken to supply operating money to the Tennessee Council in this fiscal year in the sum of $1,907. Prior to June 1, 1955, we had supplied $134.00 of this, and between June 1st and September 19th, $1,509.80, or a total of $1,643.80. The balance is $263.20. We are sending a check in that amount to Mr. Hughes. I believe this should about cover your travel commitments for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Perhaps some of the difficulty arises from the fact that your consultants' program has been principally active in one part of the state. The heavy use there of travel expenses brings into relief the "availability" of salary money budgeted for consultants in the other parts of the state.

I can see, however, that a problem on the sums available for travel is presented by the shift to the consultants basis from the more normal type of state programs. If you and Fred Routh will make recommendations on this along with Hughes and others in the state, we would like to fit the program in the coming fiscal year as nearly as possible to your needs.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mr. Clarence Hughes

bc: RA
FBR

FILE COPY

September 20, 1955

AIR MAIL

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Dear Woods:

Fred Routh telephoned in just now that he will get to western North Carolina Saturday night, September 24th, and get up early the morning of Sunday, September 25th, and get to Fontana in time to be with your people.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	x
NIGHT LETTER	

$
S
E

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
	PAID		THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.	9/20/55

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MR. FRED ROUTH
c/o MRS. T. KIVELL
BOX 26 RRI
HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA

BECKMAN WIRED THAT TENNESSEE'S CONSULTANTS MEET SATURDAY EVENING AND SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 24 and 25 AT FONTANA, N.C. AND WOULD GREATLY LIKE FOR YOU TO BE THERE. HAVE TOLD BECKMAN YOU ARE ON WHEELS AND UNCERTAIN WHETHER YOU CAN BE OR NOT.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	X
NIGHT LETTER	

$
S
E

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
	PAID		THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.	9/20/55

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MR. F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

ROUTH IS ON VACATION CANADA. TRAVELLING HOMEWARDS YOUR FONTANA WEEKEND.

HAVE WIRED HIM AND SUGGESTED HE TRY TO BE FONTANA. RESULT NOT KNOWABLE.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL

Rec'd 10 a.m. 9/20/55

Fred Routh

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

FX-1201

(34)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT = Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA06 CTA192 1955 SEP 20 AM 9 45

CT KVA090 PD AR=KNOXVILLE TENN 20 915AM= ATLANTA

FRED ROUTH=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST

ATLA=

WE HAVE MEETING OF TCOHR CONSULTANTS SATURDAY EVENING AND SUNDAY SEPT 24 AND 25 AT FONTANA NC TRANSPORTATION FROM KNOXVILLE NOT LATER THAN FOUR PM COULD YOU COME AND PARTICIPATE WE SHALL APPRECIATE YOUR PRESENCE WIRE REPLY=

F WOODS BECKMAN=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

FILE COPY

September 20, 1955

MEMORANDUM

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

Observe that Beckman has a point here. We set up travel money appropriate for a director and a half-time associate director and put it into operating expenses. Now they go into a consultants deal. I see no reason to be sticky about allowing them to confuse operating money and salary money in the compensation available to consultants. But I would like agreement between you and Ruth Alexander and Tennessee on what should be done in the coming fiscal year.

GSM/eab
Encl. Beckman's ltr dtd 9/13/55

FILE COPY

September 20, 1955

MEMORANDUM

TO: RA

FROM: GSM

Woods Beckman wrote in September 13th complaining that the Board of the Tennessee Council, in setting up its program in June, had calculated that they had $3500 available for consultants and their expenses. He complains that SRC now says that they cannot charge the expenses of the consultants to the $3500, but must pay it out of the money budgeted for office expenses.

Mitchell telephoned Hughes September 20th and learned the following: (1) It is acknowledged that they have really activated the consultants in only one area, namely eastern Tennessee; (2) the consultants in middle Tennessee are there only in name, and neither they nor the consultants in western Tennessee have done any work for which they should be paid.

Hughes understands that their quota is around $750. I stated that it would have to be at least $600 and preferably $750. He will use the forthcoming Fontana meeting of the Tennessee consultants to urge that the board members raise the money by or before September 30th. RA tells me that as of August 31st, Tennessee had raised $205. Hughes says that in September thus far they have taken in an additional $25.00 in members.

Mrs. Hamilton's memo of May 24th, based on Mitchell's memo of May 19th, undertook to spell out the Tennessee Council's operating money including proportions for clerical staff $1,907.

RA informs Mitchell September 20, 1955 that the total amount thus far forwarded to Tennessee for local expenses is the total of the following two items: (1) prior to June 1, 1955 $134.00; (2) June 1 to September 19th, $1,509.80, or a total of $1,643.80

As the sum promised as operating money was $1,907, they are due the difference between $1,907 and $1,643.80, or $263.20.

Hughes tells me that about that sum would safely cover the travel commitments for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Mrs. Alexander is authorized to forward to the Tennessee Council that sum.

GSM/eab
cc: FBR

September 20, 1955

A I R M A I L

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Dear Woods:

Fred Routh telephoned in just now that he will get to western North Carolina Saturday night, September 24th, and get up early the morning of Sunday, September 25th, and get to Fontana in time to be with your people.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

28 September 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

On October 29, 1954, Dr. Mitchell wrote all state organization chairmen stating that the Southern Regional Council would require of each state organization a statement at the end of the fiscal year certifying that they had not engaged in political activity.

In compliance with the request, will you please fill in the enclosed memorandum, sign it, and mail it at your earliest convenience to Dr. Mitchell. These will be filed as part of the permanent record of the state organizations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/ys

FILE COPY

cc: FBR
CHP
RA

October 4, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

The Fund for the Republic has approved a grant to the Southern Regional Council for the second fiscal year, October 1, 1955 - September 30, 1956. The total grant for this second period is $150,000, of which we regard $25,000 as available for the central office in Atlanta. We will carry through on the commitment in Memo #1 to provide for your state $10,500. In addition to that, as notified to you in Fred Routh's letter of June 15, 1955, we can cover an extra $2,500 (by carry-over from last year's money) to enable the employment of an associate director on a full-time basis. The two sums together are $13,000.

Other state organizations are committed to a $5,000 salary for an executive director, $5,000 for an associate director, and $2,500 for secretarial help. Thus, of the $13,000, $12,500 is committed to salaries. Of the remaining $500, part will be spent for social security, cost of bonding, and required insurance. Our best estimate at this time for these costs is approximately $250 per state.

In the case of Tennessee with its consultant program, we would expect your state organization to spend approximately $13,000 for the salaries of your office manager, the consultants, and secretarial help.

This means, then, that you have approximately $250 toward local expenditures such as rent, office supplies, communications, etc.

Obviously, this means a vastly increased effort on the part of your state organization to raise funds to underwrite an adequate program. This calls for an effective finance committee in each state.

The minimum amount each state organization must raise during this fiscal year is $3,500. This amount must be raised, or the central office cannot provide financial assistance for the third grant period.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please write to me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

FBR/GSM:eab
FB

FILE COPY

October 5, 1955

FBR:

Please draft a reply for my signature.

I do not recognize the doctrine that they have got $1,000 "left" to draw on.

GSM/eab
Encl. Ltr from F. Woods Beckman
dtd 9/26/55

FILE COPY

October 7, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

This is in answer to your letter of September 26, 1955.

Straight along, so far as I am informed, SRC's offer to the affiliated state organizations has been that up to a stated amount, state by state, (and depending upon the number of months the state operated in a given fiscal year), SRC would cover the salaries of the state organization's employed personnel, and would afford a stated amount in addition for local operating expenses. Sums above such agreed amounts were to be raised by the states, if need be.

I think the point of difference is your view that we set aside an amount for Tennessee's consultants' salaries, payable willy-nilly. I wasn't present at the conversations, I admit, but no one has been authorized to make any commitment other than that we would cover the salaries of your consultants when, as, and if employed, up to the stated figure. So that there isn't any "balance"; there was simply a contingent, possible expenditure never incurred.

I have my professional doubts on the wisdom of the quite sizeable expenditure you propose on reading kits. But no one objects to your obtaining them if they are obtained from monies the Tennessee Council raises. It is just that we are not prepared to swing salary expenditures not made over to enable the purchase of even teaching materials.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mr. Clarence L. Hughes

bc: FBR
RA
GSA

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

October 6, 1955.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9781

Mr. Fred Routh,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Fred,

Could you let us know what action was taken on the proposal of the Executive Board of TeCOHR, at the request of their Consultants, to utilize $750.00 of the unspent balance available for Consultant fees for the past fiscal year, for the purchase of packets of literature? Our Program Committee would like to know whether or not to include these materials in their planning for the current year. Also, from a strictly bookkeeping standpoint, we would like to know whether to include this item on our books for the past fiscal year. Of course, all of us are hoping that favorable action has been or will be taken.

It was good to have seen you in Nashville, if even so briefly. Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence L. Hughes

Clarence L. Hughes.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

October 5, 1955

FBR:

Please draft a reply for my signature.

I do not recognize the doctrine that they have got $1,000 "left" to draw on.

GSM/eab
Encl. Ltr from F. Woods Beckman
dtd 9/26/55

Okay - FBR
No!

GSM

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENN.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-8761

26 Sept, 1955.

SEP 27 1955

Mr George Mitchel,
Southern Regional Council,
~~Chattanooga~~
Atlanta , Ga.

Dear George:

The TCOHR consultants met for two days in Fontana last weekend. They reviewed their activities and experiences as consultants for TCOHR, and prepared a report and recommendations to our Board in regard to policy and activites during the coming year. This will be presented at our Board meeting this coming Saturday.

They worked very hard, and I believe have done a very valuable work during the summer. Their leader , W.B.Jones of U.T. and Knoxville, has been exceedingly generous with his time and his ability, giving it to TCOHR. He and they are due very sincere thanks from the organization.

But they need more help and support from the TCOHR Board. It was suggested that one way in which the Board could help, would be by providing a number of literature kits that they could use in their work, particularly when they are requested to hold workshops or seminars about race relations and school desegregation.

Two of those present repesented members of the TCOHR Board with authority to act for them. With myself we acted for the Board and decided that the Board should provide such study and reading kits. On the recommendation of the consultants we decided to buy 20 sets each of the two kits prepared by N.E.A. They would then be loaned to the consultants for use in their work for TCOHR.

To provide funds for this purchase - around $750 - we request that you arrange that we may draw from the salary and fee fund. I believe that there is a balance of over $1,000 in this fund for the current fiscal year. We believe all of it should be used for the benefit of TCOHR. We hope that you will make it available to us even if we do not use it for salaries. With such help to our consultants they can be more effective in their work.

We were very happy to have Fred Routh with us for part of the Fontana meeting. The plan to purchase the reading kits was discussed with him and he will discuss it with you. I hope you will approve of it.

We expect to have Fred with us at our Board meeting in Nashville on Sat. Oct. 1.

Sincerely TCOHR

F. Woods Beckman

Dear Mr. Beckman:

The Southern Regional Council's agreement during the first grant period with its affiliated state organizations divided funds available to each state in two parts: a large amount for salary, a smaller sum for operating expenses. Monies allocated for salary could be spent only for salary; monies allocated for operating expenses could be spent only for such expenses. We undertook to pay the salaries of Tennessee Council's personnel up to a stated figure ~~All money allocated for salary, not spent for salary reverted to a general fund for uses with state organizations~~. In the case with those state organizations with the Executive Director set-up which were slow in obtaining the services of an Associate Director this was a considerable sum. In the case of Tennessee it was roughly $1,000. This new general fund has been divided among the states and accounts for the extra $2,500 available to each state organization this year; a total of $13,000 rather than $10,500 as originally planned.

The answer then to your proposal to spend $750 for teaching kits must be,no.

A detailed letter to your state organization and to Kentucky will soon be in the mails, explaining a special agreement with states using the Consultant program on the use of funds for salary and travel.

Best wishes etc etc.

GSM

October 12, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

You will recall that in my letter of October 4th, outlining the conditions of assistance for SRC to your state organization during the second grant period I said:

"We will carry through on the commitment in Memo #1 to provide for your state $10,500. In additionto that, as notified to you in Fred Routh's letter of June 15, 1955, we can cover an extra $2,500 (by carry-over from last year's money) to enable the employment of an associate director on a full-time basis. The two sums together are $13,000.

Other state organizations are committed to a $5,000 salary for an executive director, $5,000 for an associate director, and $2,500 for secretarial help. Thus, of the $13,000, $12,500 is committed to salaries. Of the remaining $500, part will be spent for social security, cost of bonding, and required insurance. Our best estimate at this time for these costs is approximately $250 per state.

In the case of Tennessee with its consultant program, we would expect your state organization to spend approximately $13,000 for the salaries of your office manager, the consultants, and secretarial help.

This means, then, that you have approximately $250 toward local expenditures such as rent, office supplies, communications, etc."

We recognize the value of the Consultant Program and that it differs from other states in the amount of money involved in travel because of the larger staff, and that the $250 operating expenses (including travel) would seriously limit your program.

We are agreeable to the idea of setting aside a portion of the $13,000 available to you for the travel of Consultants. A budget item of $2,500 might be set up to be drawn against asConsultants actually use it in travel. Travel reimbursement requisitions, seperate from those for salary, should be used for each trip a Consultant makes. Travel expenses of Board members or office staff can not be drawn from this fund; if they are to be paid for travel, funds must come from money you raise locally. Other states can't use any salary money for staff or board travel. Any sum beyond the $2,500 set aside above for Consultants' travel must also be raised locally.

As in the past, we would hold this fund here at the Central Office and pay it out as requisitioned.

If this is in any way unclear please correspond with me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/rth

c.c. State Office
Ruth Alexander
G. Alexander
Fred B. Routh
C. H. Parrish

November 8, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chairman
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

The Executive Committee of the Council at its last meeting on October 28-29, 1955 approved an arrangement whereby the Chairman of each affiliated State Organization would be asked to nominate a member from his particular state to serve on a Finance Committee for the Southern Regional Council. It was agreed also that each state council would receive one half of the funds raised in its particular state by this proposed SRC committee.

The Executive Director has asked that I write to you and solicit your cooperation in selecting such a person from your state to serve on this proposed committee. The SRC Finance Committee must be formally a committee of the Board of Directors of SRC. But it is agreed that by no means all of the members of the committee need be members of the Board. So you are at liberty to suggest anybody in your state who could be helpful and who likely would be. We have no concern as to the race of members of this committee, and hope that some states will name persons from one group and others from another group.

It is very important that we proceed speedily to get an SRC Finance Committee into action.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rh

December 5, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chairman
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Woods:

We have not received any requisition for funds for the consultants in Tennessee this month. I hope that this does not mean that the program in Tennessee is not going forward. As Dr. Mitchell's letter to you outlining financial arrangements between the Tennessee Council and SRC pointed out the money is now available for the consultant program. Please advise me what is happening to the Tennessee Consultant Program.

Cordially yours,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:mf

December 6, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chairman
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

Just to remind you that we are still waiting for your Council to nominate a person to serve on the proposed SRC Finance Committee.

We are fully aware that this is not an easy job, however, we would appreciate your taking care of this matter at the earliest possible time. It is important that we get this Committee started as early as possible.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rh

c.c. Fred Routh

December 28, 1955

Mr. F.Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Woods:

I did not mean to neglect you for such an extended period of time but got caught up in the minutia of detail that goes with this job. As soon as I have had time to look carefully at the first weeks of the New Year I will plan on coming up to Tennessee and conferring with you and other board people in the volunteer state.

Best personal regards and wishes for the New Year.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:mf

February 15, 1956

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Woods:

I have discussed your proposition of becoming acting Office Manager for an interim period for the Tennessee Council with Dr. Mitchell. He feels as did I when I talked with you that this would be unwise in view of our established policy of separating the functions of the board and staff. We do not feel that it is wise for a board member, particularly a chairman or other high ranking officer, to resign their position to become a staff member. I recognize the difficulty in which Tennessee finds itself and trust that you activated the Personnel Committee we discussed that morning on the porch at Gatlinburg.

I plan to spend the week of February 27 - March 1 in Tennessee helping to pull together the board members and strengthen the organization. I will start on Monday in Chattanooga and go from there to Knoxville, across to Nashville and on to Memphis, spending one day in each place. In this way I will cover the state and hope to help stabilize and give direction to the Tennessee Council.

I will be in Knoxville on Tuesday the 28th. Would you please call together some key people for that evening. I will spend the day going about talking with some individuals on whom we have leads.

Best personal regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:mf

Mr. F. Woods Beckman,
5908 Magazine Road,
Knoxville 20,
TENNESSEE.

20th February, 1956.

Dear Mr. Beckman,

Thank you for your letter about my visit to Tennessee in March. The plans for the Knoxville workshops on Saturday, March 17th, sound very good, and I will be glad to arrange the schedule in order to be there. I concur with the idea of starting the week on Tuesday and leaving Monday unscheduled.

Would you ask whoever is in charge of the workshop to write me some details about the role they would like me to take. Also, can I hear from someone in Nashville and Memphis about specific plans for my visits there?

I quite agree about leaving the Knoxville visit unpublicized. I always believe in leaving this decision to local people.

Best regards to you and to Mrs. Beckman. I'll be looking forward to my trip to Tennessee.

Sincerely yours,

Irene Osborne

IO/rl

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

27 Febr. 1956.

George S. Mitchel, Ex. Director.
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

Our organizational work in TCOHR has proceded altogether too slowly. There are many reasons and more excuses for this. I don't need to enumerate them to you.

The fact remains that we have not yet increased our membership the way we anticipated nor has our Finance Committee raised much money. The result is that we are not only short of money, but we are without money for our immediate needs. Our Executive Committee has decided that we must borrow some money until the Finance Committee has real results. I was instructed to write you to ask if S.R.C. could make us a loan.

We have to pay our rent, telephone and bills for supplies. We also need some literature for distribution.

Members of the EX. Committee have paid their own expenses for attending meetings, and we have deferred a board meeting because we had no funds. We plan to ask the Board Members to pay their own expenses to next Board meeting , unless we raise enough money (not through borrowing) by then. (It is very tough on me for I travel for TCOHR and am away from home on TCOHR activies much more than the other members of the Ex. Committee, — and time -- I spend time as if I were an employee!)

Do you want some more specific reasons to justify a loan of $250 ?

(I have been "sick in bed", most of the time since our meeting and have not been able to write, so matters are getting urgent now.)

Will you please have the check mailed to Haskel Miller our Vice President, University of Chattanooga, and not to Hughes, who has resigned.

We shall deeply appreciate if SRC will help us out in this manner.

Yours sincerely

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

F. Woods Beckman

F.Woods Beckman, Chairman.

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

27 Febr. 1956.

RECEIVED FEB 28 1956

George S. Mitchel, Ex. Director,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta , Ga.

Dear George:

I assume that through Fred Raouth's reports you have learned about many of the difficulties we in TCOHR are having.

Now our office manager, Clarence L. Hughes has resigned. We have accepted his resignation and have agreed to pay him until the 15th of March. Will you inform the SRC tresurer to this effect, or should I write him directly, that Hughes pay ends on that day?

Hughes i s a strange mixture of interests in the purposes of TCOHR, desire to work for the "cause", ability to do some things quite well, lack of experience, lack of judgement, inability to learn from being criticised. He has shown at times a considerable amount of enthusiasm, but also a disinclination to copperate if he does not approve of a person. Haskell Miller says he has psychological difficulties. I may be too harsh on him. However I believe we are much better off without him.

A committee is at work searching for a successor.

However the Executive Committee has decided to recommend to our Board that we employ an Executive Secretary (or Director) at $5,500: to $6,000:- . I shall discuss these ideas and plans at length with Fred Routh, when I see him tomorrow.

If the Board decides to go ahead on this plan as well as moving our office to Nashville, where I think it should have been from the beginning, I shall let you know.

In the mean time we ask you to suggest suitable candidates.

Yours very truly
Tennessee Council On Human Relations

F. Woods Beckman

F.Woods Beckman, Chairman.

February 27, 1956

F. Wood Beckman

~~Mr. Clarence L. Hughes, Office Manager~~
~~Tennessee Council on Human Relations~~
~~Room 420, Jackson Building~~
~~Cherry and Seventh Streets~~
~~Chattanooga, Tennessee~~

Dear Mr. Hughes:

A good many evidences have appeared in the national press that the Communist Party would like to worm its way into the current civil rights issue in the South.

That being the case it may be expected that here and there they will try to gain a foothold in our State organizations.

This is an alert to be watchful. And to exclude from any influence in our organizations people not primarily devoted to the protection of American freedoms.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

March 1, 1956

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chairman
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

Recently in Washington I went to see the man who runs the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice.

I wanted to tie us and you into his work.

He gave me a few copies of a talk he did a year or so ago, which tells just what his show can and cannot do. You should read it. And thereafter feel free (and invited) to let us or him know of suitable occasions for the concern of his Department and Section.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

March 7, 1956

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

Your two letters of February 27 have caused some stirrings about, and we hope you and the TCHR will like what we propose. But we are flexible, and will try to agree to this or that modification that would be helpful.

Our object would be, by assisting the TCHR at this time, to put it in a way to end up eighteen months from now with an organization likely to continue under its own steam. To do this we would have to depart widely (first time ever) from the terms of Memorandum #1 and tailor-make a special plan for the TCHR.

To that end we offer to be responsible in the balance of this fiscal year (salary starts to be not earlier than April 1, 1956) for the aid to the TCHR's budget outlined in the Proposed Budget. This letter supersedes our letter of October 12, 1955 to you.

This plus what you will have spent of our aid by the end of March, 1956 makes a total of expected aid from us of over $11,000. We regard that as about "ten months' money," for the purpose of calculating the TCHR's responsibility for raising sums independently of our aid, and would therefore expect you to raise, in order to qualify for our aid in 1956-57, not $3500, but $3000.

Emphatically we solicit the TCHR's own budget. We hope that it will be within the general terms of these figures, but we will try to be helpful here or there if need be. Main thing is to enable the TCHR to get on its feet. And a gallant effort to you all!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

MEMO

March 19, 1956

TO: STAFF

FROM: GSM

Woods Beckman called from Knoxville, March 19.

Recognizes Tennessee and particularly east Tennessee is crucial to what happens in the rest of the South. Perceives that Tennessee is either dawdling or leaning toward such lengthy postponement as would be involved in twelve-year plans. Even Knoxville talking about twelve-year plan.

Wants SRC to throw in a team to work each major city in Tennessee and fetch them around to an early action.

GSM said SRC has no such team and no money for it. Also that SRC thinks such things best done from within a State. Also that Tennessee problem is that it is suffering from its failure to organize in the last year and a half. Also the best thing that can be done anyway is to cause indigenous Negro leadership in the several Tennessee cities concertedly to push.

If an SRC team came up, it would arrange such concerted push. Beckman can do it in Tennessee, or rather the Tennessee Council can do it.

Urged that they early fetch together leading people from each major city and agree on a concerted push in Tennessee.

Said we had given them money to move and we would stand behind them. Now up to them. Beckman said Tennessee Council would therefore move.

In s ubsequent conversation with John Hope, suggested that Hope concentrate a flow of his program at Tennessee. Hope interested. Would need a few hundred dollars and Mitchell would try to help. Mitchell asked Hope to let Beckman know result of Hope's lucubrations.

/bf/

April 4, 1956

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chairman
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Woods Beckman:

Central staff members and I have gone over the Tennessee situation with considerable care; on the basis of recent exchange of correspondence between this office and you we have reached the following conclusions:

1. That the Emergency fund allocated to TCHR should keep the organization alive until new Tennessee Board members are elected and the Board is reorganized on a permanent basis. If not, we will try to help.

2. That we are prepared to stand by our proposals outlined in our letter of March 7th subject to modest revision in your favor.

3. That a final budget for TCHR should be drafted by the organization's Finance Committee or Executive Committee as is done by other States, thus insuring continuity of relationship within the SRC family.

We feel that the situation is so fluid in Tennessee at this point that it would be unwise to finalize financial agreement between SRC and TCHR. As soon as a stable, permanent Board is willing to take responsibility final agreement can be reached. We would recognize such a condition to exist when the four recommendations Fred Routh brought back from the Board members of the TCHR are completed. As reported in his memo of March 5 (of which you were sent a copy) they were:

"1. That the office be moved from Chattanooga to Nashville, and that quarters be found where an integrated staff may work.

2. That an Executive Director should be employed with commensurate salary rather than an Office Manager.

3. That the new proposed members of the Board be elected at this time by mail ballot to other members of the Board.

4. That the Board be reorganized with a permanent slate of officers and committee assignments as soon as new members have been elected."

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

April 6, 1956

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chairman
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

I was at a meeting of Negro high school principals from all over the South at Dillard late in March. The only one from your State was Mr. W.J. Davenport, Principal of Howard High School in Chattanooga. Maybe he would join the Tennessee Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

May 14, 1956

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chairman
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

Thank you for your recent letter enclosing the clipping from the Knoxville News-Sentinel and a list of items for our desegregation survey. They are both much appreciated.

I think it is extremely helpful for visitors from other countries to inform their southern hosts of the vital importance of racial practices in this country to our leadership in international affairs. Generally, I suppose, this should be done with as much tact as possible, but I should think an occasional blast such as that from Mr. Gopal is a healthy thing too.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

TeCOHR

Tennessee Council On Human Relations, Inc.

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

420 Jackson Building Chattanooga 2, Tennessee Telephone 7-9761

May 8, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Information Director
Southern Regional Council

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I enclose two copies of a clipping of a letter that was published in last Saturday's News Sentinel.

Do you think it is helpful publicity?

I took a Swedish gentleman and his wife to lunch, and answered a number of questions about TVA. During the conversation, my interest in better human relations came up. As I was leaving, they said it might interest me what a fellow visitor had told them on a TVA field trip about his experience in Knoxville.

Next day, I hunted up the visitor and asked him if he would write a letter to the editor. I did not see him again, so I did not know whether he actually had written or not, until I saw the letter in the paper.

I enclose a beginning list of desegregation activities etc., in this neighborhood. I am sorry you did not get it earlier, but as I was out of town for over two weeks, matters accumulated, and I could not get to it. We'll continue to pick out of our memory. I regret we don't have anyone to assign to it to do a thorough and dependable job.

From time to time, we'll send you more information of this kind.

Yours truly,

Woods Bachman

Chairman

The Knoxville News-Sentinel Saturday, May 5, 1956

The News-Sentinel Forum

Dark-Skinned Visitor From Malaya Tells of Rude Treatment in Knoxville

EDITOR, The News-Sentinel:

I am a visitor from Penang, Malaya, passing through Knoxville on an observation-study tour. I am here at the invitation of the U. S. Department of State as a leader of my country, under the International Educational Exchange program. It is a program established under the Smith-Mundt Act, passed by the United States Congress.

I am here in Knoxville to study and understand that great multi-purpose project called the Tennessee Valley Authority, which is world-famous. As a part of my program I have also to learn to understand the people of America, while at the same time telling them about my country and our people. Before coming to Knoxville, I have been to Hawaii, San Francisco and Washington. I have already met a great many Americans in these places, who have made my association, though very brief, a very happy and memorable one. I cannot but hold them in very high esteem for they are such wonderful people.

SHOCK IN TENNESSEE

I am afraid I cannot say the same of Tennesseans. Though I am not unmindful of the presence of the same kind of charming Americans here, I was shocked to find out that in this part of the United States, the supposedly democratic people of a great republic are behaving in a manner unthinkable in modern society — in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the United States both domestically and internationally. It is a gross violation of the tenets of the Christian religion which most Americans embrace, and, indeed, any religion for that matter. It is an outrageous violation of the principles of decency and human dignity.

I arrived in Knoxville on Sunday, April 29, at about 9 p. m. I was, on the night of my arrival here, refused to be served at two places, except in some obscure corner, and certainly not sitting with the whites. I wanted to have my dinner, but when I was told at two places that I must submit myself to the insult of being treated as an inferior person by segregation, and I had to pay the same price in United States currency for the food as a white American, I felt so sick in the stomach that I went back to my hotel and slept

stands is in danger of being uprooted. E Pluribus Unum will not prevail.

SEGREGATION AIDS REDS

Communism is a threat to the democratic world. One-third of the world is now Communist territory; one-third is Communist satellite territory; and the remaining one-third is in danger and vulnerable to Communist attack and could easily slip into the Communist domain. You will be helping to accelerate that process if segregation continues. I would be very sorry to see that day come.

Some of my admiration for the United States is dimmed because of segregation. Democracy in this country cannot be true if the colored people continue to be treated as they are now in the South. But I have a great deal of respect and admiration for those whites who are struggling to fight segregation — good luck and godspeed to them.

A. RAJA GOPAL.

St. James Hotel

fact that I am a public

tour. I am here at the invitation of the U. S. Department of State as a leader of my country, under the International Educational Exchange program. It is a program established under the Smith-Mundt Act, passed by the United States Congress.

I am here in Knoxville to study and understand that great multi-purpose project called the Tennessee Valley Authority, which is world-famous. As a part of my program I have also to learn to understand the people of America, while at the same time telling them about my country and our people. Before coming to Knoxville, I have been to Hawaii, San Francisco and Washington. I have already met a great many Americans in these places, who have made my association, though very brief, a very happy and memorable one. I cannot but hold them in very high esteem for they are such wonderful people.

SHOCK IN TENNESSEE

I am afraid I cannot say the same of Tennesseans. Though I am not unmindful of the presence of the same kind of charming Americans here, I was shocked to find out that in this part of the United States, the supposedly democratic people of a great republic are behaving in a manner unthinkable in modern society — in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the United States both domestically and internationally. It is a gross violation of the tenets of the Christian religion which most Americans embrace, and, indeed, any religion for that matter. It is an outrageous violation of the principles of decency and human dignity.

I arrived in Knoxville on Sunday, April 29, at about 9 p. m. I was, on the night of my arrival here, refused to be served at two places, except in some obscure corner, and certainly not sitting with the whites. I wanted to have my dinner, but when I was told at two places that I must submit myself to the insult of being treated as an inferior person by segregation, and I had to pay the same price in United States currency for the food as a white American, I felt so sick in the stomach that I went back to my hotel and slept over the incident, hungry. And now, after having "cooled off," in all sincerity, I feel that Tennesseans are sinning against man, and sinning against God, and they will have to bear their own sins and the consequences thereof.

EQUALITY UNDER GOD

It is shocking to note "Jim Crow" is prevalent here! After God made the beast of the earth, cattle and everything that creepeth upon the earth, he said, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness." He did not create man differently. But I notice here that man is treated differently. The colored people are segregated. Though descendants of Adam and Eve, though God's children, here in Knoxville I experienced the bitter truth about the color problem. A visitor to the United States, a guest of the American Government, and indeed the people of the United States was subject to insult!

I have had a wonderful time in Knoxville in spite of the incident mentioned above. The many whites whom I have met since my first night here have proved to me that there are only a few die-hards and many fence-sitters. If the legislators can bring about a law to outlaw segregation as they have outlawed alcohol, they will reap in abundance in Heaven and perhaps in votes, too! It will indeed be an act of justice and fair play. After all, the colored people have rallied under the American flag to defend and protect the lives and existence of not only their own kind, but also the whites. They have fought and died for the United States. If discrimination and segregation continue, I am afraid that the foundations on which America

SEGREGATION AIDS REDS

Communism is a threat to the democratic world. One-third of the world is now Communist territory; one-third is Communist satellite territory; and the remaining one-third is in danger and vulnerable to Communist attack and could easily slip into the Communist domain. You will be helping to accelerate that process if segregation continues. I would be very sorry to see that day come.

Some of my admiration for the United States is dimmed because of segregation. Democracy in this country cannot be true if the colored people continue to be treated as they are now in the South. But I have a great deal of respect and admiration for those whites who are struggling to fight segregation — good luck and godspeed to them.

A. RAJA GOPAL.

St. James Hotel

Copy: Mrs. Mollie Todd

June 5, 1956

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Woods:

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your contributions to the development of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. I know that you have given a great deal of your time willingly and without thought of compensation. Those of us who are the so-called professionals in the field owe a tremendous debt to the dedicated laymen who have made possible the development of organizations in this field.

The people of Tennessee are also indebted to you for holding together a shaky organization which in time will contribute to the peaceful transition toward a more democratic society.

You have well earned the extended vacation trip that you and your wife plan, starting in mid-June. I wish you and Mrs. Beckman a most enjoyable summer and here express the hope that you will maintain an active interest in the Tennessee Council upon your return.

Very best wishes,

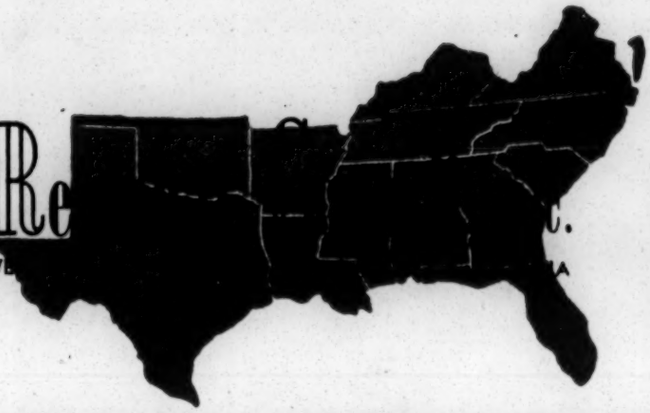
Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, PROGRAM
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
C. H. PARRISH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
F. B. ROUTH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. M. E. TILLY
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Re[illegible]
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE[illegible]



A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

February 11, 1957

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

In reference to your letter of February 12, 1957, we do have reprints available of "The Angry South". We could probably let you have up to 50 copies of this article. We do not have reprints of "Southern Thunder" or "The Gentle People of Prejudice". We do not know whether these are available in reprint form or not. I suggest you write to the publications in which they originally appeared. They should know if anyone had reprinted the articles or were contemplating doing so.

Let me know if you wish copies of "The Angry South".

Sincerely,

John Constable

John Constable,
Director of Information

JC:fc

15-II-57

Thanks —
Please send me 20 copies
F. Woods Beckman

Sent
2/18/57
JC

RECEIVED FEB 13 1957

F. WOODS BECKMAN
5908 MAGAZINE ROAD
KNOXVILLE 20, TENNESSEE

12 - Febr 1957

S.R.C

Do you have reprints available (and if not where can I find them) of

The Angry South (Atlanta Constitution)

Southern Thunder (Norfolk Journal & Guide

The Gentle People of Prejudice by H. Overstreet from Sat. Review ?

Yours truly

F Woods Beckman

THE HISTORY OF

PUBLIC WELFARE IN TENNESSEE

1796 — 1963

THE HISTORY OF PUBLIC WELFARE IN TENNESSEE

1796 - 1963

The principle of public responsibility for those in need has a history in America as old as the earliest colony. In Tennessee it is as old as the state itself.

When Tennessee became a state in 1796, the administration of "poor relief" became a county duty and was placed in a court system which extended into the most remote section of each county. Poor relief was thus put into the hands of the County Court, a body which in 1797 was empowered to levy taxes and appropriate funds as well as to administer them. This was the essential difference from the plan in North Carolina where administration of poor relief was placed in the hands of "overseers of the poor." Local responsibility and economy seem to have been the two guiding principles in the first state-wide provisions for "outdoor relief," as it was then called.

Thirty years later, in 1827, permissive legislation was enacted to allow the counties to establish almshouses to provide for the destitute and any other person who could not care for themselves because of disability or incompetence.

The first state institution was the Hospital for the Insane, established in Middle Tennessee in 1832. In 1846 the School for the Blind at Nashville and the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Knoxville were converted into state institutions. Additional hospitals for mental patients were established in Knoxville in 1884 and at Bolivar in 1889. The Industrial School, previously operated privately, was given to the state in 1887.

MOST OF THE early institutions were controlled by boards of trustees, but there was no uniformity in the laws establishing the governing boards and no central body to whom they were to report.

The beginning of the movement for a central agency for standardizing the treatment of persons in state institutions came with the establishment in 1895 of the Tennessee State Board of Charities. This was an unpaid board, entirely advisory in function. Its power lay only in making public its findings. By 1915 there was realization of the need for a central administrative authority, and a salaried Board of Control was created through legislative action. This board was given responsibility for the management and control of the state institutions, a power heretofore vested in the directors or trustees of individual institutions. Creation of the new board did not affect the legal status of the State Board of Charities, which continued to function in an advisory capacity until 1923. The Board of Control was superseded in 1919 by a Board of Administration composed of the Governor, the State Treasurer and a General Manager of State Institutions.

In the years prior to 1917 the state's responsibility for children was met spasmodically and without coordinated planning. Juvenile court acts were passed; county almshouses were built to house children as well as adults; schools for the handicapped, correctional institutions, and a state home for dependent children were created; and mothers' aid legislation was passed. Only local funds were available for the mothers' aid program, however, and benefits did not apply to children living with relatives other than the mother.

In 1917 comprehensive legislation was passed centralizing supervision of private and public institutions for children, and defining some of the responsibilities of the state for some of its children.

When the state government of Tennessee was reorganized in 1923, eight departments were created, one of which was the Department of Institutions. This Department was assigned the combined rights, powers and duties formerly vested in the State Board of Administration and the State Board of Charities, both of which ceased to exist.

In 1925 the legislature made an appropriation for a Welfare Division in the State Department of Institutions. The Welfare Division was delegated three principal duties: (1) inspection and licensing of private child-caring institutions and maternity homes, (2) inspection of jails, workhouses and almshouses, (3) organization of county welfare committees.

At that time the state's welfare program was concerned largely with institutional care. The relief of destitution and provision of services to those in need were left to the local communities. The counties continued to maintain almshouses, and in the majority of counties there was, in addition, the "pauper list" which included persons who received relief in their own homes from the magistrates. In some counties there was a charity or welfare commission supported

by tax funds and charged with the responsibility of administering assistance to individuals and families in accordance with their individual needs. Public family agencies were established in the large urban centers only. In a number of counties private agencies turned their attention to administering services and relief. In some instances it was the Red Cross, in others family service societies, but for all of them the support came from voluntary contributions, not from taxation.

In the early days aid was often given grudgingly. There was a common feeling that people who needed continued help from the community were shiftless or lazy. Later, as the state developed, it gradually became obvious that there were certain groups who could do little to help themselves. Among these were old people, widows and orphans, and persons too disabled to work.

The aid and care for the destitute being provided by local communities, by state institutions, and by private agencies was recognized as inadequate, but there was no strong movement for federal aid until the depression which started with the break in the stock market in October 1929.

By 1932 the local communities in Tennessee were overwhelmed by demands for relief caused by steadily increasing unemployment. It was not possible for the counties to meet this need, nor did the state have funds with which to come to the rescue. The federal government, recognizing the inadequacy of the financial resources of the local communities, began making relief funds available to the states on a loan basis through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

TENNESSEE STARTED its first state-administered outdoor relief program in October 1932 with an RFC loan. In the absence of a state welfare organization, the Governor appointed a State Relief Committee composed of the Commissioner of Highways, the Commissioner of Finance and Taxation, and the Governor's Administrative secretary to administer the funds. Work relief under this program was supervised by the State Highway Department and direct relief, including surplus commodities, by local Red Cross chapters and other private social agencies selected by the committee.

Passage of the Federal Emergency Relief Act in 1933 brought about a reorganization of relief administration at the state level. One of the first requirements was that money appropriated by the Federal Emergency Relief Act should be expended by public agencies. This was a departure from the regulations of the RFC which allowed the funds to be administered by any agency, either public or private, which the states saw fit to designate.

As there was no suitable state agency to administer federal relief funds allocated to Tennessee, the Tennessee State Relief Administration was organized in June 1933. A state director was appointed and county organizations, including an advisory committee, a relief director and a work supervisor, were set up in each county. The state agency issued regulations governing both direct relief and work relief in the local offices, employed the necessary personnel, made provision for supervision, and carried on an in-service training program for the social service staff.

The unemployment situation was steadily growing more acute, not only in Tennessee but over the entire nation. As a result the Civil Works Administration, a purely work organization, was established and began operation in November 1933. This program gave employment to a large number of persons who were on relief rolls, though relief status was not a prerequisite to a CWA assignment. The CWA did not eliminate the need for direct relief; consequently, it was necessary for the Tennessee State Relief Administration to continue to give assistance to persons who were in need and who did not secure work with the CWA. The CWA continued operation until April 1934 and spent over $12,000,000 in wages in Tennessee.

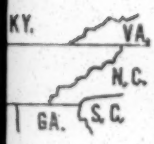
In April 1934 the Tennessee State Relief Administration was reorganized under the supervision of representatives of the FERA and became known as the Tennessee Emergency Relief Administration. The CWA program was discontinued and TERA was responsible for both work and direct relief. The agency also made provision for the care of transient individuals and families and helped them locate where they had the best opportunity for adjustment.

IN AUGUST 1935 the federal government began the employment of employable persons on the WPA and NYA programs. Direct relief was continued through the TERA until December 1935 when the Tennessee Welfare Commission was established by executive order. During the period of its operation the TERA disbursed more than $30,000,000 in assistance to more than 100,000 families. Federal contributions amounted to almost 98 per cent of the total expenditure.

The Tennessee Welfare Commission was designed as a temporary state-wide organization to administer direct relief to persons in need who could not be placed on WPA. A nonsalaried board of five members appointed by the Governor promulgated policies, and was responsible for the administration of the program which included certification of employables to WPA, NYA and CCC, and the distribution of federal surplus commodities. Assistance was given in the form of scrip which the recipients could use in lieu of money. This organization was financed by funds which were carried over from TERA and

with money made available from state funds. The Tennessee Welfare Commission continued in operation until it was succeeded by the Department of Institutions and Public Welfare, created by legislative action in February 1937.

EARLY RELIEF EFFORTS of the federal government were intended to lighten immediate suffering. As the full weight of the depression was felt throughout the nation, however, people began to ask for ways to prevent suffering and the need for relief. In June 1934 President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress urging legislation on economic security. He also appointed a committee to study the situation and made recommendations.



In its report the committee declared its belief that a program of economic security "must have as its primary aim the assurance of an adequate income to each human being in childhood, youth, middle age or old age - - in sickness or in health. It must provide safeguards against all of the hazards leading to destitution and dependency." The first objective was to find jobs for all who could work through stimulating private employment and providing public employment for those not needed in private industry. The report also recommended old-age and unemployment insurance.

After long study and extensive hearings, Congress passed the Social Security Act, one of the most far-reaching pieces of social legislation in this country's history. It became law on August 14, 1935, providing grants-in-aid to the states to help them aid three categories of people--the needy aged, the blind, and children who had been deprived of support or care by a parent s death, incapacity, or absence from home. It established other federal grants to enable states to extend and strengthen maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, and child welfare services. The new law also set up two insurance programs, Unemployment Compensation and Old Age Insurance, to which survivors' and dependents' benefits were added in 1939. Disability benefits were also added in 1956.

It was necessary for Tennessee to establish a permanent state agency to cooperate with the federal government in carrying out the new provisions in regard to public assistance and child welfare. Under terms of the Welfare Organization Act of 1937 the State Department of Institutions and Public Welfare was created as the legal successor to the Department of Institutions, the Commissioner of Institutions, and the Tennessee Welfare Commission. The new department was given responsibility for administering the public assistance and child welfare provisions of the Social Security Act, operating all state institutions and the Division of Pardons and Paroles, administering general relief, acting as the certifying agency

for WPA, NYA, and CCC, and exercising any other public welfare functions provided under the law. An office was set up in each county to bring services within reach of the people, and regional offices were established for purposes of supervision.

For the first time the state, through a program in every county, made it possible for families to be held together during periods of financial crisis by providing some economic aid to children deprived of parental support. In addition, the program of child welfare services introduced into the state program the principle of prevention of family disintegration through casework services to the individual child and coordinated planning for children who could not remain in their own homes. Tutition and maintenance grants provided a stimulus to professional training of persons working with children.

The categorical assistance programs providing monthly checks to the needy aged, blind, and dependent children took effect in Tennessee on July 1, 1937. At that time there were approximately 8,000 families receiving general relief who appeared to be eligible for public assistance. As its first objective the Department planned to transfer these 8,000 families to the public assistance program. About 90 per cent of them were transferred to the new program during July and August. Each case was carefully investigated and the eligibility of each individual verified in accordance with federal and state regulations. General relief from state funds was stopped in October 1937 as there was no state appropriation for aid to persons who did not fit into one of the public assistance categories.

In March 1937 the Department conducted a study of county relief lists, inmates of county almshouses and persons employed by WPA who appeared to be eligible for public assistance. These groups were the next whose applications were accepted for aid, and as rapidly as these were cleared, applications were accepted from the general public.

By the end of January 1938 more than 23,000 applicants had been found eligible for public assistance grants. Of these 15,565 received old age assistance, 7,235 received aid to dependent children, and 661 aid to the blind.

In January 1939 the General Assembly created separate Departments of Institutions and Public Welfare. Functions transferred to the new Department of Public Welfare included: administration of old age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children; certifications to WPA, NYA and CCC; administration of child welfare services; licensing and inspection of private child-caring institutions; distributing surplus commodities; and the administration of Confederate pensions. The WPA, NYA and CCC programs were later discontinued by the federal government. Distribution of surplus

commodities through this Department was discontinued with the expiration of a contract with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1943.

In 1943 rehabilitation services for the blind were transferred from the Department of Education to the Department of Public Welfare, and a Division of Services for the Blind was established to administer this program, workshops employing blind persons, the sight conservation program and a home teaching service. This was done upon recommendation of the American Foundation for the Blind that all services for the blind be centralized in one agency.

Federal funds for child welfare services have been used to train and employ professional personnel and to demonstrate good service for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent. Specialized casework services for children are available in every county in the state. Emphasis is placed on strengthening family ties and keeping a child in his own home if possible. When necessary, children may be removed by court order and placed in foster care. From the beginning local governments have been encouraged to make appropriations for boarding care and special needs of children who cannot remain in their own homes. Nearly all of the counties have done this.

Child welfare services have been greatly strengthened by passage of new laws or amendments to existing statutes in 1949, 1951, 1953, and 1955 relating to adoption and guardianship, interstate placement of children, licensing of child-caring institutions and agencies, maternity homes, day care centers and independent boarding homes.

Public assistance grants have been increased many times in line with the cost of living. Assistance has also been extended to

new groups of people. A fourth category of assistance, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, was established by legislative act in 1953 and took effect on July 1, 1953, following an amendment to the Social Security Act providing federal matching funds for this purpose.

In 1957 the Assembly passed legislation enabling the Department to take advantage of federal matching funds to provide hospital care for public assistance recipients. This program was put into operation in December of that year.

A PROGRAM of medical assistance for the aged was established in July 1961 to provide certain essential medical services to persons with very limited resources who are not receiving old age assistance. Federal matching funds for this purpose were made available through an amendment to the Social Security Act known as the Kerr-Mills Act.

The planners of the Social Security program expected the need for public assistance to drop off as the insurance programs developed. To a certain extent this has happened. Since 1951 there have been more old people in the United States receiving OASI, commonly known as Social Security, than old age assistance, but the insurance program did not catch up with public assistance in Tennessee until the latter part of 1954 when OASI was liberalized and expanded to cover new groups of workers.

In spite of the emphasis on rehabilitation and services to promote self-dependence and self-care, it appears likely that there will continue to be a group of people who are too old, too young, or too disabled to work, who have no relatives able to care for them, and who will be dependent on some kind of public aid.

Some of the SERVICES PROVIDED BY TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

FOR ADULTS

Financial assistance to needy aged, blind, and disabled persons
Medical assistance for the aged
Counseling
Vocational rehabilitation for the blind
Information regarding community resources
Planning with unwed parents
Eyeglasses for needy persons
Help in learning to live with blindness

FOR CHILDREN

Financial aid to needy families with dependent children
Protective services for abused and neglected children
Homemaker services
Adoptions
Foster home care
Licensing of day care centers, institutions, and maternity homes
Family counseling
Sight conservation services

Visit or call your county welfare office when a child you know needs help.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
Roy S. Nicks, Commissioner
State Office Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee

6-64 25M

Photograph by Esther Bubley for Children's Bureau

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

TENNESSEE

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

HELPING A CHILD TO STAY WITH HIS FAMILY

1 Every child needs his own home and his own parents, and even the most neglectful parent usually would like to provide a better home for his child. In answer to complaints of neglect and abuse, Child Welfare offers **PROTECTIVE SERVICE**, which includes working with the parents and the community in improving home conditions so children may remain with their families.

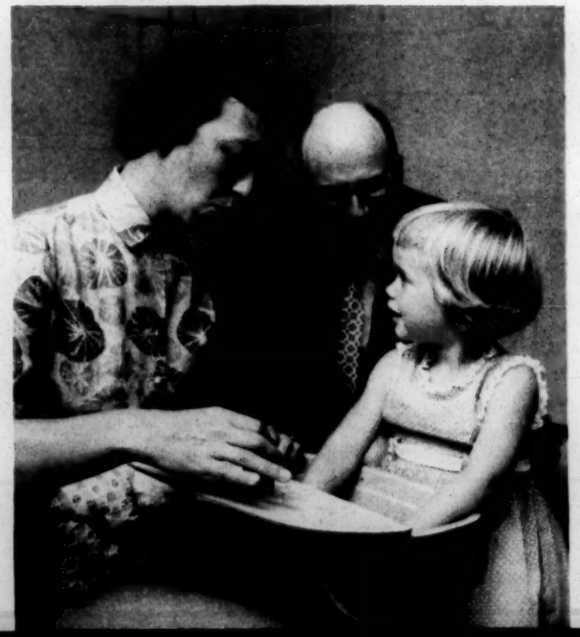
2 In the urban centers **HOMEMAKER SERVICE** is another means of helping children in their own homes. A homemaker, substituting for the mother who cannot manage the home because of illness or hospitalization, may enable children to remain at home instead of being moved to strange surroundings. Homemakers may also help mothers to learn to manage better on what they have.

3 In some instances, being able to place children in a day care center for part of a day may make it possible for a parent to hold the family together. The **DAY CARE LICENSING** staff works with day care centers and family day homes to help them maintain standards that provide protection, safety, and a good learning program for children.

WHEN A CHILD IS

- DEPENDENT ON SOMEONE OTHER THAN HIS PARENTS
- NEGLECTED OR ABUSED
- BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK
- IN NEED OF ADOPTION OR A FOSTER HOME
- TEMPORARILY WITHOUT THE CARE OF HIS MOTHER
- IN A DAY CARE CENTER OR CHILDREN'S INSTITUTION
- AN UNMARRIED PARENT
- IN DANGER OF BECOMING DELINQUENT

WHEN A CHILD CANNOT REMAIN IN HIS OWN HOME



4 Children who temporarily cannot live in their own homes or who are awaiting adoption usually need **FOSTER HOME CARE.** Child welfare workers find foster homes for children, counsel with parents and foster parents, help the children adjust to the foster home, and, as soon as possible, arrange their return to their own families or their adoption.

5 When a child is permanently separated from his parents, the worker investigates the possibility of adoption. **ADOPTION SERVICES** include getting to know the child and preparing him for adjusting to an unfamiliar situation, as well as finding the best possible home for him and protecting him, the natural parents, and the adoptive parents through proper legal procedures. To give the widest possible choice of homes in placing children, Child Welfare maintains an **ADOPTION RESOURCE EXCHANGE** where information about children needing homes, and couples needing children, is kept. The Exchange is used by all county welfare offices and by the private child-placing agencies licensed by the Department.

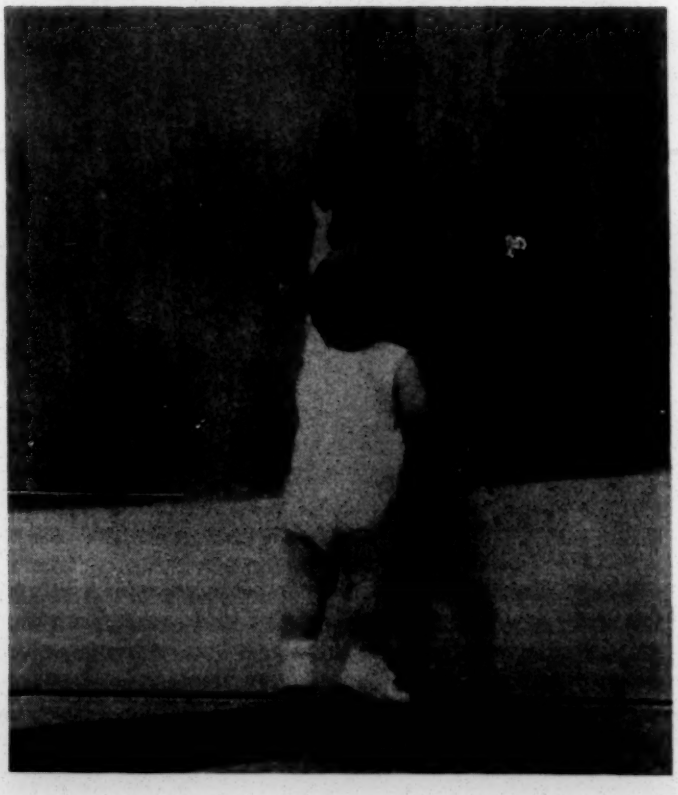
Photograph by Esther Bubley for Children's Bureau

6

Some children who need care outside their own homes can benefit most from group care in an institution. Child-care institutions are licensed by the Department. In the **LICENSING OF INSTITUTIONS** Child Welfare consultants work with boards and superintendents in meeting the standards of good child care.

7

Children for whom the Department has responsibility sometimes move to other states. Also, the planning for the well-being of out-of-state children coming into Tennessee may require supervision by local welfare staff. **INTERSTATE AND INTERCOUNTRY PLANNING SERVICE** is a clearing point for all correspondence about children with public and private agencies in other states or in other countries.



8

Unmarried parents, many of whom are children themselves, come from all economic groups and all intellectual levels. They may receive from Child Welfare help in planning for medical care, living arrangements, and protection, and time to regain emotional balance. They also receive assistance in determining the best plans for the child and themselves. Other **SERVICES TO UNMARRIED PARENTS** may include helping the parent reach a decision in regard to returning to school, finding a job, applying for vocational training, or finding living quarters.

Expanding the FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Better food and more of it lights up the faces of this family as they examine purchases they made with food stamp coupons. N-48179

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Consumer and Marketing Service

Picture Story No. 177
March, 1965

Magazines and newspapers may obtain glossy prints of any of these photographs from the Photography Division, Office of Information U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington D.C., 20250. Others may purchase (8x10) at $1.15 each from the same address. Specify title and number of this publication.

The Food Stamp Program helps low-income residents in both urban and rural America to "help themselves" to better diets and better health. N-55265

HOW IT HELPS

A mother in Tennessee said she didn't know her 4-year-old child had been suffering from malnutrition until after she joined the Food Stamp Program. Then, the child's weight went from 20 to 35 pounds during the first four months of eating more nourishing food bought with Federal food coupons.

Another food stamp recipient said his children had enough to eat for the first winter in their lives. "The children are healthier and haven't had as many colds, because we have been able to buy fresh fruits for them," he said.

A group of school principals reported that pupils were better dressed, appeared better fed, and missed fewer school days after their families were able to take part in the food stamp program.

During a period of great economic well-being, with farmers producing enough food for everyone in this country to eat well, millions of Americans have incomes too small to meet minimum food needs.

The Food Stamp Program, administered nationally by the Consumer and Marketing Service (C&MS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, helps get more food to low income families in the United States. The program is an effective way of safeguarding the health of the Nation's needy families through better nutrition, while increasing the flow of food from its farms through normal market channels. It also helps boost the economy of areas where it's in operation.

The USDA tested the program in 43 areas of the United States, starting in May 1961. The Food Stamp Act of 1964 allows for its gradual expansion over a period of years into areas of the country needing it and which choose to participate.

The first expansion under the Act provides for food stamp programs in a limited number of areas in 41 States and the District of Columbia by the summer of 1965. The program is a voluntary one, and the initial expansion was based upon requests from the States and the amount of funds made available by the Congress.

Who Is Eligible

Families and individuals determined by State welfare agencies to be in economic need of food assistance may elect to participate in the Food Stamp Program. Generally, those receiving some type of public or general assistance under a State's welfare program are eligible, as long as they are living in a household and prepare food for home consumption. Other families may also be eligible if their income does not exceed stated amounts. The income limits are worked out by USDA with the State, and must be in line with the standards used by the State in its own welfare programs.

How It Operates

Eligible families exchange the amount of money they could normally be expected to spend on food for Federal food stamp coupons worth more. How much more depends upon the size and income of the family. The U.S. Department of Agriculture pays the difference between the amount the family pays and the value of the coupons it receives.

Families use the coupons just like money to buy food (except items identified as imported) in retail stores at the regular price. USDA's Consumer and Marketing Service authorizes retailers to accept the coupons, and merchants agree to abide by rules for accepting and redeeming them. Retailers redeem the coupons through banks or authorized food wholesalers. Local banks, in turn, send the cancelled coupons to Federal Reserve Banks.

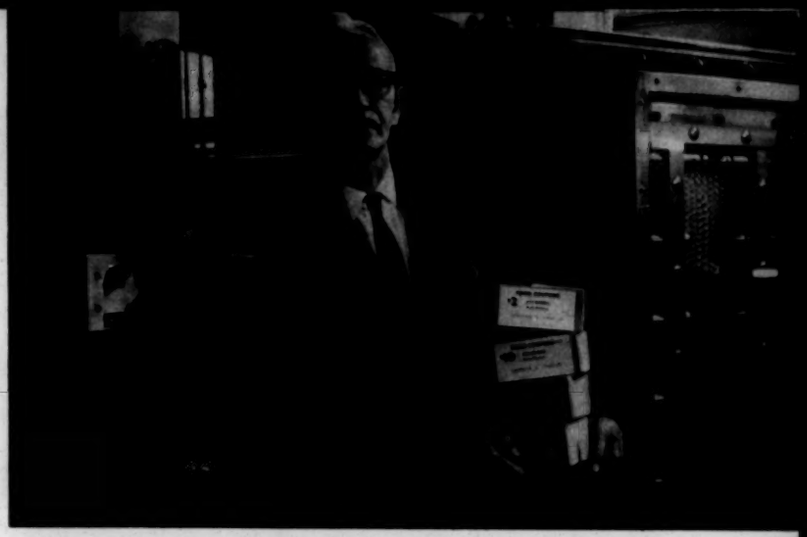
These are reproductions of the food stamp coupons, issued in denominations of 50 cents and two dollars. No change in cash may be given for coupons. If an amount less than 50 cents is required, the shopper may pay it in cash or accept a credit slip from the store to be used with future purchases of eligible items. BN-16424

That families use the added food purchasing power of Federal food stamp coupons to buy more and better food is confirmed by research on family buying patterns in both a rural and urban area. Of the substantial increases in food purchases and total value of food used by participating families after inauguration of pilot food stamp projects in 1961, animal products and fruits and vegetables accounted for more than 80% of the gains. Significantly, too, these are the kinds of food which return a greater share of the consumer's food dollar to the farmer. In one test area, farm returns on the foods purchased averaged $1.75 per person per week before the Food Stamp Program started, compared with $2.01 after it was established. N-39516

Information and education play an important role when food stamp coupons move into a new area. A C&MS representative talks with the editor of a grocer publication about a story on the program. Other information goes out in newspapers and over radio and television. N-55252

Local public welfare department workers are briefed on how the food stamp program works. State officials are responsible for establishing eligibility requirements for needy families who want to participate and must establish procedures for certifying families. N-55283

The manager of a super market instructs his employees on the program. There are few regulations for retailers accompanying the use of food stamps. Stores cooperate by listing foods which are in plentiful supply and therefore inexpensive, so food stamp shoppers can get the most for their money. In a survey of pilot communities, food coupons stimulated retail grocer sales by an average of 8%. Many grocers had to hire additional employees. N-48184



Security is important, since food stamp coupons are treated as money in food stores. This banker is bringing coupons from his vault for sale to recipients, who must show a card proving they are eligible to purchase the coupons and the amount they must pay for them. N-55293

Grocers are shown at a bank redeeming coupons spent at their stores. They receive cash for the face value of the coupons. The bank in turn redeems them through a Federal Reserve Bank. N-55186

STARTING IN A NEW AREA

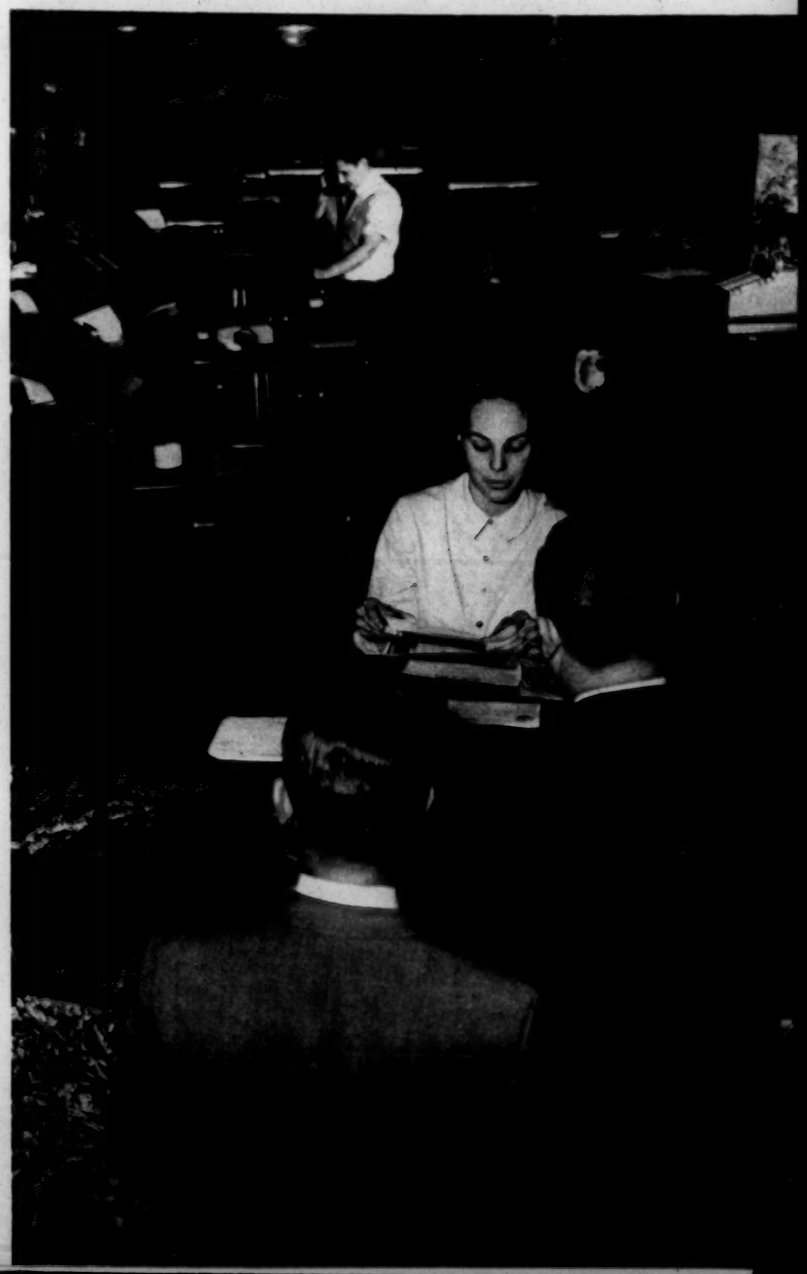
It takes some time for residents of an area to obtain food coupons after the area has been named to enter the Food Stamp Program, because a number of essential steps must be taken. First, State officials must establish eligibility requirements for needy families who want to receive coupons, arrange for a staff to certify applicants, and decide where and how coupons will be issued to eligible families. Then, applicants must be interviewed to determine eligibility, and how much they must pay toward their food stamp coupons.

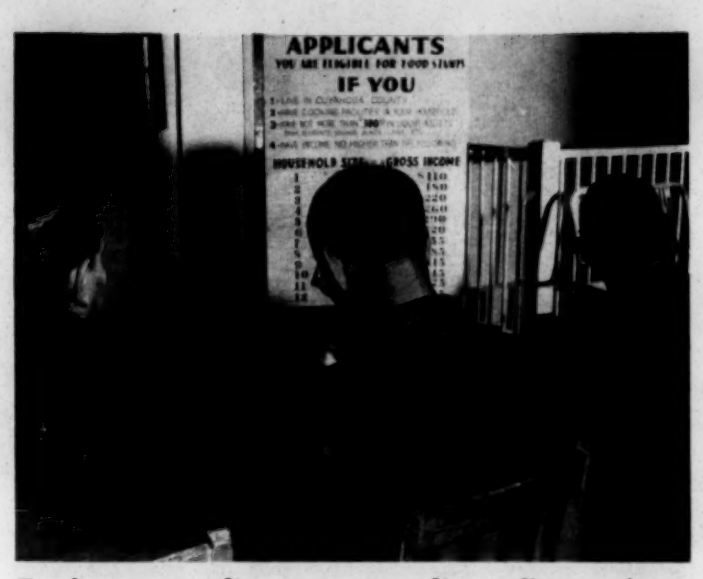
While this is going on, C&MS food stamp employees work with retail and wholesale food merchants, bankers, welfare agents, and others who will be involved in the program to explain their part in the operation.

Coupon issuance offices must be set up and lines of communication opened between the responsible State welfare and accounting officials and the Food Distribution Area offices of C&MS.

The community itself must be prepared for and work with the new food purchasing medium. Educational and informational support among all participating governmental bodies and the general public must be obtained.

The cooperation of home economists and others on the staffs of local consumer and nutrition education agencies is enlisted to tell recipients how to buy good food for balanced diets and how to use the coupons economically. Bank and retail food employees need to be informed on procedures for handling coupons.

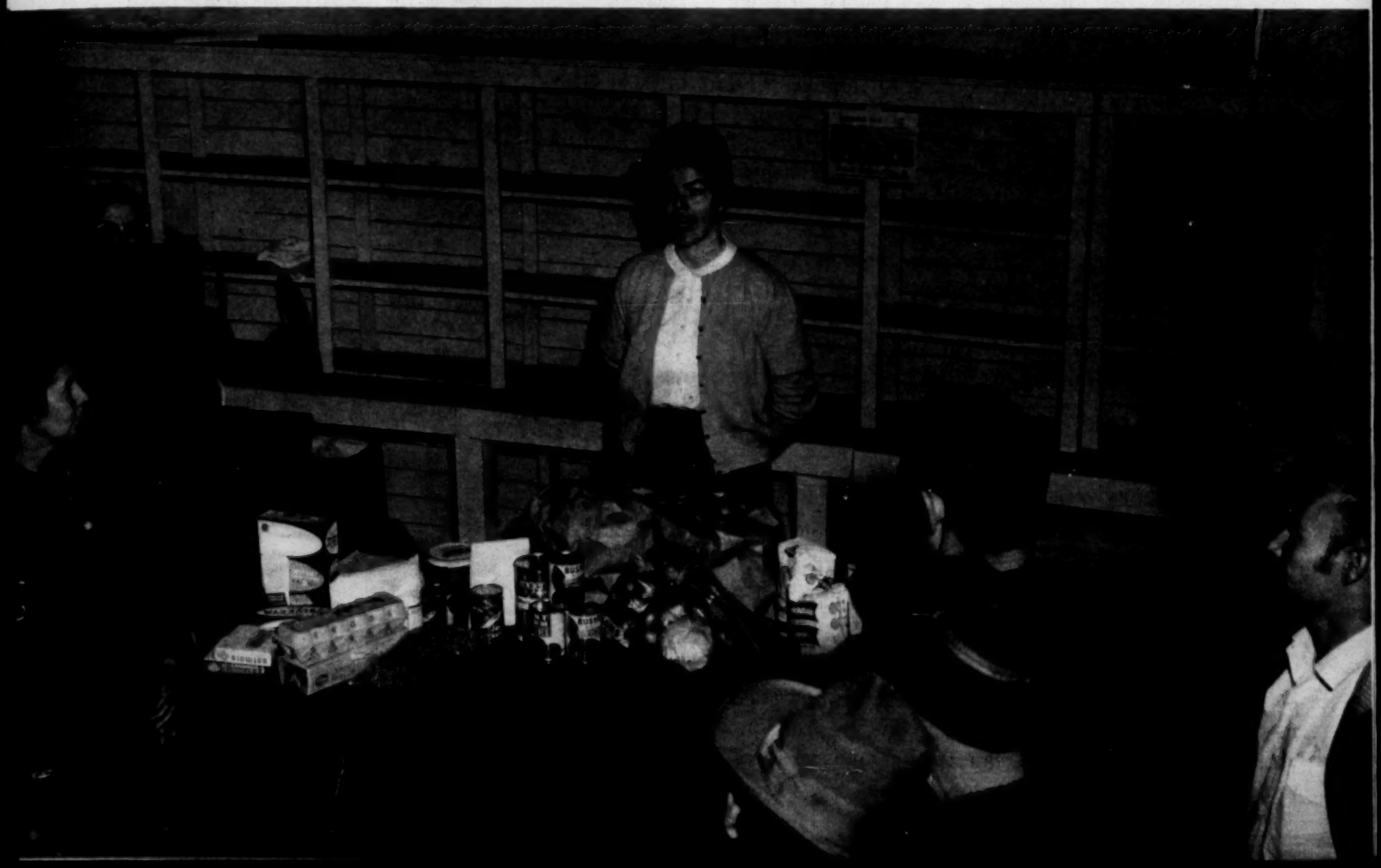




Food stamp applicants go to welfare office to determine their eligibility. Poster shows maximum monthly income families of specified sizes may have to be eligible for the Food Stamp Program in Ohio. N-55206

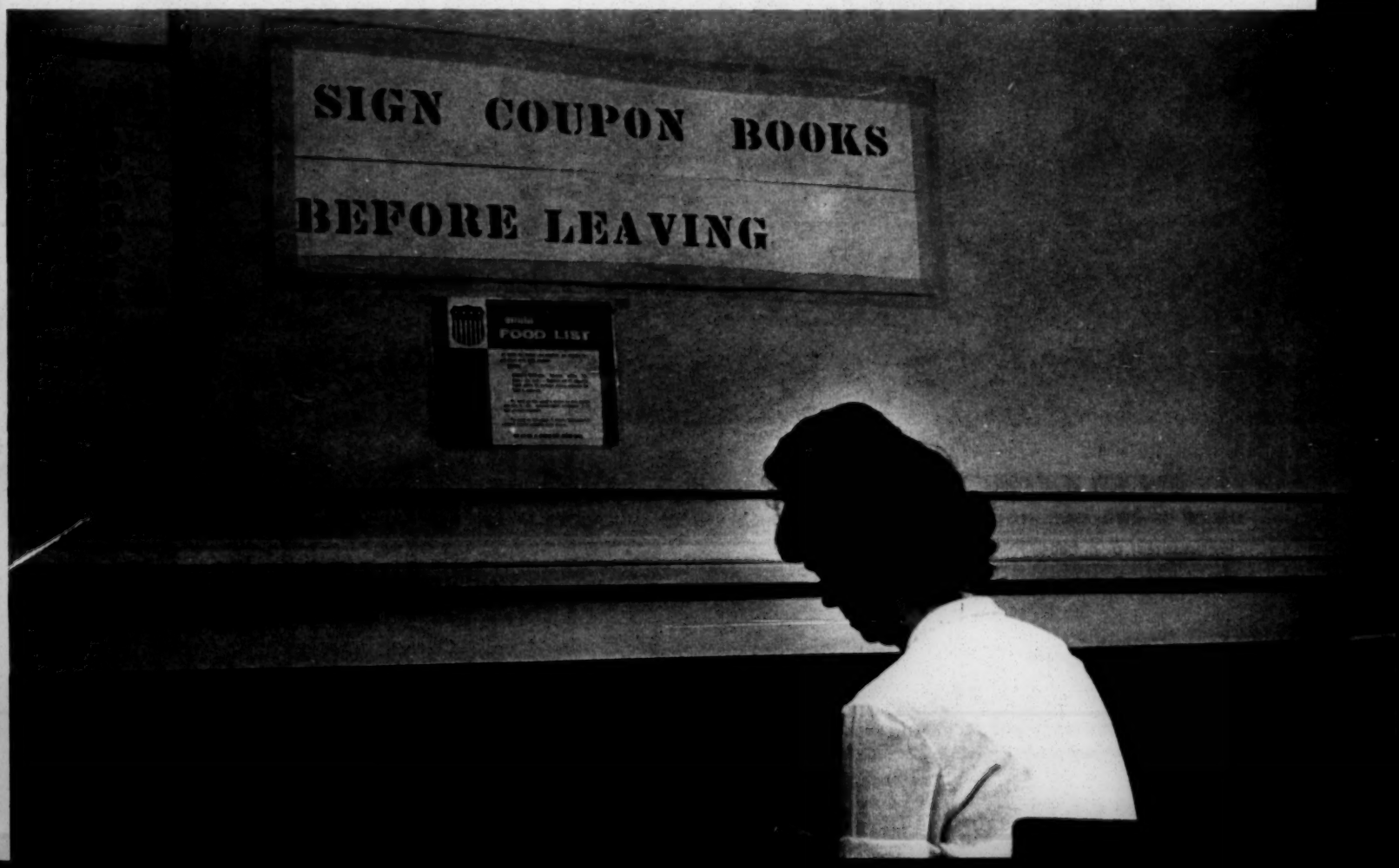
Applicant family is visited by a welfare case worker. The home visit is a part of the certifying process for the Food Stamp Program, to verify facts reported by applicants. N-55292

A Home Demonstration Agent instructs food stamp recipients during their visit to buy food coupons. She tells them how to buy good food for balanced diets and how to use the coupons in the most economical way. N-51756



A housewife and mother of four children purchases food coupons for her family at her local issuing office. She paid $18.50, the amount her family would normally spend for food, and received $66 worth of coupons. Once a family becomes eligible, capable members of the family can pick up the coupon books with proper identification. N-51765

A recipient signs food stamp coupon books before leaving the office where she purchased them. When she purchases food, she will have to identify herself, limiting possibility of someone else using the coupons if they were lost. N-55239



The additional food dollars that flow into the economy of a food stamp area benefit small and large retailers who elect to participate, together with authorized "route" retailers such as dairies, bakeries, farm produce truckers. N-55613

A senior citizen makes a purchase using food coupons. She pays cash for items which are not on the food stamp purchasing list. Such items include identified imported foods, soap, and paper products. N-48174

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

What does Aid to the Blind provide?

Aid to the Blind provides a money payment each month plus certain medical benefits to blind persons who do not have enough to take care of living costs in any other way. It is not a pension given to every blind person.

Where does the money come from?

The money comes from federal, state and county appropriations. In Tennessee it is paid through the Department of Public Welfare.

Who may receive Aid to the Blind in Tennessee?

To get Aid to the Blind a person must—

1. Be blind.
2. Be in need, according to the Department's standards.
3. Not have a child or children who can support him.
4. Be living in Tennessee, and have lived in the state for one full year just before applying for aid. If a person receiving assistance moves out of the state, he may continue to receive aid, up to 12 months, until he becomes eligible in the other state.
5. Not be living in any public institution, or in a private institution unless it is approved by the Welfare Department.
6. Not refuse treatment when an eye specialist signs a statement that treatment will restore or partly restore sight.
7. Not beg.
8. Not have sold or given away property during the last five years in order to qualify for Aid to the Blind.

Where does a person apply for aid?

A person must apply at the office of the Department of Public Welfare in the *county in which he lives.* If he is sick, he may apply by letter, send someone to apply for him, or ask a welfare worker to come to his home. All services connected with helping a person receive assistance are free. It is against the law for anyone to charge a fee for helping a person get assistance.

Who decides whether a person can get aid?

The decision is made by the welfare worker and county director in the county where the person applied and is based on facts about the person and his needs.

What facts must be given to the worker?

The welfare worker who talks to the person about his needs will ask for—

1. Proof that he is blind.
2. Information about his living conditions and his needs.
3. Information about what he has (income, savings, property, insurance, help from relatives, etc.) to meet these needs.
4. Social Security card, bank statements, insurance policies, rent or property tax receipts, or any other papers that will help to prove his statements.
5. Permission to talk to people who know him well and know what he has.
6. Names and addresses of grown children.

How does a person prove he is blind?

He must furnish a written report from an eye specialist. If he has not had a recent examination, he may choose a specialist from a list of doctors and optometrists who make examinations for the Department. The welfare worker will make an appointment and the Department will pay for the examination.

Are a blind person's relatives required to help him?

A blind person's grown children are expected to help him if they can. The welfare worker must have information about what each child has, and the number of people he or she has to support. Assistance cannot be given if the blind person has children who are able to meet his needs according to the Department's income guide. If the blind person's parents are living, they also are expected to help him if they can.

Does owning real property keep a person from getting assistance?

No. He may be eligible if he does not have more than $6,000 invested in real property, and the total value is not more than $8,000.

Must a person spend all he has before he can get assistance?

No. A person applying for assistance may keep as much as $500 for emergencies for one person, or $1,000 for a couple.

How much assistance may a person get?

The size of a person's check depends upon how much he needs and how much money the Department has. The top amount is now set at [redacted] a month, or [redacted] for a person who must have nursing care or service for essential household tasks.

$90 $100

How is the amount of a person's check figured?

In order to be fair to everybody, the Welfare Department has set up a standard budget covering basic needs such as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, lights, household operation, and personal and medical incidentals. To figure the amount of a grant, the welfare worker adds up what a person has and what he needs, according to the standard figures set by the Department. If his needs are more than his income, assistance is granted to take care of the difference, but no check can be more than the top amount given above. Blind people are encouraged to work and become self-supporting if they can. For this reason the first $85, and one-half the remainder, of a blind person's earned income is not considered in determining his need for assistance. If he has an approved rehabilitation plan, all of his income and resources may be exempt from consideration for a period of one year.

What medical benefits are provided?

The Welfare Department can pay for as much as 20 days a year of hospital care for a person who is acutely ill or injured, or is suffering from a condition that endangers his life. The Department does not pay doctors for medical treatment of persons receiving Aid to the Blind.

How long may a person get assistance?

A person may get assistance as long as he meets eligibility requirements.

Will the amount of the check always be the same?

No. It may be changed from time to time if the needs of the blind person change or if the Department has more or less money for assistance. A welfare worker talks to each person receiving aid at least once a year to find out whether he still needs aid, whether he needs more money or less. Any change in the amount of the check is always explained in writing.

What should a person do if he feels he is not treated fairly by the county office?

If he does not get a decision on his application within 60 days, or if he is not satisfied with the decision, he should talk to his welfare worker or the county director. They will go over the facts in his case, explain the reason for any delay, or will change the decision if an error has been made. If he is still not satisfied, he may appeal his case to the state office of the Department of Public Welfare.

How does a person appeal to the state office?

He should ask his welfare worker for a form to fill out, or he may write a letter asking for a fair hearing. An appeals examiner will come from the state office to hold the hearing, and someone from the county office usually will be present. At the hearing the blind person will have a chance to tell why he thinks the action of the county office was not fair. He may bring along anyone who can help him prove his statements. The appeals examiner will write a report after the hearing and the Commissioner of Public Welfare will make the final decision on the case, based on the facts given in the report.

How does the Civil Rights Act affect Aid to the Blind?

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 provides that no person shall be denied any of the benefits or services provided by this program because of his race, color, or national origin. Detailed information about state and federal regulations against discrimination of this kind and about the way to file any official complaint may be secured from the county welfare office.

Are Aid to the Blind case records open to the public?

No. A list of names of all persons getting assistance with the amount of each check is on file in the county welfare office and may be seen by anyone who comes to the office, but the law requires that all other information about a person receiving aid must be kept confidential.

Is anything required of the person getting assistance?

Yes. As long as he gets assistance he must—

1. Let the welfare worker know immediately if he or some member of his family gets a job, or if he receives money or property from any source.
2. Let the worker know if any member of the family owns or operates a car or truck.
3. Keep a record of income from odd jobs or from crops or garden produce sold.
4. Tell the welfare worker of any change in the number of people in the home.
5. Let the county office know about any change of name because of marriage.
6. Let the county office know if he moves, goes to the hospital, or goes somewhere for a long visit, so that his checks can be mailed to the right address. The post office is not allowed to forward assistance checks.
7. Endorse his check himself exactly as it is made out.
8. Let the county office know at once if a check is lost, stolen or destroyed before it is cashed.
9. Have his eyes examined again if the welfare worker reports to him that another examination is necessary.

What happens if a person gets assistance because he failed to give the Welfare Department the true facts?

There is a penalty for withholding information or giving false information to the Welfare Department in order to get assistance, and the Department can take the case to court if the person does not pay back the money received.

Rev. 7-65 5M

Aid to the Blind in Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

State Office Building Nashville

TENNESSEE'S FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Tennessee Department of Public Welfare in cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture

The Food Stamp Program

- Helps low-income families buy more food than they could afford otherwise.
- Makes better use of the nation's agricultural abundance.
- Benefits retailers and wholesalers and, through them, other businesses in the community by increasing the family's purchasing power.

This program replaces the surplus commodities program in certain Tennessee counties.

The program works this way:

1 The person applying for coupons gets in touch with his local county welfare office, taking with him papers that will show the family's residence in the county, total income, and other resources. Papers that may be used for this purpose include

Income	Residence
Wage payment stubs	Rent receipts
Statement from employer	Tax receipts
Social Security, veterans, or unemployment checks	Landlord's statement
Records of bank accounts	

2 The welfare worker visits the home and in other ways confirms that the family cannot buy as much food as it needs.

3 The welfare office approves the application for food stamps and issues to the head of the household an identification card.

4 Each month the head of the household, or someone he has named to represent him, turns in to the stamp issuing authority the amount of money that the family is expected to spend on groceries, and receives coupons in the same amount. He then receives extra coupons in an amount based on the family's need.

5 A member of the family can then use the food coupons at the grocery store, just the same as money. Coupons must be used for food for the family. They cannot be used for

Alcoholic beverages	Pet foods
Tobacco	Seeds
Household supplies	Feeds
Soaps	Imported items
	Bottle deposits

6 The grocer turns in the coupons at the bank and receives money for them, or uses them to pay his wholesale dealer, who can then redeem them at the bank.

Families receiving public assistance are usually eligible for the food stamp program.

Many other families are also eligible. The following examples indicate the amount of monthly income a family may have and still be eligible for food stamps.

1-person household	$ 85
3-person household	$140
5-person household	$200
7-person household	$260

Owning a home or an automobile does not prevent a family from receiving food coupons. However, cash, savings, stocks, or bonds cannot amount to more than $500 for one person or $1,000 for two or more persons.

To be sure that all are treated alike in deciding how many coupons are to be issued, a scale has been set up. Based on it, a 1-person household, for instance, with a monthly income of between $20 and $30 may buy coupons amounting to $6 and be given additional coupons amounting to $8.

A 5-person household whose income is $80 to $90 may buy $36 in coupons and receive $38 more.

Each person receiving food stamps is required to report any new circumstances that would affect his eligibility, such as a change in the number of persons in the household or in family income, or the family's moving to another county. There is a penalty for withholding information or giving false information to the Welfare Department in order to receive food stamps, and the Department can take the case to court if the person does not make reimbursement for coupons fraudulently received.

Check with your welfare office to learn whether food stamps are available in your county.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 provides that no person shall be denied any of the benefits or services provided by this program because of his race, color, or national origin. Detailed information about state and federal regulations against discrimination of this kind and about the way to file any official complaint may be secured from the county welfare office.

Tennessee Department of Public Welfare
Herman L. Yeatman, Commissioner
410 State Office Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Rev. 1-66 - 50M

TENNESSEE'S FOOD STAMP PROGRAM FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

"Having the Power, We have the Duty"

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC WELFARE

REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE • WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. JUNE 29, 1966

What is medical assistance for the aged?

Medical assistance for the aged, usually called MAA, is a program administered by the Tennessee Department of Public Welfare to provide nursing home care and certain essential drugs to persons who are not receiving monthly old age assistance checks, but who do not have enough income or other resources to pay for these items.

Where does the money come from?

About 75 per cent of the cost is paid from federal funds made available to the state for this purpose, about 20 per cent from state funds, and the remaining 5 per cent from funds provided by the county in which the person lives.

What benefits are provided?

Two types of benefits may be provided to persons certified as eligible for MAA:

1. Certain drugs as prescribed by a practicing physician.
2. A portion of the cost of nursing care in a nursing home for up to 90 days during a fiscal year (July 1 to June 30).

The Department does not pay doctors for medical treatment of persons certified as eligible for MAA.

Who may be certified as eligible for MAA?

A person may be certified and receive a Certification of Eligibility card if he meets the following requirements. He must:

1. Be 65 years of age or over..
2. Be living in Tennessee.
3. Be unable to pay for needed medical care, according to the Department's standards.
4. Not be receiving an old age assistance grant.
5. Not be living in a public institution.
6. Not have sold or given away property within the last 12 months that would have made him ineligible for MAA.

How does a person apply for MAA?

An applicant or a person acting for him may apply by letter, by telephone, or in person. An application form must be filled out and filed with the Department of Public Welfare in the county in which the applicant lives. If he needs help in filling out the form, he should contact the local welfare office.

A person may apply when he needs medical care, or he may ask to be certified before he actually needs benefits. The period of certification is usually one year, but may be limited to a shorter time, depending upon the person's circumstances. A person may be recertified when his certification expires, if he is still eligible.

There is no enrollment fee, premium, or other charge in connection with applying for or receiving MAA.

What are the conditions for receiving MAA benefits?

A person who is certified as eligible may receive benefits when a practicing physician prescribes one of the drugs included in the program, or certifies that the person needs nursing home care.

How does a person get drugs?

He has the physician's prescription filled by a registered pharmacist who has signed a contract with the Welfare Department agreeing to furnish certain drugs at an established price. Instead of paying for the drugs, he shows the pharmacist his Certification of Eligibility card and signs a receipt for the drugs.

A list of the drugs which may be provided has been sent to every physician in the state. This list specifies the amount of each drug that may be furnished on one prescription. Whenever a person needs a new supply of medicine, he must get a new prescription from his doctor.

How does a person get nursing home care?

If he has already been certified and his physician recommends nursing home care, the person shows his Certification of Eligibility card to the nursing home administrator. If the person has not been certified, application should be made at once. The Department will pay a portion of the cost of care for 90 days in one fiscal year.

On what basis is a person's need determined?

It is based on the applicant's income and other resources which might be used to pay for medical care. Income must not total more than $1,300 a year for single persons or $1,800 for married couples.

Personal property is also limited to $1,000 for single persons and $1,500 for married couples. This includes stocks or bonds, postal savings, cash on hand or in a bank, insurance with cash value, or other savings which might be converted into cash.

A person may own real estate and still be eligible provided his equity in the property does not exceed $9,000 and the total value is not more than $11,000.

Who decides whether a person may receive medical assistance?

The decision is made by the welfare worker and the county director in the county where the person lives, and is based on facts about the person, his income and other resources which

show whether or not he meets state-wide eligibility requirements.

What should a person do if he feels he is not treated fairly by the county office?

If he does not get a decision on his application within 60 days, or if he is not satisfied with the decision, he should talk to his welfare worker or the county director. They will go over the facts in his case, explain the reason for any delay, or will change the decision if an error has been made. If he is still not satisfied, he may appeal his case to the state office of the Department of Public Welfare.

How does the Civil Rights Act affect MAA?

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 provides that no person shall be denied any of the benefits or services provided by this program because of his race, color, or national origin. Detailed information about state and federal regulations against discrimination of this kind and about the way to file any official complaint may be secured from the county welfare office.

How does a person appeal to the state office?

He should ask his welfare worker for a form to fill out, or he may write a letter asking for a fair hearing. An appeals examiner will come from the state office to hold the hearing, and someone from the county office usually will be present. At the hearing the person will have a chance to tell why he thinks the action of the county office was not fair. He may bring along anyone who can help him prove his statements. The appeals examiner will write a report after the hearing and the Commissioner of Public Welfare will make the final decision on the case, based on the facts given in the report.

Is anything required of a person certified for medical assistance?

Yes. The person must:

1. Let the welfare worker know immediately if he gets a job, or if he receives money or property from any source.
2. Let the county office know about any change of address or change of name because of marriage.

What happens if a person does not give the Welfare Department the true facts?

State law provides that any medical assistance received by a person through fraud or misrepresentation of the facts is recoverable through the courts.

Rev. 7-66 6M

Medical Assistance for the Aged in Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
State Office Building Nashville

What does Aid to Families with Dependent Children provide?

Aid to Families with Dependent Children provides a money payment each month plus certain medical benefits for the support of needy children living with a parent or relative who is unable to take care of living costs in any other way. The money payment is not a pension given to every mother whose husband has died or deserted. The purpose is to help families stay together when their homes are in danger of being broken up.

Where does the money come from?

The money comes from federal, state and county appropriations. It is paid from the state office of the Department of Public Welfare.

Who may receive aid in Tennessee?

To get aid a child must:

1. Be in need, according to the Department's standards.
2. Be under 21 years of age and attending school regularly. A child who is unable to attend school may receive assistance up to age 18 if he has been excused by the local school board.
3. Have lived in the state for one year immediately before the date of application for aid. If a child is less than one year old, the parent or relative with whom he is living must have lived in the state for one year immediately before the child was born. If a person receiving aid moves out of the state, he may continue to receive it, up to 12 months, until he becomes eligible in the other state.
4. Be living in a suitable family home with an adult who is his parent or close relative. Under certain conditions aid may be continued for a child who has been removed from his home by court action.
5. Lack parental support or care because of death, continued absence from home, or disability of one or both parents.

Where does a person apply for aid?

The child's parent, or the relative who takes care of him, must apply at the office of the Department of Public Welfare *in the county in which he lives.* If he is sick, he may apply by letter, send someone to apply for him, or ask a welfare worker to come to his home.

Who decides whether a child can get aid?

The decision is made by the welfare worker and the county director in the county where the person applies and is based on facts about the child and his family. The welfare worker will help the applicant find ways to get the needed information. If the person has records or papers such as children's birth certificates, bank statements, insurance policies, rent or property tax receipts, or statements from landlord or employer which will help to prove his statements, he should bring them to his welfare worker.

How does a parent prove he is disabled?

He must furnish a written report from a licensed physician or osteopath. If he cannot get a report from his own doctor, or if he has not recently seen a doctor, the welfare worker will make arrangements for an examination and the Department will pay for it.

Is an absent parent required to support his child?

Yes. Tennessee law holds parents responsible for the support of their minor children. If the parents are separated or divorced and the absent father is not supporting his child, the mother must go into court to try to get support. If the absent parent has deserted his child, the Department notifies the law enforcement officials that the child is receiving aid for this reason. The Court decides whether or not the deserting parent should be prosecuted.

Are other relatives required to help?

Yes. When a child has older brothers and sisters living in the same home, they are expected to help him if they can. Any relative with whom a child is living is also expected to help the child as much as he can.

Does owning property keep a person from getting aid to dependent children?

A parent may own property and be eligible for aid provided: (1) his investment in real estate does not amount to more than $6,000 and the total value of the property is not more than $8,000. There is no limit on property owned by a relative other than a parent who is caring for a dependent child.

Must a parent spend all he has before he can get aid?

No. A parent applying for aid may keep as much as $500 for emergencies for a family of three persons or less, or $750 for a larger family.

How much assistance may a person get?

The amount of the check depends upon the needs of the person and the money available to the Welfare Department. The top amount is now set at $45 for the first child and $15 for each additional child in the same household. As much as $45 may be added to the grant for a needy parent or relative caring for the child, but no check can be more than $150.

How is the amount of a check figured?

In order to be fair to everybody the Welfare Department has set up a standard budget covering basic needs such as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, lights, household operation and personal and medical incidentals. To figure the amount of a grant, the welfare worker adds up what a person has and what he needs according to the standard figures set by the Department. If his needs are more than his income, assistance is granted to take care of the difference, but no

check can be more than the top amount described above.

Will the amount of the check always be the same?

No. It may be changed from time to time as the needs of the family change and according to the amount of money available to the Department. A welfare worker talks to each person receiving assistance at least twice a year to find out whether he still needs assistance, whether he needs more money or less. Any change in the amount of the check is always explained in writing.

What medical benefits are provided?

The Welfare Department can pay for as much as 20 days a year of hospital care for a person who is acutely ill or injured, or in danger of losing life or sight. This applies to each child receiving assistance and to the parents or relatives caring for a child, if the needs of the adult are included in the assistance grant.

What should a person do if he feels he is not treated fairly by the county office?

If he does not get a decision on his application within 60 days, or if he is not satisfied with the decision, he should talk to his welfare worker or the county director. They will go over the facts in his case, explain the reason for any delay, or will change the decision if an error has been made. If he is still not satisfied, he may appeal his case to the state office of the Department of Public Welfare.

How does a person appeal to the state office?

He should ask his welfare worker for a form to fill out, or he may write a letter asking for a fair hearing. An appeals examiner will come from the state office to hold the hearing, and someone from the county office usually will be present. At the hearing the person will have a chance to tell why he thinks the action of the county office was not fair. He may bring along anyone who can help him prove his statements. The appeals examiner will write a report after the hearing and the Commissioner of Public Welfare will make the final decision on the case, based on the facts given in the report.

How does the Civil Rights Act affect Aid to Families with Dependent Children?

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 provides that no person shall be denied any of the benefits or services provided by this program because of his race, color, or national origin. Detailed information about state and federal regulations against discrimination of this kind and about the way to file any official complaint may be secured from the county welfare office.

Are case records open to the public?

No. A list of names of all persons getting assistance and the amounts of their checks is on file in the county welfare office and may be seen by anyone who comes to the office, but the law requires that all other information about a person receiving aid must be kept confidential.

Is anything required of the person getting aid?

Yes. The relative caring for a child must let the welfare worker know immediately of any change in his financial circumstances or living arrangements. If he or the child moves, or goes somewhere for a long visit, he must let the worker know. The post office is not allowed to forward assistance checks.

What happens if a person does not give the Welfare Department the true facts?

There is a penalty for withholding information or giving false information to the Welfare Department in order to get aid, and the Department can take the case to court if the person does not pay back the money received.

Rev. 7-66 25M

Aid to Families with Dependent Children in Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
State Office Building Nashville

What does Old Age Assistance provide?

Old Age Assistance provides a money payment each month and certain medical benefits for people 65 years old or over who do not have enough to take care of living costs in any other way. It is not a pension given to everyone 65 and over.

Where does the money come from?

The money comes from federal, state and county appropriations. It is paid from the state office of the Department of Public Welfare.

Who may receive Old Age Assistance?

To get old age assistance a person must:

1. Be 65 years old or over.
2. Be in need, according to the Department's standards.
3. Be living in Tennessee, and have lived in the state for one full year just before applying for aid. If a person receiving assistance moves out of the state, he may continue to receive it, up to 12 months, until he becomes eligible in the other state.
4. Not be living in any public institution, or in a private institution unless it is approved by the Welfare Department.
5. Not have sold or given away property within the last five years in order to qualify for public assistance.
6. Not have a child or children who can support him.

Where does a person apply for assistance?

A person must apply at the office of the Department of Public Welfare in the *county where he lives.* If he is sick, he may apply by letter, send someone to apply for him, or ask a welfare worker to come to his home.

Who decides whether a person can get assistance?

The decision is made by the welfare worker and county director in the county where the person applies and is based on facts about the person and his needs.

What information must the applicant give to the Welfare Department?

The welfare worker who talks with the person about his needs will ask for:

1. Proof of age.
2. Information about his living conditions and his needs.
3. Information about what he has (income, savings, property, insurance, help from relatives, etc.) to meet these needs.
4. Social Security card, bank statements, insurance policies, rent or property tax receipts or any other papers that will help to prove his statements.
5. Permission for the welfare worker to talk to people who know him well and know his circumstances.
6. Names and addresses of grown children.

Are children required to help their parents?

Grown children, if they can, are expected to help their needy parents. The welfare worker must have information about what each child has, and the number of people he or she has to support. Assistance cannot be given if a person has children who are able to meet his needs according to the Department's income guide.

Does owning real estate keep a person from getting assistance?

No. He may be eligible if he does not have more than $6,000 invested in real estate, and the total value is not more than $8,000.

Must a person spend all he has before he can get assistance?

No. A person applying for assistance may have as much as $500 for emergencies for one person, or $1,000 for a couple.

How much assistance may a person get?

The amount of the monthly assistance check depends upon the needs of the person and the money available to the Welfare Department. The top amount is now set at $90 a month or $100 for a person who must have nursing care or special services for essential household tasks. A person living in a nursing home may receive as much as $15 a month for clothing and incidentals. In addition, a payment will be made directly to the nursing home covering a portion of the cost of care.

How is the amount of a person's check figured?

In order to be fair to everybody, the Welfare Department has set up a standard budget covering basic needs such as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, lights, household operation and personal and medical incidentals. To figure the amount of a grant, the welfare worker adds up what a person has and what he needs, according to the standard figures set by the Department. If his needs are more than his income, assistance is granted to take care of the difference, but no check can be more than $90 a month, or $100 for a person who must have nursing care.

What medical benefits are provided?

Upon the written recommendation of a physician the Department will pay for certain drugs and a portion of the cost of nursing home care for all persons receiving Old Age Assistance. For those who qualify for the federal Medicare program, the Department will pay all charges for Medicare benefits which are not paid by the Social Security Administration. For those who do *not* qualify for Medicare, the Department will pay the full cost of benefits equal to those provided by Medicare.

How long may a person get assistance?

A person may get assistance as long as he meets eligibility requirements.

Will the amount of the check always be the same?

No. It may be changed from time to time if the Department receives more or less money for

assistance, or if the needs of the person change. At least once a year a welfare worker talks with each person receiving assistance to find out whether he still needs aid, whether he needs more money or less. Any change in the amount of the check is always explained in writing.

What should a person do if he feels he is not treated fairly by the county office?

First, he should talk to his welfare worker or the county director and explain his situation again. They will go over the facts in his case, and will change the decision if an error has been made. If he is still not satisfied, he may appeal his case to the state office of the Department of Public Welfare.

How does a person appeal to the state office?

He should ask his welfare worker for a form to fill out, or he may write a letter asking for a fair hearing. An appeals examiner will come from the state office to hold the hearing, and someone from the county office usually will be present. At the hearing the person will have a chance to tell why he thinks the action of the county office was not fair. He may bring along anyone who can help him prove his statements. The appeals examiner will write a report after the hearing and the Commissioner of Public Welfare will make the final decision on the case, based on facts given in the report.

How does the Civil Rights Act affect Old Age Assistance?

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 provides that no person shall be denied any of the benefits or services provided by this program because of his race, color, or national origin. Detailed information about state and federal regulations against discrimination of this kind and about the way to file any official complaint may be secured from the county welfare office.

Are case records open to the public?

No. A list of names of all persons getting assistance, with the amount of each check, is on file in the county welfare office and may be seen by anyone who comes to the office, but the law requires that all other information about a person receiving aid must be kept confidential.

Is anything required of a person getting assistance?

Yes. He must let the welfare worker know immediately of any change in his financial circumstances or living arrangements. If he moves, goes to the hospital, or goes somewhere for a long visit, he must let the worker know so that his check can be mailed to the right address. The post office is not allowed to forward assistance checks.

What happens if a person gets assistance because he failed to give the Welfare Department the true facts?

There is a penalty for withholding information or giving false information to the Welfare Department in order to get assistance, and the Department can take the case to court if the person does not pay back the money received.

8-66 25M

Old Age Assistance in Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

State Office Building Nashville

What does Aid to the Disabled provide?

Aid to the Disabled provides a money payment each month, plus certain medical benefits, to persons who are permanently and totally disabled, and who do not have enough to take care of living costs in any other way. It is not a pension given to every disabled person.

Where does the money come from?

The money comes from federal, state and county appropriations. In Tennessee it is paid through the Department of Public Welfare.

Who may receive Aid to the Disabled?

To get aid a person must—

1. Have a disabling condition that is permanent and is so severe that he cannot do a substantial amount of useful work.
2. Be in need, according to the Department's standards.
3. Be between 18 and 65 years of age.
4. Be living in Tennessee, and have lived in the state for one full year just before applying for aid. If a person receiving assistance moves out of the state, he may continue to receive aid, up to 12 months, until he becomes eligible in the other state.
5. Not be living in any public institution, or in a private institution unless it is approved by the Welfare Department.
6. Not have sold or given away property within the last five years in order to qualify for aid.
7. Not have a child or children who can support him.

Where does a person apply for aid?

A person must apply at the office of the Department of Public Welfare in the county in which he lives. If he cannot get to the office, he may apply by letter, send someone to apply for him, or ask a welfare worker to go to his home.

Who decides whether a person can get aid?

The decision is made by the welfare worker and county director in the county where the person applied, and is based on facts about the person and his needs.

What information must be given to the worker?

The welfare worker who talks to the person about his needs will ask for—

1. Proof that he is disabled.
2. Information about his living conditions and his needs.
3. Information about what he has (income, savings, property, insurance, gifts from relatives, etc.) to meet these needs.
4. Social Security card, bank statements, insurance policies, rent or property tax receipts, or any other papers that will help to prove his statements.
5. Permission to talk to people who know him well and know what he has.
6. Names and addresses of grown children.

How does a person prove he is disabled?

He must furnish a written report from a licensed physician or osteopath. If he cannot get the report from his own doctor without having another examination, or if the Medical Review Board which makes decisions on disability for the Department needs more information, the welfare worker will make arrangements for an examination and the Department will pay for it.

Are a disabled person's relatives required to help him?

A disabled person's grown children are expected to help him if they can. The welfare worker must have information about what each child has, and the number of people he or she has to support. Assistance cannot be given if the disabled person has children who are able to meet his needs according to the Department's income guide. His parents also are expected to help him if they can.

Does owning real estate keep a person from getting assistance?

No. He may be eligible if he does not have more than $6,000 invested in real estate, and the total value is not more than $8,000.

Must a person spend all he has before he can get assistance?

No. A person applying for assistance may keep as much as $500 for emergencies for one person or $1,000 for a couple.

How much assistance may a person get?

The size of a person's check depends upon how much he needs and how much money the Department has. The top amount is now set at $90 a month, or $100 for a person who must have nursing care or special services for essential household tasks.

How is the amount of a check figured?

In order to be fair to everybody, the Welfare Department has set up a standard budget covering basic needs such as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, lights, household operations, and personal and medical incidentals. To figure the amount of a grant, the welfare worker adds up what a person has and what he needs, according to the standard figures set by the Department. If his needs are more than his income, assistance is granted to take care of the difference, but no check can be more than the top amount given above.

What medical benefits are provided?

The Welfare Department can pay for as much as 20 days a year of hospital care for a person who is acutely ill or injured, or in danger of

losing life or sight. The Department does not pay doctors for medical treatment of persons receiving Aid to the Disabled.

How long may a person get assistance?

A person may get assistance as long as he meets eligibility requirements.

Will the amount of the check always be the same?

No. It may be changed from time to time if the needs of the disabled person change or if the Department has more or less money for assistance. A welfare worker talks to each person receiving assistance at least once a year to find out whether he still needs assistance, whether he needs more money or less. Any change in the amount of the check is explained in writing.

What should a person do if he feels he is not treated fairly by the county office?

If he does not get a decision on his application within 60 days, or if he is not satisfied with the decision, he should talk to his welfare worker or the county director. They will go over the facts in his case, explain the reason for any delay, or will change the decision if an error has been made. If he is still not satisfied, he may appeal his case to the state office of the Department of Public Welfare.

How does a person appeal to the state office?

He should ask his welfare worker for a form to fill out, or he may write a letter asking for a fair hearing. An appeals examiner will come from the state office to hold the hearing, and someone from the county office usually will be present. At the hearing the disabled person will have a chance to tell why he thinks the action of the county office was not fair. He may bring along anyone who can help him prove his statements. The appeals examiner will write a report on the hearing and the Commissioner of Public Welfare will make the final decision on the case, based on the facts given in the report.

How does the Civil Rights Act affect Aid to the Disabled?

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 provides that no person shall be denied any of the benefits or services provided by this program because of his race, color, or national origin. Detailed information about state and federal regulations against discrimination of this kind and about the way to file any official complaint may be secured from the county welfare office.

Are case records open to the public?

No. A list of names of all persons getting assistance with the amount of each check is on file in the county welfare office and may be seen by anyone who comes to the office, but the law requires that all other information about a person receiving aid must be kept confidential.

Is anything required of a person getting assistance?

Yes. He must let the welfare worker know immediately of any change in his financial circumstances or living arrangements. If he moves, goes to the hospital, or goes somewhere for a long visit, he must let the worker know so that his check can be mailed to the right address. The post office is not allowed to forward assistance checks.

What happens if a person gets assistance because he failed to give the Welfare Department the true facts?

There is a penalty for withholding information or giving false information to the Welfare Department in order to get assistance, and the Department can take the case to court if the person does not pay back the money received.

Rev. 8-66 20M

Aid to the Disabled in Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
State Office Building Nashville

WELFARE STUDY - PRELIMINARY DRAFT

by

Jerry Wiersema

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
January, 1967

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	1
INTRODUCTION	3
THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	5
The Federal Level	5
The State Level	6
The Local Level	8
THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CATEGORIES	9
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	9
Aid to the Blind	11
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled	12
Old Age Assistance	14
Medical Assistance to the Aged	15
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE - THE PEOPLE IT AFFECTS	18
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND PROPOSALS	24
The Welfare Advisory Council's Recommendations	24
The Tennessee Council on NASW Chapters - Project	25
SOME OBSERVATIONS ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN TENNESSEE	27
TABLES	31
BIBLIOGRAPHY	35

P R E F A C E

The primary purpose of this paper is to give local councils and individuals interested in the area of welfare a general overview of the public welfare program in Tennessee. This paper is not intended to be an authoritative analysis nor the "last word on welfare." Neither should it be a substitute for research on the local level. However, it may be a place to begin -- a primer, or maybe a "first word on welfare." What we are trying to do is to put some general information about welfare into the hands of sincere, interested people so that they will be better able to ask some of the "right" questions that will help them move ahead in their local welfare projects and in their attempts to influence those persons who are in a position to do something about the inadequacies of our welfare system.

The major program categories are summarized very briefly -- Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, Aid to the Blind, Old Age Assistance, Medical Aid to the Aged - and we have indicated where to look for further, more detailed information on each program. An expanded version of this paper will include summaries of other services of the Welfare Department as well as more information on these problems. In the appendix we have included pamphlets and other materials on assistance programs distributed by the Tennessee Department of Public Welfare and the federal government.

We have tried to steer clear of too much discussion of welfare programs in statistical language. For the ambitious reader of this paper

who wishes to have such information, a few tables have been included in the appendix. The bibliography at the end of the paper should be useful to such persons.

Some of the more salient problems and important questions that need to be raised concerning the philosophy, the administration and the results of the welfare program are outlined in this paper. There are problems, of course, which are peculiar to each individual county. No pretense is made here to cover all of the problems that may be anticipated.

We would like to consider this paper as a preliminary draft of a more comprehensive study of welfare programs in Tennessee. For such a study, we need the cooperation of local councils on human relations and individual members. We invite your comments and suggestions and urge you to please keep us informed of your activities and findings related to the area of welfare programs in your community.

INTRODUCTION

It has been estimated that about a fifth of the families in the United States are living in poverty. Applying the same criterion to Tennessee (families with less than $3,000 annual income), well over a third of the families in the State are living below the poverty level.[1] Within the boundaries of the State of Tennessee are eleven of the "one hundred poorest counties" in the United States.[2] Only two other states, Kentucky and Mississippi with 22 and 24 respectively, have a higher number of counties in the "one hundred poorest bracket."

In the eastern part of Tennessee is the "white Appalachian poverty" characteristic of Kentucky. The unemployed coal miner and the subsistence farmer are the residue of an economy once based on mining and agriculture. There is some seasonal or sporadic migration of males to the northern industrial centers, often leaving families back home to "get on assistance."

In the western part of the State there is a different kind of poverty -- a black poverty. West Tennessee has been described as being little better than northern Mississippi -- an agricultural society with its ruling aristocracy and its Ku Klux Klan -- where Negro tenant farmers live in fear of being kicked off the land.

Every Tennessean knows that his State has its share of poverty and its related problems. Every rational Tennessean is appalled at the way so

---

[1] Williams, Jerry and Leo Surla, The Incidence of Poverty - Social and Economic Conditions in Tennessee, State Planning Office, Aug. 1965, p. 8.

[2] Public Assistance in the South, Special Report of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, November 1966, Table 9.

many of his fellow human beings are forced to live; and every decent Tennessean wants to do something about it.

The Economic Opportunity Act (or poverty program) is one way the government, acting for its citizens, is trying to help so many of its people who are not sharing in the country's wealth. The welfare program is another. There are some indications that the public welfare program helps to perpetuate poverty rather than fighting it.

There are criticisms from all sides concerning the welfare program. Some people see it as "creeping socialism," as "the dole," and as an immoral force for illegitimacy. This paper is not for such people, for we do not have the time to resolve this controversy.[3]

This paper is, rather, for those people who see the "trouble with the welfare program" as being one of approach, who feel that we must provide for those who cannot provide for themselves, who feel that the public welfare program should take a more positive role in helping people to help themselves. This paper is for the layman who wants to know something about the public assistance program.

---

[3] Persons wishing to know more about the public welfare program controversy should read, for example, The Wasted Americans, by Edgar May.

THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

THE FEDERAL LEVEL:

Back in 1935 the United States Congress passed the Social Security Act which established a program of federal grants to the states for selected categories of public assistance. It was designed to aid the most helpless groups of people in our society: the blind, the aged and the dependent children. This was during the Great Depression, a time when there was a critical need for financial assistance to the unemployed and their families. Providing social services at that time was largely a function of the state and local governments, and the degree to which such services were available varied with the locality.

Congress has come to recognize more and more that financial assistance alone cannot solve the most serious social, economic, and educational problems of many of the persons living in poverty in our country. Revisions in the Social Security Act of 1935 have been made over the years to include new categories of persons. There has been a gradual shift in emphasis to rehabilitative services rather than mere financial aid.

About four years ago, Congress gave our welfare system an overhauling with the passage of the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962. The most important aspect of these Amendments is that they were designed to help people off the welfare rolls by encouraging states to provide comprehensive social services to recipients. The Act authorizes 75 per cent federal matching funds for certain services in all public assistance titles. The States must meet specified minimum requirements by July, 1967 in order to qualify. For example, States electing

to make the prescribed social services available are required to "identify and write a social summary on all cases needing special services, to reduce caseloads composed of specialized service cases to a maximum of sixty cases per specialized worker, to provide for more frequent contacts (a minimum of one contact every three months) with individuals and families identified as being in need of specified services and to reduce the supervisory caseload to five workers per supervisor."[1]

THE STATE LEVEL:

In Tennessee we have a State supervised welfare program.[2] The Department of Public Welfare maintains an office in every county in the State and also maintains fourteen regional offices for administrative supervision.

The public welfare programs in Tennessee are financed from federal, state and local funds. The amount the Federal government contributes is controlled by the amount which the State Legislature appropriates. The Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 make possible federal matching funds for some programs up to 75 per cent, if a State chooses to participate and meets certain minimum standards. (See previous section.)

The Tennessee Department of Public Welfare (hereafter referred to as the DPW) sets policy and makes such rules and regulations as are necessary to administer each of the programs.

---

[1] Study of Programs under the Department of Public Welfare - 1964, Final Report of the Legislative Council Committee, State of Tennessee, Legislative Council Committee, FR - 1964 - B9. p. 22.

[2] For a summary of the development of the public assistance program in

The DPW also develops standards for personnel and maintains a roster from which applicants which have qualified are chosen. Each person hired in a county office is subject ultimately to the approval of the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The major programs of the DPW are broken down into two major areas: 1. Family Services and 2. Child Welfare Services.

(1) Family Services

(a) Aid to Families with Dependent Children

(b) Aid to the Blind

(c) Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled

(d) Old Age Assistance

(e) Medical Assistance for the Aged

(2) Child Welfare Services

(a) Protective Service

(b) Homemaker Service

(c) Day Care Licensing

(d) Foster Home Care

(e) Adoption Services

(f) Licensing of Institutions

(g) Interstante and Intercountry Planning Services

(h) Services to Unmarried Parents

Tennessee, see The History of Public Welfare in Tennessee 1796-1963, published by the Tennessee Department of Public Welfare, in the appendix.

THE LOCAL LEVEL:

Metropolitan Nashville and Davidson County is the only local government in Tennessee that has a local welfare program worthy of note. The Metropolitan Welfare Commission provides only emergency assistance to residents of the Metropolitan area. At the present time, the federal government does not participate financially in such general assistance programs.

The Metropolitan Welfare Commission serves a very real and crucial function. People who need help immediately because of family emergencies, such as illness or disability, often cannot wait for the long application procedure of qualifying for assistance under one of the programs of the DPW (AFDC,AD, AB, OAA, MAA). Many people in need do not fit into one of the categories. The Metropolitan Welfare Commission tries to fill in this gap by providing financial assistance and trained social workers on a temporary basis. It may take less than a day to get MWC assistance, whereas it takes several months to get State assistance.

DPW recognizes the need for a program of general assistance statewide:

> The Department's experience in the local counties from inquiries received regarding such a program and the number of persons rejected due to ineligibility for public assistance certainly indicates a need for a general assistance program.
>
> For example, during the fiscal year 1962-63 a total of 6,201 AD applications were rejected, or 52.6 per cent of the 11,800 applications on hand. Most all of these people are partially disabled and unemployed but unable to qualify for full medical disability. 3

---

3 Nicks, Roy S., Commissioner of Public Welfare, Statement to the Legislative Council Committee, September 6, 1963. Quoted on page 32 of FR-1964-B9.

THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CATEGORIES

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN
(Tennessee Code Annotated Sections 14-301--14-336)

Purpose: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC or ADC) is a program of financial assistance for the support of needy children living with a parent or relative. The major objective of the program is to help families stay together by encouraging the care of dependent children in their homes. Under the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 the federal government encourages the states to use new and intensive efforts to provide social services to AFDC families in order to strengthen family life and to help the families attain the "maximum of self-support and independence consistent with maintenance of continuing parental care and protection."[1]

Eligibility Requirements: (See appendix, DPW pamphlet 50M, AFDC in Tennessee.)

To get AFDC, a child must

(a) be in need, as determined by the DPW

(b) be under 21 years of age and attending school regularly unless excused by the local school board.

(c) have lived in Tennessee for one year immediately before the date of application for aid. If a child is less than one year old, the parent or relative with whom he is living must have lived in the State for one year immediately before the child was born.

(d) be living in a suitable family home with an adult who is a parent or close relative

---

[1] Handbook on Programs of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1964-65 Edition: Part II., p. 276.

(e) lack parental support or care because of death, continued absence from home or disability of one or both parents.

Grants cannot exceed the maximums that are established by the DPW. The top amount for the first child is $45 per month and for $15 for each additional child in the same household. As much as $45 may be added to the grant for a needy parent or relative caring for the child. No AFDC grant can be over 150 dollars.

A parent can own property and still qualify for AFDC provided (1) the equity is not more than $6,000 and the total value of the property does not exceed $8,000, (2) any property not used as a home is producing a net income of at least $15 a month. A person other than a parent who is caring for the dependent child does not have a limit placed on the amount of property which he can own.

A parent applying for AFDC may keep as much as $500 for emergencies for a family of three persons or less, or $750 for a larger family. The average monthly AFDC payment per family was $109.65 and per person it was $27.07 in October of 1966. This represents a small increase over the same month in 1965. (See Table II.)

AID TO THE BLIND
(Tennessee Code Annotated, Sections 14-501--14-537)

Purpose: This program provides a monthly money payment and certain medical benefits to needy blind persons who cannot provide for all their living costs.

Eligibility requirements: (See appendix TDPW pamphlet 5M, AB in Tennessee.) To get AB a person must

a) be blind

b) be in need as determined by DPW standards

c) not have a child or children who can support him

d) be living in Tennessee for one year prior to applying for AB. If a person receiving AB moves to another state he can receive AB from Tennessee up to 12 months until he meets eligibility requirements in the other state.

e) not be living in any public institution, or in a private institution unless it is approved by DPW

f) not refuse treatment when an eye specialist signs a statement that treatment will restore or partly restore sight

g) not beg

h) not have sold or given away property during the last five years in order to qualify for AB

The maximum AB grant is $80.00 a month, or $90.00 for a person who must have nursing care or service for essential household tasks. The first $85.00 and one-half the remainder of a blind person's earned income is not considered in determining his need for assistance. If he has an approved rehabilitation plan, all of his income and resources may be exempt from consideration for a period of one year. In October of 1966 the average AB payment was $68.81.

A person can own property if the total value is not more than $8,000. As much as $500 for one person or $1,000 for a couple may be kept on hand for emergencies.

AID TO THE PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED
(Tennessee Code Annotated Section 14-403)

Purpose: This program is designed to assist financially those individuals who are permanently and totally disabled and who cannot provide for their own living costs in any other way.

Eligibility Requirements: See appendix, Tennessee Department of Public Welfare, Pamphlet 15M - Aid to the Disabled in Tennessee.

a) Must be 18 years old or older

b) Must have lived in Tennessee for one year immediately before applying for assistance. If a person moves out of the State, he may continue to receive aid up to 12 months, until he meets residence requirements in the other state.

c) Has insufficient income to provide a subsistence compatible with health and decency; and whose child, children or spouse is unable to meet his needs as determined by the State DPW's standards.

d) Is not an inmate of a public institution and is not a patient in an institution because of mental illness or tuberculosis.

f) Is not receiving OAA, AB, AFDC, etc.

In the United States about 575,000 persons are receiving Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled (called AD in Tennessee) with an average monthly payment of about $85.00 in December of 1965. For the same month, the average payment in Tennessee was $56.75 or fifth from the bottom of the list of states (see Table I).

The maximum amount an individual may receive is $90.00 a month, or $100.00 for a person requiring special services or nursing care. A person can own property if the total value is not more than $8,000. As much as $500 may be kept for emergencies for one person or $1,000 for a couple.

A person applying for AD must furnish certain information to the DPW. He must furnish proof that he is permanently and totally disabled in the form of a written report from a doctor. If an applicant cannot afford to pay for an examination or if the Medical Review Board (which determines eligibility) needs more information, the welfare worker may make arrangements for the applicant

to be examined at the expense of the Tennessee DPW.

The DPW makes an investigation of the applicant in order to determine if he is really in need of public assistance. The worker talks with people who know the applicant and makes a determination which he passes on to the DPW.

Other information that the applicant must give the welfare worker concerns how much income he has, how much property he owns, and other information upon which a worker may determine need. Another restriction concerns whether or not the applicant has grown children who could support him.

The Medical Review Board makes a decision based on the investigation and the doctor's report and either accepts or rejects the application.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE
(Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 14-201--14-234)

Purpose: The OAA program provides financial assistance to persons 65 and older who cannot provide for their needs in any other way.

Eligibility Requirements: (See appendix, TDPW pamphlet 25M, OAA in Tennessee.) To receive OAA, a person must

a) be 65 or older

b) be in need according to DPW standards

c) not have a child or children who can support him

d) be living in Tennessee and have lived in the state for one year prior to applying for aid.

e) not be living in any public institution, or in a private institution unless it is approved by the DPW

f) not have sold or given away property in the last five years in order to qualify for assistance.

The maximum grant under OAA is $80 a month or $90 for a person who must have nursing care or special services for essential household tasks. A person living in a nursing home may receive as much as $13 a month for clothing and incidentals. In addition, a payment will be made directly to the nursing home covering a portion of the cost of care.

A person can own property and still be eligible for OAA provided the total value of the home is not $8,000. A person applying for assistance may have as much as $500 for emergencies for one person or $1,000 for a couple.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE AGED
(Tennessee Code Annotated, Sections 14-1601--14-1615)

Purpose: The MAA program provides hospitalization, nursing home care, and certain essential drugs to persons who are not receiving OAA checks but who do not have enough income or other resources to pay for essential medical care.

Benefits:

Funding: 75% federal
20% state
5% county

There are three types of benefits under MAA:

1. Certain drugs prescribed by a doctor
2. Up to 90 days of nursing home care a year
3. Up to 30 days of hospital care a year

MAA does not pay doctors for treatment of MAA recipients.

Eligibility requirements: (See appendix, TDPW pamphlet 25M, MAA in Tennessee) A person may receive a "Certification of Eligibility card" if he

a) is 65 or older

b) is living in Tennessee

c) is unable to pay needed medical care according to DPW standards

d) is not living in a public institution

e) is not receiving OAA

f) has not sold or given away property within the last 12 months in order to qualify for MAA

A person may apply to the DPW for MAA when he needs medical assistance or he may apply for certification before he actually needs MAA. The period of certification is usually for one year. An eligible person may be recertified after his original certification expires.

In determining if an applicant for MAA is in need, both income and other resources are considered. A single person's income must not exceed $1,800. Personal property, such as savings, stocks, and insurance with cash value, must

not exceed a total value of $1,000 for single persons or $1,500 for married couples. A person can own real estate and still qualify if his equity is not more than $9,000 and the value of the real estate does not exceed $11,000.

THE WAY NEED IS DETERMINED

The DPW sets up a standard budget (Table V) which is supposed to cover the basic needs of a family---food, shelter, clothing, utilities (lights, fuel, water), household operation, personal incidentals, medical incidentals, and special circumstances (e.g. day care). Income and other resources are compared with the family's needs as determined by the standard budget.

> "When an applicant or recipient's income and/or resources equal or exceed his budgeted needs or reserve allowed, he does not qualify for assistance on the basis of need. When budgeted needs exceed income and resources the deficit is provided in the form of an assistance grant up to the maximum that has been set for each category."[2]

RIGHT TO APPEAL

If a person applying for public assistance does not hear anything within 60 days or if the person is denied aid, or if a recipient's check is reduced or cut off, he has a legal right to appeal his case to the state office of the DPW. He is guaranteed by law the right to a fair hearing by the state office. "Written notice of a right to a fair hearing shall be given by the county office to each applicant and recipient at such time as the county office takes any action concerning the amount awarded to the individual or the action on the application of the individual." At a hearing the applicant gets a chance to state his case and may have someone else to testify in his behalf. A report

---

[2]Legislative Council Report, p. 18.

of the hearing is made by the appeals examiner to the Commissioner of Public Welfare who makes the final decision based on the facts given in the report.

CIVIL RIGHTS

All programs receiving federal funds are covered by the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Any person who feels he has been discriminated against because of his race, color, religion, national origin, or sex should file a complaint. Details on how to file a civil rights complaint can be secured from the county welfare office. It is not uncommon for a person to be afraid of local officials knowing that they have filed a civil rights complaint as reprisals might be brought against him. Such people should get in touch with the State Commission on Human Relations, the Tennessee Council on Human Relations or with any other human relations or civil rights organization.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE---
THE PEOPLE IT AFFECTS

MANY MONTHS OFTEN REQUIRED FOR PROCESSING WELFARE APPLICATIONS

I talked with several persons who are or have at one time been close to the administration of welfare programs, and the most frequent criticisms of a particular program were of the Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled program. Whereas a person has a right to an early decision (60 days limit) on his application for assistance, it is often several months before an AD application or any other public assistance application is processed. An applicant may sometimes wait up to six months, and unless there is a program of emergency assistance locally, such as the Metropolitan Welfare Commission in Nashville, to help out during the interim, the applicant may have to remain in abject poverty without help.

A.D. Case #1: Mr. S., a Negro, lives in a rural West Tennessee county with his wife and nine children. When Mr. S. was a child, he broke his hip, and although he had four operations over the years, it had never healed properly. Mr. S. attempted to work to support his family as a gasoline station attendant. He was forced to quit in November of 1965 because it would take several days for the swelling in his leg to go down after one day of work. It was at this point that he applied for A.D. He claimed to be in a great deal of pain when he stayed on his feet for any length of time, but a doctor who examined him declared that he was not disabled, and he was denied any assistance from the Welfare Department. The case was discovered about three or four months later by a "school social worker"* who was investigating a problem with one of the children of school age. The school social worker reports that he found Mr. S. in bed and his family hungry. The roof of the shack where the family lived had big holes in it and there was no heat in the house. The case was discussed with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation which informed Mr. S. that he would be eligible for assistance if he would enter the hospital for an operation on his hip. Mr. S. entered the hospital in May (he had to be carried in an ambulance) and was declared disabled---six months after he had had to quit work. Both the

---

*"The school social worker's" real title was public relations director for the the school system, a job created for him after the Negro school of which he was principal was closed. Given pretty much a free rein, he kind of grew into a "school social worker."

Welfare Department and Vocational Rehabilitation gave Mr. S. some financial aid during the time he was in the hospital. Mr. S. was expected to be on crutches for at least six months.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS GIVEN RECIPIENTS ARE SOMETIMES "SUB-STANDARD"

The above case brings up another point in addition to the slowness of processing applications---that of the possibility of doctors making arbitrary judgements. A very frequent complaint of the A.D. program is the quality of some of the doctors who examine the applicants. One former welfare worker complained bitterly that some of the doctors she had had to deal with seemed to "feel it their duty to keep the welfare rolls low." The fee which the DPW pays for an A.D. examination is $7.50, and as the welfare worker mentioned above put it, "How many doctors are there who will do a good examination for that?"

One of the most authoritative persons on the subject of social welfare in Tennessee suggested that the DPW should make an effort to get more competent doctors by increasing the alloment for examinations or, if necessary, by hiring a doctor full time to perform the examinations for A.D. applicants.

A.D. Case #2: A former caseworker in an urban area related the story of Mrs. A. who was referred by the caseworker to a doctor for an examination for vaginal bleeding. The doctor was one who does examinations on a fee basis for the DPW. Mrs. A. reported later that the doctor said that there was nothing wrong with her. He did not give her a pelvic examination although she told him of the bleeding and was referred to him specifically for that reason.

SOME WELFARE POLICIES DISCOURAGE INITIATIVE

A Hypothetical Case - Now to illustrate some of the problems of families receiving AFDC grants, let us consider the hypothetical case of Mrs. X, an AFDC mother with three small children. Under the present ceilings established by the DPW, the absolute maximum this family could get in Tennessee ($45 for the first child, $15 for the second, $15 for the third, and $45 for the mother) is $120 a month.* Checking with Table V, Department Standard Allowances for Items of Need, we see that a family of four should have a budget of $198 to live at a

*The average monthly payment for an AFDC family in October, 1966, was $109.65.

standard "compatible with decency and health."

If this family lives in a public housing project (and most poor people do not, and have to pay exhorbitant prices for slum housing often without plumbing), the minimum amount of rent they would pay is about $30.00 a month. This leaves Mrs. X with $90.00 or about 75 cents a day per person for food, clothing, school supplies, medical bills, furniture, entertainment, etc. Studies have shown that low income families living in slum areas pay more for groceries because they do not have the cash to buy quantities and save; and they often have to buy in small independent stores where prices are higher.*

If Mrs. X wishes to go out and get a job to make ends meet, she may run into all sorts of new problems. In the first place, it is almost impossible for her to find suitable day care for her three children that she can afford. In the second place, when her income increases, so does her rent. If her new income exceeds her "need" as established by the DPW, then her AFDC check may be cut. Discouraging?

But since this is a hypothetical case, make believe all goes well. Pretend that even with her very limited education, training and experience, she finds a good job paying a high enough salary that she can afford to lose part or all of her AFDC check; that she can pay the increased rent; that she finds good day care for her children at a reasonable cost near enough to her apartment that she can afford the transportation costs. Now suppose that three weeks or two months later she gets laid off from her job because of illness or work shortage. (Last hired, first fired.) It may take the DPW up to two months to process her application again. If her old case worker is gone, it may take even longer.

In order to get her rent reduced to what it was before, Mrs. X must try to

---

*U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Children in Need, Urban Studies: Cleveland, 1966, pp. 15-16.

explain to the public housing authority that she has lost her job. What happens here is dependent upon the program and policies of the local housing authority. Some authorities will not reduce the rent again until the time comes for them to do their yearly check on incomes. Some will reduce the rent immediately, and some will keep the rent up on the supposition that the renter could work at that income level.

From this simple illustration it is apparent that the problems of low income and AFDC families are extremely complex. What to a middle class family would be only a minor crisis, to a poor family is often devastating. Illness in the family may take money away from the food budget.[1] A worn out shoe may cause a child to miss days or even weeks of school.[2]

SOME PROBLEMS OF THE AFDC PROGRAM

It is interesting to note the obvious discrepancies between the benefits of the AFDC program and the other welfare programs. For example, the limits on personal property is considerably less for the AFDC parent than for the OAA, AB, AD, or MAA recipient. From Table IV we see that the OAA recipient may keep as much as $500 for himself (or $1,000 if he is married) on hand for emergencies, whereas an AFDC mother with six children could only keep $750 for emergencies. It is difficult to see the logic in this discrimination.

A few years ago a bill passed the Tennessee State legislature which would penalize an AFDC mother after she had her second child out of wedlock. The bill would have become law if Governor Frank Clement had not vetoed it. In case you think our thinking has come out of the dark ages, just last year the Knoxville

---

[1] A study of the Nutrition Association of Greater Cleveland found that the diets of 70 percent of ADC families were substandard.

[2] This writer knows of such a case where a child missed two weeks of school because she did not have any shoes to wear.

City Council proposed a city ordinance making it possible to arrest unwed mothers at the hospital for vagrancy. Edgar May in his book about public welfare programs has observed, "But frequently forgotten has been the fact that this is a program for children and not a vehicle for punishing their parents."[1]

A recent report of the Southern Regional Council on Public Assistance in the South points out that

> Whereas in the nation as a whole assistance to the aged used 38.6% of all the funds and aid to dependent children used 32.6%, in the South the respective percentages were 65.1 and 18.2....
> ....Most critics attach the national proportions as severely discriminatory against the needs of children and barely sufficient for the aged poor.... If the national proportions can be called inequitable, those in the South can be called iniquitous.[2]

The Southern Regional Council report attributes this discrepancy to at least two factors: the political utility of increasing grants to persons of voting age and the disapproval of the behavior of some AFDC parents.

BREAKUP OF FAMILIES

Without exception every single social worker, welfare worker, or social work administrator whom I have ever talked with has complained about how our AFDC program contributes to the breaking up of low income families. The Nashville Banner[3] recently quoted Dr. David H. Wice, president of the Family Services Association of America, in saying that our present welfare laws work against the family by placing a premium on broken homes. Dr. Wice pointed out that if there is a man in the house a family cannot get help. "Sometimes the father finds it better for his family to move out."

---

[1]Edgar May, The Wasted Americans, p. 48.

[2]SRC, Public Assistance in the South, p. 11.

[3]Nashville Banner, January 18, 1967.

One welfare worker expressed the problem by saying, "Think what it does to the self image of the unemployed father knowing his family could be getting money for food if he weren't around. That's why so many of them who can't find jobs just take off."

THE NIGHT RIDERS

And then there are the "night riders." These are special investigators for the DPW whose job it is to visit the homes of AFDC recipients at odd hours of the night in an attempt to determine if there is a "substitute father" living in the home, or spending a good deal of time there. Not only are such ludicrous practices an invasion of the privacy of the individual and an infringement upon her freedom, but it discourages the AFDC mother from attempting to form relationships that might eventually give some stability to her family and provide a father image for her children. (In Tennessee substitute fathers are required to contribute to the support of AFDC families.) Meaningful relationships take time to develop and if an AFDC mother is constantly threatened with having her check cut off, she may discourage suitors.

Another danger of the night rider practice is that an AFDC mother, fearing her check may be cut off if her relationship with a man is discovered, may leave her children unattended at night to visit her boyfriend, rather than allow him to visit in her home.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND PROPOSALS

THE WELFARE ADVISORY COUNCIL'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Public Welfare Amendments of 1962 provided for the appointment of an Advisory Council on Public Welfare by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for the purpose of reviewing the administration of federally financed public welfare programs and of making recommendations for the improvement of such programs. This Council, headed by the dean of the School of Social Work of the University of Michigan, was made up of representatives from business, labor, and medicine as well as from the field of social welfare. The final report of the Council, Having the Power, We Have the Duty,* was transmitted to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in June, 1966, and is probably the most comprehensive study ever made of social welfare programs.

The major recommendations of the Advisory Council on Public Welfare are as follows:

1. The Federal Government should set nationwide standards (adjusted by area) and assume the total cost of their implementation above a stipulated state share.

2. A single eligibility requirement - need. Categories of assistance would be eliminated.

3. Applicants for aid would establish their initial eligibility by personal statements or simple inquiry. . . .

4. Establishment of a wide range of social services to be made available to all persons in need as a matter of right; services to children, the aged, and other persons who need assistance in meeting health, housing, recreational and other needs. Such services should be readily available in "neighborhood advice and referral centers."

5. Certain legal rights guaranteed, such as the right to prompt and objective determination of eligibility, the right to a fair hearing, the right to representation by an attorney, the right to a court review, and the obligation on the agency to publicize the conditions of entitlement to all benefits and services.

---

*Having the Power, We have the Duty. The Advisory Council on Public Welfare, Report to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C. June, 1966.

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL OF N.A.S.W. CHAPTERS - PROJECT

The Tennessee Council of National Association of Social Workers is presently carrying on a social action project designed to educate social agencies, allied organizations and public officials regarding social welfare progress and social welfare needs in Tennessee.

The objectives of this project are outlined below:

1. Support State action to meet the 1967 deadline for implementing the 1962 Social Security Amendments - reduced case loads and more projessional staff.

2. Support changes such as those encouraged in Handbook Transmittals Nos. 77 (policies and procedures in determining eligibility) and 86 (policies and procedures for determination of income and need.)

3. Support policies and procedures which respect the legal rights, privacy and personal dignity of applicants and recipients during investigation of eligibility:

   a. prohibition of the use of special investigators to visit or observe clients after working hours, especially during sleeping hours, and prohibition against searching of the home;

   b. The applicant/recipient should be the primary source of information with the client's consent obtained to specify who is to be consulted for collateral information and what information is to be sought;

   c. Only income which is actually and currently available to the applicant/recipient should be considered in determining his needs. Income from child support, relatives, employment, etc., cannot be "assumed" to be available but must, in fact, be received.

4. The project would eventually encourage policies which would allow for disregarding income from other forms of assistance received by the client for special purpose or living expenses not covered or fully covered by state standards such as job training, medical expenses, rent supplement, etc.

5. Project will explore the possibility of legislative action to permit the use of the declaration method for establishing economic need, relying on the client for essential information, and subjecting the client to only reasonable investigation.

6. Support action to grant or deny assistance within 30 days of the date of application, whether or not the eligibility investigation is entirely completed. Assistance would then be continued until ineligibility is verified.

7. The project will encourage and support changes not currently required to meet federal standards such as removing residency requirements, restrictions on substitute spouse relationships, and relatives responsibility for needy persons.

8. Ultimately, legislative action is needed to assure law and funds sufficient to make the social services of the Public Welfare programs available to all who request such services and who are in need of said services as determined by State standards.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN TENNESSEE

1. General Assistance or the criterion of need: Close observers of the programs of public assistance in this country have long recognized the inadequacies and gaps in our present system. There is a critical need for a program of general assistance, in the absence of a welfare program based on the only reasonable criterion of need. In other words, until we have legislation on the federal level which does away with the outdated idea of "categories" such as AFDC, AD, OAA, etc., we need action on the state and local levels which provides general assistance to those needy persons who do not fit into one of these categories. There are other persons in desperate need of financial assistance and special services---persons who are not blind, who are not permanently and totally disabled, who are not yet 65 years of age or are under 21.

2. The unemployed father: The poverty program tries to take up some of the slack by providing training for unemployed fathers (Title V), and Tennessee has some of these programs. But the war on poverty has been cut back and cut back in favor of another kind of war until most of its potential effectiveness has been lost. The appropriations for the war on poverty have never been anywhere near the amount that would be necessary to make any real dent in the problems.

We must stop driving fathers away from their families by making it impossible for families to get assistance with an "able bodied man" in the household. More extensive use needs to be made of Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act. Temporary general assistance must be made available for families in need with both parents present. Efforts of the DPW, the Department of Employment Security, the Community Action Programs, and all other departments dealing with poor people should be coordinated. We need to really implement the philosophy of community action.

3. Increased Grants and the July, 1967, Deadline: Tennessee is near the bottom of all the lists of programs in the average monthly grants to welfare recipients. (See Table I). We need to make haste to meet the 1962 Public Welfare Amendments deadline of July 1967. Our grants must be increased to a level of realistic subsistence standards if we are to cease perpetuating poverty and attempt to help people off the welfare rolls.

4. Social and Rehabilitative Services: More emphasis should be put on social services to recipients, and more training programs for AFDC mothers need to be implemented. AFDC mothers without training may find it very difficult indeed to support themselves after their children are grown and the monthly check stops. We need to prepare them for this transition.

5. The Special Investigators: The practice of using special investigators or "night riders" to visit AFDC mothers all hours of the night and of searching through recipients' homes should be stopped immediately. This is without a doubt a serious invasion of an individual's personal freedoms and privacy. Policies and procedures which respect the personal dignity and legal rights of the individual should replace these gestapo tactics.

It seems that the American Civil Liberties Union or the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund would be interested in establishing the unconstitutionality of these practices in court.

6. Support from children: The eligibility requirement concerning a child or children who could support an applicant for AB, AD, OAA is unrealistic. Support from children cannot be assumed to be available.

7. Residence Requirements: Back in 1962 the Tennessee Legislative Council Committee recommended that the 12 months residence requirement be reduced to six

months. The Welfare Advisory Council recommends that residence requirements be done away with entirely. We live in a highly mobile society. It is doubtful if anyone moves to another state because the monthly public assistance check is a few dollars more.

8. Application Procedures: It has been suggested than an affidavit of need procedure be used in all welfare programs. People who need assistance need it now and to make them wait for several months is cruel and inhuman. Assistance should begin immediately on the basis of presumptive eligibility. Applicants should be subjected to reasonable investigations only, with the applicant being the primary source of information.

9. Medical Examinations: The allotment for medical examinations for applicants and recipients should be increased so that competent doctors without prejudice against poor people can be secured for the examinations.

10. Recruiting Negroes: The DPW should make a real effort to employ Negro welfare workers, especially in those counties where a high percentage of public assistance recipients are Negroes. White persons employed by the DPW as caseworkers should be carefully screened, especially in West Tennessee, for racial prejudice.

11. Nonprofessionals: The DPW should explore the possibility of using non-professional casework aides, such as are used in programs in New York City. The values of the non-professional aide has been documented by the Office of Economic Opportunity and by studies by Frank Riesman and others.

12. Red Tape: The major problem with the DPW is the same sickness which afflicts so many governmental bureaucracies---red tape. This is the reason for delays in processing applications. This is why so much time has to be devoted to review of eligibility. If the sole criterion of need were used, it would cut

out a great deal of the DPW's paper work and allow them more time for rehabilitative services.

Federal policies place a terrible burden on the DPW.

13. Handbook for Recipients: There should be a Handbook for Recipients, written in simple language in actual consultation with recipients, which describes their rights under Tennessee and U.S. law. A simple explanation of the right to appeal should be included, along with an explanation of their rights under the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

14. Manual of Governmental Services: A simple manual of government services available for poor people should be developed for each major city and county in Tennessee. This would be a good project for a local human relations council.

TABLE I

WHERE TENNESSEE STANDS
IN RELATION TO THE REST OF THE NATION

(Average Monthly Public Assistance Payment per Recipient, December, 1965)*

Program	U.S. Average	Range	Tennessee	(rank or approx. rank)**
OAA	79.87	40.93 - 123.73	59.75	(47th rank or 5th from bottom.)
MAA	189.73	11.83 - 421.18	31.39	(3rd from bottom)
AB	92.00	46.72 - 145.02	60.49	(3rd from bottom)
APTD	87.27	45.79 - 152.77	56.75	(5th from bottom)
AFDC	35.53	8.16 - 51.42	24.32	(10th from bottom)
Gen. Asst.	31.61	0 - 70.40	14.84	(11th from bottom)

*Tennessee increased the maximum grant on some of the programs in July of last year.

**Includes 50 states and the District of Columbia.

TABLE II

AVERAGE MONTHLY PAYMENTS
TO PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS IN TENNESSEE

Program	October 1965	December 1965	February 1966	April 1966	June 1966	August 1966	October 1966
OAA	63.86	59.75	61.19	60.86	61.21	70.18	69.54
AFDC Fam	99.69	98.33	99.83	97.30	99.78	110.13	109.65
Per	24.75	24.32	24.66	24.01	24.60	27.24	27.07
AB	60.69	60.49	60.64	59.71	60.50	69.29	68.81
AD	62.89	56.75	59.67	58.37	60.50	68.47	68.07

Source: Tennessee Public Welfare RECORD, December 1965 - December 1966.

TABLE III

LIMIT ON VALUE OF HOME

OAA, AB, AD	$6,000	Equity
	8,000	Total Value
MAA	9,000	Equity
	11,000	Total Value
AFDC Parents	6,000	Equity
	8,000	Total Value

Any property not used as a home is considered surplus unless it produces income of at least $15.00 per month.

TABLE IV

LIMITS ON PERSONAL PROPERTY OR RESERVE

OAA, AB, AD	$ 500	for one person
	1,000	for a couple
MAA	1,000	for one person
	1,500	for a couple
AFDC	500	one to three in family
	750	more than three

TABLE V

DEPARTMENT STANDARD ALLOWANCES FOR ITEMS OF NEED
CALCULATED MONTHLY BY NUMBER OF PERSONS IN GROUP
EXCEPT FOR SHELTER AND SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES
FOR ALL CATEGORIES

	Number of Persons in One Aid Group										
CONSUMPTION GROUPS	One Person alone	One Person not alone	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more
FOOD	$35	$30	$60	$83	$106	$129	$152	$175	$198	$221	$244
CLOTHING	7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
PERSONAL INCIDENTALS/ MEDICAL INCIDENTALS	5	5	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	18	20
	3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
LIGHTS	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS	4	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8
FUEL	7	4	7	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
TOTAL BASIC NEEDS	65	55	102	136	171	206	243	279	316	352	390
ADD: SHELTER	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*	30*	30*	32*	32*	32*	32*

* Not to exceed

Source: Tennessee Council of NASW Chapters.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Final Report - Residence Requirements Study - 1962. Legislative Council Committee, State of Tennessee, FR-1962-B10

Handbook on Programs of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. 1964-65 Edition: Part II, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Nashville Banner, January 18, 1967.

Public Assistance in the South. Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, November 1966.

Public Assistance under the Social Security Act - Serving People in Need. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Bureau of Family Services, 1966.

Study on Programs Under the Department of Public Welfare, 1964. Final report of the Legislative Council Committee, State of Tennessee, FR-1964-B9.

Tennessee Public Welfare Record. Vol XXVIII, No. 6; Vol. XXIX, Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6. December 1965 - December, 1966.

May, Edgar. The Wasted Americans.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Children in Need. Urban Studies: Cleveland, 1966.

Williams, Jerry and Leo Surla. The Incidence of Poverty - Social and Economic Conditions in Tennessee. State Planning Office, August, 1965.

PUBLIC WELFARE IN TENNESSEE

WHERE ARE WE? WHERE ARE WE GOING?

Introduction

In 1960 Tennessee had 13 counties in which the median yearly family income level was under $2,000 and 41 counties in which the median yearly family income ranged from $2,000 to $2,999. When 54 out of our 95 counties show a median family income below the generally accepted "poverty level," there is no denying that Tennessee has a poverty problem. Of course, more jobs and higher wages in Tennessee will greatly relieve this problem, but in the meantime the people in need must be helped. Much Federal legislation has been enacted which can help the states alleviate tragic human situations. Tennessee is not taking full advantage of all the Federal funds available to us. This should be of concern to all Tennesseans. The title of the report of the Advisory Council on Public Walfare to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare dated June 29, 1966 is "Having the Power, We Have the Duty." It is the duty of the Tennessee Legislature, representing the citizens of Tennessee, to enact legislation designed to bring the most help to Tennessee's people in need.

Financial Assistance

Welfare programs as they are presently operated fall far short of providing an adequate living for the poor. Popular misconceptions are that all poor people are, or can be, on "welfare," and that their needs are cared for. In fact, only one of four needy persons are receiving public assistance. Only one in six impoverished families was reached by the Aid to Dependent Children program. Moreover, those who are aided receive about one-half of the amount of income needed for them to live in decency and health, a requirement of state law.

Both Federal and state public assistance laws and regulations impose "eligibility" conditions that deny help to large numbers of needy people. Tennessee's restrictions exceed those necessary to receive Federal matching funds.

Perhaps one-half of the children among poor families are excluded because both parents are able bodied and living in the house. Also excluded are persons nearly but not yet 65, and younger couples or individuals who are not blind, or disabled and those who have no minor children. Residence and other special requirements exclude other families and individuals. In sum, large numbers of needy Tennesseans cannot qualify for financial assistance from the Department of Public Welfare. The solution, we believe, to this grave problem is to expand the responsibility of the Department to provide financial aid to all persons in economic need. (1)*

At the same time, such financial assistance should be adequate, in amount. Adequate monthly payment should be determined by minimum subsistence standards which realistically reflect current living costs.(2) Presently, after the need is calculated, because of grant maximums, only part of this need is then met. For example, families with dependent children are receiving only 78.2% of the money the Tennessee Department of Public Welfare calculates they need for subsistence. In the other categories served, recipients of Old-Age Assistance receive 98.9% of need, recipients of Aid to the Blind receive 96.6% of need, and recipients of Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled receive 95.8% of need. It should also be noted that some items such as water, school supplies, transportation and recreation are not taken into consideration in determining need, and that the amounts allowed for shelter are unreasonably low in relation to current Tennessee costs.

---

*Numbers in parentheses refer to specific recommendations

DEPARTMENT STANDARD ALLOWANCES FOR ITEMS OF NEED
CALCULATED MONTHLY BY NUMBER OF PERSONS IN GROUP
EXCEPT FOR SHELTER AND SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES
FOR ALL CATEGORIES

	Number of Persons in One Aid Group										
CONSUMPTION GROUPS	One Person Alone	One Person Not Alone	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or More
FOOD	$35	$30	$60	$83	$106	$129	$152	$ 175	$198	$221	$244
CLOTHING	7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
PERSONAL INCIDENTALS	5	5	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	18	20
MEDICAL INCIDENTALS	3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
LIGHTS	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS	4	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8
FUEL	7	4	7	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
TOTAL BASIC NEEDS	65	55	102	136	171	206	243	279	316	352	390
Add:											
SHELTER	*27	*27	*27	*27	*27	$30	*30	*32	*32	*32	*32
SPECIAL NEEDS											

* Not to exceed

The above table shows the maximum allowances used by the Department of Public Welfare in Tennessee to determine the amount of assistance granted, with some slight variation according to aid group. Real or assumed income is subtracted from the total, and the grant awarded to the client up to grant maximum of $90 for adults and $150 for families.

Assistance grants should be at a high enough level so as not to perpetuate poverty,

Only income which is actually and currently available to the applicant/recipient should be considered in determining the needs. (3) Income from child support, relatives, employment, etc., cannot be "assumed" to be available but must, in fact, be received. Applicants often suffer needlessly while relatives who cannot or do not wish to be responsible for their well being disregard inquiries or do not make payments. Persons seeking aid often wait until all

resources available to them are used up before applying for help through Public Welfare. Their need is immediate. In June 1966 in Tennessee 720 applications had been pending for three but less than four months and 1,358 applications had been pending for four months or longer. In September, 1966 in Tennessee 654 applications had been pending for three but less than four months and 1,290 applications had been pending four months or longer. Sufficient staff is needed to assure applicants that decisions can be made regarding their eligibility within thirty to sixty days of the date of application.(4)

There are currently a number of acceptable reasons for a welfare recipient occasionally to own and operate an automobile, among them being that a car is essential to his job, or to get to the training or education that can eventually lead to his employment, or to enable a disabled father to return to work, or to enable a disabled person to get groceries. Investigation of automobile ownership is time-consuming and it is estimated that in relation to cases rejected because of it, it is administratively over-costly, and should be eliminated.(5)

In October, 1966, the average grants in Tennessee by categories were as follows:

Old-Age Assistance (OAA).....	$69.54
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).....	$109.65/family or 27.07/person
Aid to the Blind (AB).....	68.81
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled (AD)....	68.07

The average number of persons per family by categories was:

OAA.....	1.07 persons
AFDC	4.04 persons
AB.....	1.13 persons
AD	1.15 persons

Note on Table 1 that any children beyond 5 in a particular family are not eligible to receive assistance, because of the $150 maximum for AFDC families. This cuts some very needy children off from help. There ought not to be a regulation penalizing children who happen to live in large families.(6) Since the average number of persons in Tennessee AFDC families is about 4.04, it would not be difficult or very expensive to eliminate this restriction. A specific estimate of such costs follows.

AFDC

Estimated Cost of Increasing Maximum Money Payments*
(Using Caseload Projections as Revised by Finance and Administration)

	6 or More Child.-$165		7 or More Child.-$180		8 or More Child.-$195		9 or More Child.-$210	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
Number of Recipients	1,077,972	1,135,572	1,077,972	1,135,572	1,077,972	1,135,572	1,077,972	1,135,572
Average monthly increase per person	$ 0.41	$ 0.41	$ 0.61	$ 0.61	$ 0.71	$ 0.71	$ 0.74	$ 0.74
Total cost of increase	$ 441,969	$ 465,585	$ 657,563	$ 692,699	$ 765,360	$ 806,256	$ 797,699	$ 840,323
Federal share of increase	$ 287,280	$ 302,630	$ 427,416	$ 450,254	$ 497,484	$ 524,066	$ 518,504	$ 546,210
State share of increase	$ 123,751	$ 130,364	$ 184,118	$ 193,956	$ 214,301	$ 225,752	$ 223,356	$ 235,290
County share of increase	30,938	32,591	$ 46,029	$ 48,489	$ 53,575	56,438	55,839	58,823

*No families with 10 or more children in sample; basic data not available.

Federal regulations permit grants to families in which the father is present but unemployed. The Tennessee Department of Welfare currently makes no attempt to aid these families unless the father is disabled, blind or aged. Surely children living in these circumstances are just as needy and deserving of help as children living in homes where the father is absent. This situation leads to many applications for aid each month under AD which are rejected because the disability is not extensive enough. Many of these men have grave educational limitations or they are psychologically disabled, so that they actually are not able to work. Refusal to help such families is, in fact, perpetuating the problems of dependence and poverty.(7)

Expanding Services

Financial help alone is not enough. To really do the job of meeting the needs of people and helping them to solve some of the basic problems that contribute to their situation of neediness, other services must also be provided. The ultimate goal of the expanding services will be basic social work services to all in need of them.(8)

One way to provide more service to Tennessee's welfare recipients would be to place all cases identified by the Tennessee Department of Public Welfare as defined service cases in this category and to meet the Federal requirements of a caseload of not more than 60 for defined case load workers.(9)

An example of expanding services is Tennessee's homemaker service. Homemakers, by taking care of children and assuming routine household responsibilities at time of a family crisis, help to keep families together, children in school, and prevent extra worry and anxiety for parents already heavily burdened. At the end of November, 1966, twenty-three homemakers were serving welfare recipients in the four urban counties of Tennessee. More homemakers are needed to expand this service, to make it available to recipients of Old Age Assistance, and make it available in other counties.(10)

There are 16,287 children being cared for in Tennessee's 560 licensed day care agencies. Only 65 of these are having their care paid for by the Department of Public Welfare as part of the allowance to their families, so that their mothers can work. There are two major reasons for this. The first is that presently funds are available for only 75 children at a time. These funds surely need to be increased.(11) The second reason is the extreme shortage of licensed day care facilities in Tennessee. An adequate, properly run day care program is admittedly expensive. A number of Tennessee's better programs are subsidized by churches, civic organizations, or local community chests, who provide space, money for personnel and equipment and appropriate volunteer service. Many more subsidized day care programs are needed so that this service can therefore be available to all children and families who need them, whether or not they can pay.(12) By stimulating the expansion of day care facilities and the improvement of existing ones, legislators and other community leaders can enable many more families to take more responsibility for their maintenance. Most of the licensed agencies are already filled to capacity.

Through the purchase of psychiatric consultation or care for families in the current caseload, some basic family problems can be solved or relieved. Miserable and unhealthy family situations can be kept from perpetuating themselves. It is essential that such service be continued and available to all.(13)

Protective services for children are provided in all the 95 counties. In the four metropolitan counties, there are protective service units. In December 1966 these units served 840 cases, representing 2,435 children. In relation to the need, this is inadequate. Present protective services need to be expanded. These services are also urgently needed for adults.(14)

Personnel

The quality of the effect of any public governmental program is directly proportional to the qualifications in skill and training of the people administering

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

it. The ultimate goal of any public welfare program is to stop the self-perpetuation cycle of poverty and human suffering. It is to develop the resources of people to the fullest. It is to help change the unproductive to the productive. It is to provide comfort and peace of mind to those who can no longer help themselves. It expects people to do as much for themselves as they can. It recognizds that at times, for physical or overwhelming emotional reasons or community situations such as lack of jobs or low pay, some people need help in changing or facing and accepting their situations. Public welfare programs are an organized, systematic and economical way for each citizen to meet his responsibility for helping his neighbor. Sometimes close neighbors have similar problems and therefore cannot help each other and must depend on the larger community of neighbors, represented through their local, state and federal governments, to provide them with the aid they desperately need.

Welfare personnel should be employed only on the basis of training and other qualifications applicable to the job. (15)

Tennessee salaries for professional workers must be competitive on the national market in order to attract and keep sufficient qualified personnel. (16) The minimum salary presently recommended by the National Association of Social Workers for beginning workers with a master's degree in social work is $7,000. The present Tennessee annual salary for workers with a bachelor's degree is $5,040 to $6,360. For workers with a master's degree it is $5,640 to $7,080. Salary-wise these jobs cannot compete for workers with other social agencies, education and industry either in or outside of Tennessee. Under the present circumstances, there are 160 vacant positions! This results in less service to clients than is their due and delays the processing of applications.

Presently in Tennessee in Public Assistance there are 975 workers. Twenty-six of these workers hold a master's degree in social work, one a graduate degree in another field, and 651 have bachelor's degree. Tennessee falls far be-

low the federal recommendations for the ratio of 1 trained for every 3 untrained workers.

A better ratio of trained workers exists in Tennessee's child welfare program. Of the 259 positions, 41 of the workers have master's degrees in social work and three have graduate degrees in other fields.

Title XIX

Adequate medical and health services are an essential part of a state public welfare program. At present, Tennessee supplements "Medicare" benefits for its recipients of Old Age assistance which results in a very comprehensive care program. All other public assistance recipients are provided only hospital care for 20 days a year. The aged medically indigent (Kerr-Mills) receive limited supplements in the form of nursing care and drugs. Federal funds support about 80% of the cost of the services for the last two groups. These programs, however, have been superseded by the passage of Title XIX to the Social Security Act in 1965. Beginning in 1970, these funds will no longer be available.

In order to continue its health care to recipients of public assistance and medical assistance, Tennessee must convert these programs to the Title XIX program. States coming into the new program before July 1, 1967 must provide some institutional and some noninstitutional care for all recipients. After that date, however, the State's program must provide both inpatient and outpatient hospital services, laboratory and X-ray services, skilled nursing home care, and physician's services. If the State does not provide these services, it will have to bear the entire cost of the existing health care program. It would be highly advantageous to the State and to the health needs of its people to adopt the Title XIX program by July 1, 1967. (17)

The new Title XIX Medical Assistance program is not Medicare, although it can supplement Medicare. Title XIX seeks to do for children and adults what Medicare does for all people over 65. Tennessee must include in its Medical

Assistance Program all recipients of federally aided public assistance. We can broaden our program to include comparable groups of medically needy people who have enough income for daily living but not for medical expenses, and who, except for income would meet Tennessee's eligibility requirements for public assistance. Tennessee can also include all children under the age of 21 whose parents cannot afford to pay medical bills, even children whose parents are working. By 1975, to meet Federal requirements and get Federal funds, Tennessee must be providing Medical Assistance to all who cannot afford the care they need - whether recipients of public assistance or not. If people are to benefit, Tennessee must establish a federally approved Medical Assistance Program, and take advantage of the substantial Federal funds available through Title XIX.

Prepared by the Tennessee State Council of National Association of Social Workers Inc. Chapters.

January, 1967

FIELD VISITS

COCKE COUNTY
JUNE 21-24, 1955

CONSULTANT: FRANCIS MANIS

Interview reports are in the order of the contacts.

1. Mr. Lacey Vinson, young, Superintendent of Newport City Schools.

Attitude toward interviewer: Beginning caution, some interest, some indications of naievete, no reluctance to give available information, free in suggestions on other individuals to be interviewed except in Negro community, interested in report back.

Attitude toward problem: Mr. V. analyzed community attitudes as being very sound in relationship to the way that the Negro community and the white community got along. He is fairly new to his job. There has not been much discussion that he knows about in the community around desegregation. There has been a little general discussion in Board meetings. As he understands it, the policy of the Board some years ago had been to make the Tanner Negro School so attractive that Negroes in the future would choose to attend that school. He understands that the policy is about the same now. He believes that Negroes want their own schools and knows no Negroes who want mixed schools. He knows of no area in which bi-racial discussions on any problem have been carried on. He feels that the community believes that there is a place for the Negro and that he should be treated right. In Mr. V.'s words, things are "rockin' along".

2. Mr. I. K. Rakestraw, Negro, Principal of Tanner Negro Schools, jointly operated by city and county, with grades 1 to 12, and having a total school population of approximately 150, of which 60 are transported into the district from the county. Mr. Rakestraw is also a minister.

Attitude toward interviewer: Particularly cautious, interest in giving only minimum information, indications of fears that activity of the Council would result in loss of jobs for Negro school teachers, interviewer and Council regarded in a sense as a threat.

Attitude toward problem: Mr. R. gave great emphasis to the fine relationships existing between the two races in Cocke County. He has had experience in the North and knows that all is not sweetness and light there. Newport has one of the best setups that he has seen. Although no effort was made to determine specific race tensions, Mr. R. emphasized that there were none.

During the past few years the facilities at the Tanner School, particularly with the addition of a gym, have been vastly improved. They are much better than at many white schools. The Board of Education is "progressive" and there is really no need for any outsider to do anything in Cocke County since he has confidence in the fact that the Board must have plans to handle the desegregation problem if it arises. The great majority of the Negro people only want "equal facilities". There is a small radical group whose statements have little value since they know very little about the schools and are in businesses in which they would not be directly affected by any change. Mr. R. was not willing to give any names of individuals to be interviewed. He regarded loyalty as

being a particularly important matter. Even though not invited to do so, he said that he would make no derogatory statements about his employers. He also suggested that the Council look at what is happening outside Cocke County, particularly in terms of Oak Ridge. He understands that many of the teachers in the Negro high school will lose their jobs as a result of the coming desegregation there. All of the East Tennessee Negro teachers will be watching Oak Ridge very closely.

Mr. R. emphasized in conclusion that things were going along fine in Cocke County and that any problems existent can be worked out in Cocke County without the need of outside help.

3. Mr. W. O. Bryant, young, County Superintendent of Schools - two-year tenure, up for reelection in April. Initiating consolidation process. Will have 28 schools in fall.

Attitude toward interviewer: Cautious at beginning with development of obvious plan to convince interviewer through friendly approach that there is no need for Council activity and that interviewer should get out of town as soon as possible. He was glad that interviewer came to him first so that the facts could be made known.

Attitude toward problem: Non-existent. The relationship between races in Cocke County is particularly fine. The Negro school, Tanner, is one of the best. In the last in-service training meeting of teachers, both Negro and white worked together and one Negro was elected as chairman of a section. He neglected to inform interviewer that a recent monthly meeting of principals at which time the problem of the Supreme Court decision was to be discussed was arranged for the home of one of the principals rather than the usual school meeting place. This automatically excluded the only Negro principal.

In his attempt to capture the interviewer he invited him to accompany him on a trip to a rural consolidated school that was in the process of being built. Although no effort was made to determine his prejudices or lack of them, he emphasizes his non-prejudice and the fact that he was almost regarded in the community as a "nigger lover".

While on the construction job, his suggestion to interview two of the Negro workmen was accepted. The first, without his presence, was with a Mr. Dixon, a recent graduate of Tanner High School, who planned to go to Knoxville College this fall. He explained that he hadn't done too much thinking about desegregation, that his experiences at Tanner were fine, and that he had a good educational experience the last year. He felt that the students had some fears about competing educationally with white students in mixed schools. He also believed that educational standards would be raised in the event the schools were mixed.

The next interview was with Mr. Dyke, bricklayer, an older man. This was in the presence of Mr. B., as contrasted to the previous interview. Mr. Dyke felt that relationships between races were fine, possibly the best in the country, particularly since the recent improvements at Tanner Negro School. All had great respect for the superintendent. He felt that quick and complete desegregation was not possible but that if it started at the first grade it might work.

Interviewer shared information from Mr. Dixon with Mr. Bryant and also pointed toward the "break through" statements of Mr. Dyke regarding desegregation.

Mr. B. went on to say that there hadn't been much discussion about desegregation within the school system and that he had intended for some time to talk with the Negro principal, Mr. Rakestraw, but hadn't yet gotten around to it. He also planned to see Dr. Bunch, Negro physician. Last year, May 1954, after the first decree, Mr. Bryant was the only white representative at Tanner School commencement. The outside speaker made him uncomfortable by emphasizing the decree and its meaning. Dr. Bunch surprised Mr. B. a great deal by adding some inflammatory remarks. He had planned to talk with Dr. Bunch about this but hadn't gotten around to it yet.

In our discussions about the services of the Council and the experiences of other communities in which bi-racial planning seemed to be of importance, Mr. B. emphasized that everything would work out although no policy has been formed to the present. If any Negroes in the fall applied to the white school a policy would be formed before that time. The impression was given that this was the first time that he had thought about the formation of policy before the fall.

In our concluding discussions interviewer explained that he wanted to come to Mr. B. first and that other contacts in the community had been arranged. He emphasized that Cocke County can handle its own problems, that even the raising of questions would stir up trouble, and that the Council could make its best contributions where need for its services exists and is wanted.

4. Mrs. Betty Jones, Director, Cocke County Office, Tennessee Department of Public Welfare.

Attitude toward interviewer: Receptive, warm, interested, willing to talk freely and make suggestions on individuals to be seen. Offer of use of office for headquarters, telephoning, etc.

Attitude toward problem: Concern with the fact that there is practically no discussion in the community about the Supreme Court decisions. She felt that the community was in no sense prepared and that if Negro children attempted to register in white schools in the fall it would come as a thunderbolt to some parents in the white community.

She attempted to contact for interviewer distant relatives of hers who are regarded as liberal leaders in the community, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Stokely. Interviewer had previously written the Stokelys and received no response. It was determined that they were out of town and would be until June 25. The Stokelys would be interested and could probably act as the local catalyst. She also had suggestions and made arrangements for interviews with members of the Negro community.

She felt that there should be group meetings and possibly articles in the newspapers on interpretations of the Supreme Court decisions.

5. Mr. Theo Parrott, practical politician and Pan Am Service Station owner.

Attitude toward interviewer: Interested, regarded interviewer as no threat, felt that purposes of Council were sound and that something along this line was needed in Cocke County.

Attitude toward problem: Feels that nothing much is being done. Recognizes that facilities for Negroes have recently been improved. Believed that ministers in the community have not taken their rightful leadership responsibilities in this area. He feels the need for much more discussion in the community in preparation for the fall and formulation of policies by the Boards of Education. He felt that experiences of other communities in developing bi-racial discussions in which all work and plan together would be in order. He offered the name of the President of the Ministerial Association as an individual who should be seen.

6. Rev. Graham Spurrier, Presbyterian, President, Ministers' Association.

Attitude toward interviewer: Interested but guarded until it became clear that the Council had a different function than that of NAACP.

Attitude toward problem: As far as he knew, the relationship between races was fine. His only way of talking with knowledge of Negroes was in terms of the church custodian. Although it was later determined through another source that there was a Negro Ministerial Association, he was not aware of that fact.

When he became clear on the purposes of the consultant's visit, he attempted to avoid the discussion by talking extensively about the number of illegal beer and whiskey joints and the corrupt political machine.

He felt that NAACP was "too determined" and too interested in immediate integration without consideration of other problems. He was surprised, and also thankful, that there had been no killings in the State as a result of the aggressive actions of NAACP.

He stated that his analysis was that the people of Cocke County were going along as if there had been no Supreme Court decisions. Near the end of the interview he asked whether the interviewer had any suggestions for action. It seemed that he was thinking for the first time about his responsibilities as President of the Ministerial Association. He seemed to be pondering over the only suggestion made, that the experiences of other communities showed that bi-racial planning was a positive key to an approach to the problem.

When he was told in response to his question that Mr. Rakestraw, the Negro principal, had felt that there was no need for Council services, he said that since he knew of no real problems within the community, that would be his opinion as well.

7. Dr. Dennis Branch, Negro physician.

Attitude toward interviewer: Warm, interested, great desire to talk and learn more about how the Council could help.

Attitude toward problem: Minimum contact only was made, with plans for later interview. The delay was needed since Dr. Branch had approximately

ten patients waiting.

8. Mrs. May Leper, Negro, teacher in Tanner School.

Attitude toward interviewer: Receptive, particularly interested, warm, free in suggesting other individuals to be seen.

Attitude toward problem: Mrs. Leper lives across the street from the Tanner School. She is about 65 years of age. She has taught for over 30 years at Tanner School and has seen marked changes in educational opportunities for Negroes in Cocke County over the years. She remembers 1922, when a shack was provided for 80 Negro students and herself. The first high school for Negroes was started in 1925. She takes pride in looking from her porch to the new modern Tanner School and its gym.

Mrs. L. thinks very carefully before making a statement and then expresses herself with much feeling. She covered various areas. She has lived all her life in Cocke County. She was named for one of the Stokelys and has much respect for that family. Whenever problems arose the Stokelys could be depended upon. Not too long ago Negro teachers were not paid State Schedule. The Stokelys saw that that was changed.

The neighborhood in which Mrs. L. lives is mixed. She has seen over the years developing socialization of children. Recently she looked out and saw on the playground a Negro girl on the back seat of a motorcycle driven by a white boy, with need for the Negro girl to have her arms around the white boy, and she wondered whether anything should be done.

She feels that in a developing way the white people of Cocke County have increasingly recognized the educational needs of Negroes. At times they have needed some help in doing this. A few years ago the American Legion gym was the only one available for the Negro school basketball team. Privileges were withdrawn. She saw the superintendent and each member of the Board of Education and the County Court, and recently a gym was added to the Negro school.

Mrs. Leper was the only person who mentioned the one example in the community in which a bi-racial discussion on the meaning of the first Supreme Court decision had been held. About five weeks ago, shortly before the second decision, the Missionary Society of the white Baptist Church had issued invitations to various ladies of the Negro community to attend a supper and discuss the meaning of the Supreme Court decision for Cocke County, particularly as it related to what they as mothers should tell their children. Apparently the impetus for this meeting came from Mrs. James R. Stokely, a member of the church. Mrs. Stokely chaired the meeting. Of the 75 ladies present, approximately a third were Negro. There was fairly representative discussion from both groups. There were no incidents and everyone got along well. The general conclusion was that both groups had for years lived in peace and understanding and that they would continue to do so in the future.

Mrs. L. gave some evidence of being torn in looking at some of the implications related to the establishment of mixed schools. She wants the best for Negro children. She feels that they are now obtaining good schooling and that a fair percentage of them are getting diplomas. She

is concerned about the possibility of limited opportunities for Negro teachers in integrated schools. She talked with a cousin of hers in Oak Ridge during the past month and learned that there is great concern there on the part of the Negro teachers on what is going to happen about their jobs.

Mrs. L. feels that there are no easy answers. She agrees that there are many unfounded fears within the white community and that bi-racial planning would be most helpful.

She wants to think further before she is able to make recommendations on how the Council might help the people of Cocke County.

9. Mr. E. H. Kennedy, member, County Board of Education, former high school teacher, at present official at Stokely - Van Camp Co.

Attitude toward interviewer: Interested, receptive, non-guarded, free in giving information.

Mr. K. came to Cocke County in 1930. He feels that the relationship between races has been unusually fine. He is troubled about the answers to the new situation.

He was interested in a general statement on what others interviewed had said. He felt that although there had not been enough discussion, there had been some, particularly within the board of education. No policies had been formed and he sees need to do that soon.

In a discussion of bi-racial planning, he mentioned that a few years ago Dr. Branch, the Negro Physician, had been made a director of the Chamber of Commerce. He was interested in bi-racial planning around the Supreme Court decisions but didn't know, and had some questions about, whether that would have general acceptance.

He suggested that the Mayor be seen. Mr. K. seemed to welcome the interest of the Council and would like to think about how and whether the Council could be used in the future.

10. Dr. Dennis Branch, Negro Physician, a person with status in the community. He has the oldest practice of 9 doctors with 98% of his patients being white, including deliveries, etc.

Attitude toward interviewer: Greatly interested in the activities of the Council, willing to let everything else go in order to discuss.

Dr. B.'s analysis was that there is practically no discussion in the community about the decisions. He has heard more during the few days the interviewer has been in town than during the entire previous year.

Dr. B. was particularly interested in a report on what the Superintendent had said about the problem and their plans.

He regards the community as liberal and he anticipates few problems. As a former principal of the Negro School, he can look back and see the progress made over tye years.

Dr. B. felt that bi-racial planning was important but sees no indication at present that this will happen. He felt the meeting with the ladies arranged by Mrs. Stokely a few weeks ago was a fine start but there needs to be follow-up, particularly among the male leaders in the community.

Whenever problems have arisen in the community affecting the Negro group, members of the Stokely family always seemed to be available to help. He regretted that Mr. and Mrs. James R. Stokely were out of town. They would be keenly interested. He suggested that their aunt, Miss May Stokely would be helpful and interested in doing what she could to provide leadership. He described how she could be reached.

11. Mr. Charles Fisher, Mayor, and owner of Insurance business.

Attitude toward interview: seriously interested, welcomed the contact.

Mr. F. regards the problem as a big one which requires a lot of thought. It was unanticipated until the last few months. Cocke County has had a high class of Negroes, with a minimum number of law violators. Some of the best Negroes have served as domestics in Cocke County families for many years.

He feels the problem will work out all right. He was interested in the discussion of bi-racial planning but was non-commital.

He agreed that there had been a minimum of discussion around planning and that most of the citizens more or less took the attitude there really hadn't been any Supreme Court decisions. He recognized that this was unrealistic.

Mr. F. would like to think about whether the services of the Council could be used in the County.

12. Mr. W. V. Calfee, Chairman, City Board of Education, and owner of service station.

Attitude toward interviewer: interested, receptive, frank.

Mr. C's first response, after explanation of Council and purpose of visit, was: "Guess I should have, but I haven't thought too much about it".

He agreed that there had not been much discussion in the community and that there should be more. He had not heard of the ladies meeting together with representatives of both races and felt they were far ahead of the men.

Mr. C. was interested in the reactions of others interviewed. He thinks but does not know that Cocke County's problems are small compared to others. He gets Southern School News but hasn't read as much of it as he should.

He does not know what would happen if they started mixed schools.

Mr. C. agreed that it would be important to look to the experiences of other communities in making plans for Cocke County. He thought that bi-racial planning which was a new idea to him, was a good idea.

Mr. C. remarked that the Supt., Mr. Vinson, had probably given a lot of thought to the problem but the two of them haven't discussed it yet.

He thanked interviewer for coming and said he would like to think more about the services of the Council.

13. Miss May Stokely, aunt of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Stokely, long time resident of Cocke County, now living in the country in a home of size that was built in 1825.

Attitude toward interviewer, warm, welcoming, intelligently interested, eager to talk lengthily about the situation in Cocke County and how she and the Council might help.

Miss S. had recently returned from spending the winter in Florida and for that reason was not up current developments around the school situation. She wanted to know all about it.

After a fairly complete review of the statements made by mose of those interviewed, which were along the lines expected by Miss S., and an explanation of the beginning efforts of the Council, Miss S. expressed keen interest in planning for following up the surface scratching that had been accomplished.

Miss S. related, with fervor, the outstandingly stimulating experience that she had a few years ago in attending the Institute of Race Relations at Fisk. She learned more there about race relations than in all of her other experiences. Mr. and Mrs. James R. Stokely were able to come over for a week-end and were equally impressed.

In the short time available since her return from Florida she has attempted to convince some of the ministers in town to attend the 1955 Institute. There are no assurances that any will attend. She did convince the interviewer that he should attend, at least for the first three days.

Miss S. agreed that leadership from the white community to start the ball rolling on bi-racial discussions was a must.- small discussion groups, etc. She was concerned about content for these discussions, believing that she and others needed to know more.

We agreed that, lacking local leadership that had been trained at Fisk, there was still an avenue toward content through the literature in the field. Suggestions were given by the interviewer. Miss S. planned to follow up on this and also share the information with Mr. and Mrs. James R. Stokely. Interviewer also plans to return for, hopefully, detailed discussions with Mr. and Mrs. James R. Stokely.

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

Field Report

County: Cocke Consultant: Francis Manis

Date: July 18, 1955 Date of Report: July 27, 1955

Follow-up Report. See original report of 6-21-55.

1. Group interview by appointment with leaders and long time residents of Newport:

Miss Anna May Stokeley
Mr. James R. Stokely, nephew of Miss Stokely
Mrs. Wilma Dykeman Stokely, wife of Mr. Stokely, and author of the well-received latest book in the River Series, "The French Board."

Attitude toward Consultant

Miss S. maintained the same positive attitude expressed in the report of 6-21-55. Both Mr. and Mrs. S. showed a warm, interested, responsive attitude. They supported the objectives of the Council and its methods and were eager to contribute their time, within the limits of their extensive professional and other responsibilities.

Areas of Discusstion

Review was made of the Council's purposes and way of carrying out objectives.

Copies of the 6-21-55 report which recorded previsou contacts in Cocke County by the Cons. were shared.

Comments and questions during the lengthy sessions, which later included lunch at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James R. S., led toward the following conclusions:

1) The feeling on the part of Miss Anna May S. that, although her interest was sustaining, planning for additional follow-up work in the community should be left in the capable hands of Mr. and Mrs. James R. S. and others.

2) A beginning understanding of attitudes and problems in the community related to school desegregation was now available.

3) Although more community representatives needed to be seen, there would soon come the time when the importance of obtaining information would take a subsidiary place and specific planning in helping the community to move toward a constructive way of planning for school desegregation would be the center of interest.

4) Agreement that the first steps in production for use would involve the formation of a small planning committee. This would consist of individuals who believed that citizen activity now would be helpful in aiding the School Boards, the Supts., the teachers, the parents, the children, and the community to implement the Supreme Court decisions in a constructive way.

5) The following considerations were discussed in thinking about the formation of the planning committee:

1) From the beginning, invitations would be extended to representatives of both races. It was felt representatives of the Negro community should include Dr. Branch and Mrs. Leper. Also discussed as possibilities were Rev. Bragg and Mr. Thurston Young, Chairman of the Negro P.T.A. of Newport.

2) Both Mr. and Mrs. James R. S. expressed their interest and willingness to serve on the Committee. The availability of their home for the first and possibly additional meetings was indicated by them.

3) Other names discussed as possibilities for committee membership included:

1) Dr. Fred Valentine of the Valentine-Schultz Clinic.
2) Dr. Schultz of the same Clinic.
3) Mr. E. H. Kennedy, member County Board of Education.
4) Mrs. Lyle Moore, wife of the Tenn. Manager of the Stokely-Van Camp Co.
5) Mrs. Milburn, wife of the Methodist Minister.

There was also seen a need to consider representation from lay church groups, the Minister's Association, the P. T. A.'s, etc.

It was agreed that additional individuals should be invited but that the group could be small at the start and enlarge itself as it went along.

4) Purpose of the committee was discussed in a general rather than a specific way. This was to help the community meet constructively the problems of school desegregation. In doing this, the committee would after formation decide on additional organizational and strategic steps which, among others, might include:

1) Continuation of an independent and expanded planning committee
2) Approach to both School Boards and the recommendation that bi-racial Citizens Advisory Committees be appointed by the Boards.

5) It was recognized that the committee would need material bearing on the experiences of other communities and related to the "how-to-do-it of planning. The Cons. suggested the Nat. Conf. of Christians and Jews publication "Education in a Transition Community." Excellent guidelines for committee activity are contained in this material. The cons. will forward a copy to Mr. and Mrs. S.

6) At the request of Mr. and Mrs. S. a copy of the Cons. report of 6-21-55 was left with them. It was agreed that this would not be shared with the full committee but could be selectively used at the discretion of Mr. and Mrs. S.

7) No specific plans were made for a return visit by the Cons. It was agreed that the Cons. would record and share with Mr. and Mrs. S. his understanding of the day's discussions so there would be continued coordination between them and the Cons.

Since it now appears that there will be delay in the availability of the Cons. for additional visits in Cocke County, it may be possible for Mr. and Mrs. S. after receipt of this report and the guideline material, to initiate meetings of the planning committee and move closer to production for use.

2. Mrs. Rupert (Ann) Stanley, housewife, resident of Greeneville and at present visiting in Newport.

Mrs. James R. S. introduced Cons. and shared the interview with him.

Mrs. S. was able to give extensive and helpful information on the progress that is being made in Greene County, including names of individuals. This information has been incorporated into a file on Greene County.

3. Mrs. Lyle Moore, housewife, wife of the District Manager in charge of Tennessee operations of Stokely-Van Camp Company.

Mrs. James R. S. introduced Cons. and shared the interview with him.

Mrs. M. had previous experience in inter-racial activities through her services as a church worker in Alabama. She returned to Newport within the past few months and only recently married Mr. Moore.

Mrs. M. expressed interest in the activities of the Council and indicated her willingness to later participate at the request of community leaders. She felt that at this point she should not move out of her own vilition and that there should be a delay until she is accepted as a member of the community. She asked to be kept informed of the activities of any committees that might be initiated and indicated that later she would be in a position to help out upon request.

4. Mrs. Lagretta Parrott, teacher in County School System. For a period of eight years ending in approximately 1953 Mrs. P. was Supt. of the Cocke County Schools.

Mrs. J. R. S. introduced Cons. and shared the interview with him.

Mrs. P. was quietly interested in the explanation of the Council's purposes and methods. She stated that it was her impression that the relationship between the races in Cocke County was particularly fine and that in her tenure as Supt. she had developed increasing respect for representatives of the Negro race.

In her present teaching activities, she has heard very little from teachers about the implications related to desegrating the schools.

She offered to find out during the succeeding weeks more about attitudes of teachers, and it was agreed that at a later date Cons. would return for additional discussions with her.

5. Dr. Fred Valentine, co-owner of the Valentine-Schultz Clinic. This is a privately operated clinic and twenty-five bed hospital which Dr. Valentine started approximately twenty years ago.

Mr. J. R. S. introduced Cons. and shared the interview with him.

Dr. V. was receptive and interested in the activities of the Council. He has had a continuous interest in the relationship between the races and has pioneered in establishing some employment opportunities for Negros in the Clinic. He has one Negro "aide" who has been with him for eighteen years and another for eight. They do receptionist and other duties. With the exception of the opposition from an occasional South Carolina or Mississippi patient, the Negro personnel have been accepted in the same way as white personnel. He has also established the generally unchallenged practice of having Negro patients in rooms next to white patients for in-hospital care.

Dr. V. felt that he as well as his associate, Dr. Schultz, would be interested in being made aware of any developments in community activities that bear on the problem of school desegregation.

6. Mrs. C. E. Driskills, 509 Iris Street, housewife, member of City Board of Education.

Mr. J. R. S. introduced Cons. and shared the interview with him.

Mrs. D. welcomed us to her living room and was particularly interested in an explanation of the Council's goals and services. She asked searching questions on the Council and its activities, seemingly out of a concern over the possibility that the Council would dictate to the Board and the community. She appeared to want to have very clearly in her mind the nature of the organization and what it proposed to do.

Her own analysis of community attitudes related to school desegregation was similar to that of the Supt. - "rockin" along," which she felt was acceptable. There were indications that Mrs. D. remains under the impression that the "separate but equal" doctrine has not been changed. She indicated that there had been limited discussions within the School Board and that prior to an announcement to the community on any plans for school desegregation the Board would undoubtedly establish broad community participation for the purposes of obtaining the backing as well as interpreting the policy to the total community.

Mrs. D. was interested in receiving materials from the Council. She left the impression that use of the Council, from her standpoint, would be something that required careful thought.

TCHOR

Field Report II - Narrative

County: Cocke Consultant: Francis Manis

Dates: Aug. 8, 9 & Sept. 13, 1955 Date of Report: Sept. 20, 1955

Follow-up report. See previous reports of June 21 and July 27, 1955.

1. (Aug. 8, 1955) Dr. Walter C. Davis, Lutheran Minister, Salem, Cocke County.

On the way thru to Greeneville Cons. stopped and made appointment with Stokelys for following day and at the same time learned that Dr. D. had the week previously given a talk to the Newport Kiwanis Club on desegregation. Mr. S. said that Dr. D.'s attitude had been both positive and negative but was essentially one which accepted the reality of the Court decisions and indicated movement toward desegregation of the schools.

Dr. D. appeared to be about 75 years of age. He has lived in the South all his life but has been in Cocke County only the last few years. He seemed to believe that it was unusual for any organization to take an interest in what he had said on desegregation, which essentially included the following:

a. He regretted the fact that the Supreme Court had made the derision. With the progress in race relations being made in the South, there should have been a delay on the decision for at least 25 years.

b. Since the decision had been handed down, we had better go along with it and attempt to work out the problems.

c. We may expect more racial flare-ups than in the past.

d. It is a time for patience and keeping our heads.

Dr. D. seemed interested in the work of the Council and was at the same time wary about expressing himself. His concern was about outside agitators. He remembers in S. Carolina in 1943 that various racial incidents had occurred and that in all instances these were the results of the work of "northern agitators".

Dr. D. mentioned that, altho he had given the talk on desegregation, he was not particularly interested in the subject. He estimated that he was asked to speak because he is regarded as the daddy of the ministers in the county. He accepted, read a few books, and gave the talk. He does not know how the other ministers in the county feel. He is not a member of the Minister(s Assn., since county ministers are not invited.

2. (Aug. 9) Mr. and Mrs. James R. Stokely. Time was spent with Mr. ' Mrs. S. as Cons. came thru Newport on return from Greene County visit.

Review was made of contact established with Dr. D. on previous day, and

it seemed clear that little help could be expected from him.

Mr. and Mrs. S. have not been able to take any additional steps since the discussion of July 18. We reviewed the information available on positives and negatives within Cocke County.

Mr. and Mrs. S. now felt that there would be advantages in their making a prior approach to the supts. of both systems and selected members of each board of education. Their additional thinking had indicated that this plan would be of strategic advantage. This would give the boards of education an opportunity to take steps toward developing bi-racial advisory committees. If the boards of education fail to move, then efforts would be made to develop an independent committee which, hopefully, would later lead toward development of a bi-racial advisory committee for each board of education.

It was agreed that Mr. & Mrs. S. would, when they found the available time, move in the direction of approaching the supts. of schools and selected members of the boards of education.

(Sept. 13) Letter from James Stokely in response to letter from Cons. requesting information on present status of plans in Cocke County.

Mr. S. stated that he and his wife had not been able to do anything in regard to the Cocke County school desegregation problem. Their other responsibilities block their efforts to work in the community around desegregation. They will be willing to do what they can in the future. They hope some time during Sept. or Oct. to see both supts. of schools and they will forward the report when they do.

Mr. S. forwarded a copy of his published letter in the Asheville Citizen in reply to a pro-segregation article. Mr. S.'s article was well written, direct, and specifically challenged the concept that race distinctions are God-ordained.

GENERAL SCHOOL INFORMATION

COCKE COUNTY

1. County School District

General population:	White	16,000
	Negro	300
School enrollment:	White	4,700
	Negro	20
Number of teachers:	White	160
	Negro	4
Number of schools:	White	28
	Negro	1
Negro students transported out of district:		60
Negro students transported into district:		None

2. City School District

General population:	White	7500
	Negro	900
School enrollment:	White	742 (all elementary)
	Negro	108 (elementary)
	Negro	50 (high school)
Number of teachers:	White	22
	Negro	3
Number of schools:	White	1
	Negro	1
Negro students transported out of district:		None
Negro students transported into district:		60

Rec'd 8/31/55

FORWARDED

Factual Report

Bradley County and Cleveland Systems. Consultant, Joseph T. Drake
Dates Aug. 4-5, 1955

Bradley County and Cleveland City have two distinct systems. In the county system there are 18 white elementary schools and 3 Negro elementary schools. There are 3,206 white elementary students in the county and 167 elementary Negro students.

There are two white high schools (1 with grades 9-12 on the edge of Cleveland which serves the high school students who live in Cleveland, and 1 1-12 in Charleston. ~~H~~ The school on the outskirts of Cleveland is Bradley High School and has about 1200 students. This school serves all of the white high school students in the county except those who attend the much smaller school in Charleston (which is located in the extreme northern section of the county.

The only Negro high school in the county is located in the city of Cleveland and serves all of the Negro high school students of the county (approximately 40). This school embodies the only elementary school for Negroes in the city of Cleveland and has a total high school enrollment of 107 and an elementary enrollment of 153.

There are five white elementary schools in Cleveland with a total enrollment of 2,215 students. As mentioned before, all of Cleveland's high school students attend Bradley which is a county school. City does not pay county tuition for these students altho the county does pay the city for the tuition for the Negro high school students who attend College Hill Negro school in Cleveland.

There is little in the way of discussion or interest on the subject of desegr. in Cleveland, very little in the way of interracial contacts Some whites live in the Negro section of town and there are one or two pockets of Negroes in the white sections of town. Negroes in Cleveland are largely dependent upon local whites for their economic security.

In Charleston a much smaller community (pop approx 1200) relations between the races are somewhat more cordial with some interracial meetings play among the younger boys and Negro being appointed notary public. Some whites live in the Negro community and one or two Negro families live in the white section which is across the rail road track. Relations are apparently very good within the framework of segregation. In a list of school teachers in the county the honorary forms of address were given the Negro teachers (Mr. Mrs) whereas in neither white or Negro lists was Miss given to single women.

In Cleveland the city has built a municipal swimming pool for the ~~Hw~~ Negroes and the streets in the Negro part of town are well paved and cared for--much better than in other towns with which I am familiar

FORWARDED

Narrative Report

Locality: Bradley County (Charleston Community) Date: Aug 4-5, 1955
Interviewee: Mr. Curtis Woods Consultant: Joseph T. Drake

Mr. Woods is bus driver (20 years) who takes Negro high school students from Charleston the College Hill HS in Cleveland. He runs a grocery store in Charleston. Reports that the Negroes in Charleston are happy with the school building, but not with ~~the~~ lack of playground facilities. He says they have kept after the board to give them playground equipment and to level the yard so the children can play. Also says they do not have some of the classroom facilities they should. He believes they would be happy if they had these things. Says some Negroes live in white section of town and some whites live in Negro section. About 80 Negro families, some of the women are domestics in Clevelend and the men work with the railroad, Bowaters (paper mill) and other nonlocally owned industries, some independent farmers. Few are dependent upon local people for their living.

Says the young boys play ball together and that the football field at Bradley high school is used by both races. He has been to community meetings and school programs at the white school in Charleston. He says the Negro students have been briefed on the fact that desegregation is coming and that they have to learn to get along with whites in the new situation, He knows of little public talk on the subject, and doesnot know when it will come.

(Consultant was told that Mr. Woods has two sisters who teach in the Negro elem. school in Charleston and that he brings back with him on the bus Negro students from Cleveland to school in Charleston so the school there will be able to continue as a three-teacher school. Chances are that Mr. Woods would lose his bus driving franchise if Negro high school students in Charleston were to go to school at white school there. Chances are that Mr. Woods will not do anything to lose his job.)

Interviewee believes there are some Negroes in the county who would want to push desegr. but some who would oppose it. He says that he does not think the Negro teachers in the county are afraid of losing their jobs, but that even if they would, some are willing to do so for the long-range benefit to the race.

Interviewee: Mr and Mrs. Sheeler. Mr. Sheeler is pastor of the Negro Cumberland Pres. church in Charleston. His church is attended by some whites regularly. Believes if Negroes had equal facilities with whites, they would be content not to desegregate. Both of these people were more concerned with the general aspects of race relations than with the specifics of school desegregation. Mrs. Sheeler was somewhat bitter over the fact that she thinks the Woods family and one other Negro family virtually control the Negro school in Charleston.

NARRATIVE REPORT

FORWARDED

Locality: Bradley County, Tenn. Dates: Aug 4-5, 1955
Interviewee: Sim L. Beaty Consultant, Joseph T. Drake

Mr. Beaty is the county Supt. of Education, Bradley County.

Consultant went to his office and met with both the city and county supts. (see other page for report on city supt.). Mr. Beaty was not as enthusiastic as the city supt. was, altho he was cordial. He is rather old, and consultant was later told that his secretary was the person who ran his office (she was on vacation). Mr. Beaty has tried to build up the Negro schools in the county to the place where they are equal to whites, by such methods as painting, repairing, putting in running water, etc. He realizes there is lack of communication between the two races, but thinks Negroes in the county are pretty well content with the facilities they have, and doubts if they want to do anything about it. He is waiting for them to move, but is not sure what he will do if they do move. Thinks the Negro high school students are pleased with College Hill school and that the ones in Charleston (12 miles) would not want to attend Charleston high school. Says some of the whites from the Charleston area have been coming to Bradley high school because it is better school, qed Negroes would not want to attend Charleston.

Interviewee: Mrs. Herbert (Grace) Carroll, County Supervisor. Has heard of no talkiin the county on the subject, does not know whether the board of ed. in the county has discussed the problem. She thinks desegr. would work out all right if it were tried, but knows of no action by either whites or Negroes in that direction. No instances that she knows of where there is mixing of races in busses, as she says all of the busses are full. The schools attended by children in the county are determined by the routes the busses take, and these routes are determined in part by the political subdivisions of the county. She is unhappy that the white high school students who live in Cleveland do not have to pay tuition to the county to attend Bradley high school, whereas the county Negro students who attend College Hill have their city tuition paid by the county board of ed.

Interviewee: Mr. Hambright, member of county bd. of ed. lives in Charleston. Charleston has white school grades 1-12 and Negro 3 room elementary school. At first he said that he thinks whites in the community would oppose desegregation violently, and that he has heard them say they would take their children out of school if desegr. came. Thinks Negroes in Charleston are happy with what they have. By housing the community is fairly well segregated. He says he has been looking for some of the Negro high school pupils to apply for admittance to Charleston high school for this fall. Did not say what he would suggest if they did. He does not think county would save money if they did. Believes desegr. will come, but does not think Negroes will start the move. He believes the white teachers would object to teaching mixed classes and they would quit, also believes Negro teachers would all lose jobs. Says the white and Negro boys play on the same teams in Charleston, and play mixed teams also. No trouble there, believes young people would get along in desegr. than adults would, i.e. adults would be the ones to cause the trouble.

FORWARDED

NARRAITVE REPORT

Locality: Cleveland in Bradley Co.
Interviewees: Rev. Bearden

Dates: Aug 4-5, 1955
Consultant, Drake

Rev. Bearden, Episcopal Rector. He has been retired, but was called back into active preaching when the Episcopal Rector in Cleveland died recently. Has served on the board of directors of Sewanee, and preached in a Negro church in Sweanee. He has heard of no public discussion and very little in any form in Cleveland on the subject. Thinks people there are not concerned about it. Personally he thinks that it is a lot of nonsense to talk about it, for Negroes are happy in their own community. They have their own churches, schools, stores, etc. and should be happy to remain that way. He sees nothing unchristian in segregation, believes that if there were no segregation his church would be crowded with Negroes and they would take over from whites. He has talked to some of the Negroes on the subject and says they say they like it as it is. He says some of his best friends are Negroes and Jews, that he likes them and speaks to them, but that he cannot see it anyother way than it has been with segregation. He admits that he may have lived too long, but he does not want things to change. He thinks no good will come of desegregation in the schools or anywhere else.

Interviewee: Rev. McGregor, pastor of Cumberland Pres. Church. Born and reared in Birmingham. Very sympathetic. His church has recently put more emphasis on work among the Negroes and Indians since they had to get out of China. Seminary in Tenn. would allow Negroes to attend altho none has, but Cumberland Pres. has a policy now that would admit them. In connection with renewed missionary effort among the Negroes, his church has had a series of discussions and programs dealing with desegregation. He thinks the young people in his church and in the schools in Cleveland have done a good deal of thinking on the subject and are ready to act. He believes they are anxious to go ahead, but thinks the adults are slow.

No strong Ministerial Assn in cleveland, but he thinks they might have some discussions and try to get the various youth organizations of the different churches to work on the question. He is willing to go along with anyone who would do anything, but realizes that preachers do not have as much influence as some other people in the town.

FORWARDED

NARRATIVE REPORT

Locality: Cleveland and Bradley Co. Date: Aug 4-5, 1955
Interviewee: Mr. Chester Bowers Interviewer: Joseph T. Drake

Mr. Bowers is City Supt of Education: Mr. Bowers seemed to be very enthusiastic in knowing that there was an organization such as TCOHR. He said he and the board had talked about the subject of desegregation, but that they did not know exactly what to do nor how to do it. They are planning to discuss the problem in a meeting soon. He said one of the members of the board had expressed the idea that it would be a good idea to start at the first grade in the elementary school and work up gradually, but not expecting to take twelve years to complete the program. He asked if consultant thought that a joint bi-racial committee would be a good beginning point. Expressed the idea that if such a committee were formed that they should be careful to select Negroes who would not agree to everything the white members suggested. Did not know what the Negroes thought on the subject. Expressed a desire to be sent some material on the subject so he could learn what had been done in other places. Said that after the May 1954 Supreme Court ruling that a Negro boy presented himself to the teachers in one of the white elementary schools, asking to be admitted. Boy was told that they were not ready at that time to admit Negroes. Mr. Bowers has bi-racial in-training for his teachers, but no desegregated general teachers meetings. On occasions there are bi-racial meetings of the principals of the schools.

Interviewee: Mr. P. B Mayfield, Chairman of Cleveland Bd. of Ed. and lawyer.
Mr. Mayfield equalled Mr. Bowers in enthusiasm and concern about the matter of desegregation. He did not know how the board should proceed on the question. He said that the board had been thinking and talking about the question for some time. He did not want to do anything in too great haste, yet did not want to postpone the issue too long. Neither he nor the Supt wanted any undue or unfavorable publicity on the matter. Neither knew about the sentiments of the newspaper in Cleveland. Neither of these men know anything about any public discussion, forums, panel discussions on the subject. Mr. Mayfield was concerned that there were no attendance areas in Cleveland, and that there was a tendency for white children from all over town to attend a new elementary school in the NW part of town. As a consequence this school is overcrowded and other schools in town are not. The NW section of town has no Negroes living in it, and Mr. Mayfield was concerned that if they started desegregating that there would be an effort made by white parents to send their children to this school, so they would not have to attend school with the Negroes in any of the other schools.

Interviewee: Mr. A E Martin, Principal of College Hill (N) School. This is the only Negro high school in the entire county, located in the city. Tuition is paid by the county to the city to have the 40 odd county students attend. This is a school which educated all of the Negroes in Cleveland gr. 1-12. Mr. Martin knows of no community discussion on the subject, and none in the Negro community. He would be willing to be on a committee with whites to discuss the plan. He is willing to go along with desegr. and thinks other Negroes are too. He would like to get things moving in that direction. Reports that Negroes in his community have baseball games and that their team competes with white neighborhood teams in Cleveland, but knows of no other interracial activities.

FORWARDED

Narrative Report

Place: Taswell, Claiborne Co.

Consultants: Drake & Dotson
Date-August 12, 1955

~~Summary~~

Interviewee: P. G. Stradley, Methodist Preacher. He has not been in town long, so does not feel that he can tell the attitude of the community. However, he mentioned several people in the community who are generally known to have a favorable attitude toward desegregation (eg Mr. H. Nevils, lawyer, whose interview is being written by Mr. Dotson). From his limited observations he believes the people are generally willing to go along with the Court ruling on the matter, altho he knows of no public discussion and he does not believe anything has been said or done officially. He is generally favorable and does not see why desegregation would not be successful. He thinks the community should be educated for desegregation by public discussions and bi-racial meetings to help work the problem out.

Interviewee: Rev. Hall, Baptist Preacher. He thnks that desegregation could take place in Claiborne with little trouble and that the general opinion in town is that it will come relatively soon. He does not know what will trigger it, whether the action will have to come from the whites or Negroes. He thinks that some of the older residents (white) in town still have a strong tradition of ~~xk~~ slave ownership and that some of the Negroes go along with them. He does not know of anything that has been said or done to help implement the process. He expressed the wish that the state officials had taken a stronger, more positive stand so as to help remove some of the pressure from local officials. He thinks the local officials need a face-saving device and some official backing from state level

Interviewee: Mr. Louis Holt, Principal of Taswell High School.
Mr. Holt has a good attitude and has probably done more thinking on the subject than anyone else interviewed in Taswell. He believes he would have no trouble from the students and that most of the teachers would go along with desegr. with no objections. Feels that if there would be trouble it would come from parents and older adults in the white group. He sees the need of educating both children and adults of both races. He thinks that desegr. will occur gradually as one or two Negroes apply for admittance to the high school in town, then they will be followed in later years by others, until the process is completed. He believes there will be some effort on the part of the Negroes to start this fall due to the fact that the road which they travel to Morristown will be under construction for two months this fall--if it were not for that, he thinks nothing would have come of it for a year or two. Now he does not know what to expect.

He told about Negroes and whites riding the same bus for several years until all of the Negroes moved out of the community being served by the bus. These students played together on the white school grounds as they waited for the bus to take them home. Mr. Holt was interested and sympathetic, he wanted to know more about the function of TCOHR and says he will bring up the question of discussing desegregation in a coming meeting of teachers. Teachers meetings in Claiborne are bi-racial, and there are bi-racial teachers work groups. He spoke highly of the Negro teachers in the county.

FORWARDED

Summary and conclusions on Claiborne Co.

Drake and Dotson

Mr. Dotson and I interviewed approximately 15-professional school people and other citizens in Claiborne County, both Negroes and whites. Generally, there has been no excitement about the Court decision and little if any public discussion, but considerable informal discussion on the subject. The county will have to be faced with the fact that something will have to be provided for the Negro high school students who are now transported to Morristown for their educations. It is almost certain that some of the Negro parents in the county will request that their children be allowed to enter the Taswell school this fall, due to the fact that the road over which the students travel will be under construction for two months this fall. What the school officials will do remains to be seen. Reports are that they will "work something out."

Consultants visited the community for three days, over a four-week period. We received the definite impression from the supsen School Supt. that we were "outsiders" and as shch were not particularly welcomed. The same impression was received from the director of public welfare and at least one other person. This was not som much the idea that they could work things out for themselves, but that they simply did not want outside "agitators" ~~xxxx~~ coming into the community.

On the other hand, we felt that the supt. would not seek unduly to evade the issue and that generally he was favorable to desegregation. The same is definitely true of the principal of the school, and the lawyer, Nevils who is very liberal in his outlook. Most of the others interviewed (whites) realize that desegr. will come, but none seem to think of it as an immediate problem. Possibly some of the feeling comes from a hope that there will be more positive action on the part of the state officials, something which will back up action taken on the local level, or even action on the part of the state officials which would percipitate local action.

Consultants feel that their visits have started people to thinking of the problem as something ~~xxxx~~ which they will have to face in the near future, not as something which will naturally occur after a period of time--maybe when someone else will have to meet it.

We do not intend to go back to Claiborne except by special request from some official or leader in the community.

FORWARDED

Sullivan County
FACTUAL REPORT

Consultant: Drake
Dates: Aug. 15-16, 1955

There are three separate school districts in Sullivan County: The county system in which there are no schools for Negroes, Kingsport district, and Bristol, Tenn. district.

According to the 1952 school census, there were 15,000 school age children (white) in the county system and 30 Negro children. There were 39 white elementary schools, grades 1-8, 2 schools grades 1-12, and 4 high schools, grades 9-12.

In the two city districts there were 6,500 white school-age children and 370 Negro school-age children. Broken down by city, there were 7 white elementary schools and 1 Negro elementary school (2 teacher) in Bristol, one white high school (9-12), and one 1-12 school for Negroes. This Negro high school has approximately 100 high school students.

In Kingsport there were 4 white elementary schools and one 9-12 high school. Kingsport has one Negro school, grades 1-12. Kingsport has recently closed an elementary school for Negroes and all Negroes now attend the same school which is a relatively new one.

The school in Bristol, grades 1-12 is a new $300,000 building and is with little doubt the most modern school in Bristol. The Negro school population of the two cities is about equally divided and, in neither case does it exceed 200 students.

Negro students from the county system are transported into the schools within the two cities.

FORWARDED

NARRATIVE REPORT

District: Kingsport, Sullivan Co.

Consultant, JOE T. DRAKE
Dates: Aug. 15-16, 1955

Interviewee: Mr. G. W. Utzler, Public Welfare, Family Service Assn.

Interviewee believes Kingsport is doing well in interracial matters. It has about as near equal familities as it could under the separate system. Negroes have run for public office but, even tho they showed up well, none has been elected. He cited many instances of interracial activities in the town, church discussion programs, etc. Generally a good climate has been built up over the years which should be a good beginning for desegregation of the schools. He is favorable and will probably put his weight behind such a move. Says the Negroes seldom apply for family assistance. He does not know why this is true. Many of the Negroes work for the large corporations which are located in Kingsport. Kingsport has recently built a swimming pool for Negroes out near the Negro high school.

Interviewee: Mr. Ben Hayden, publisher of the Kingsport paper. He thinks the city is unusual because of the fact that so many of the residents are newcomers who have followed industry there. There is no old-time tradition of Negro-white relations as is found in other places. He believes "outsiders" who attempt to come in and tell the natives how to run affairs will be resented and set the program back by many years. He believes the city is far advanced in interracial matters and that they want to work out their local problems locally. He is not willing to commit himself to how he feels and would not attempt to give the commaunity feeling on the subject of desegregation. He believes the city school board will do what is right in the matter of desegregation.

Interviewee: Mr. Dana Swick, City Supt. of Ed. for Kingsport:
Mr. Swick does not want to talk or express his own opinion. He is relatively new in the community and followed another person who was pretty well under the thumb of the board of ed. Mr. Swick is from the North and is afraid that his opinion on the matter might prejudice the attitude of the board and the citizens. He says that he cannot introduce a subject without the consent of the chairman of the school board.

Mr. E. M. Reed, Chairman of School Board, Kingsport, employed by Tenn. Eastman. Very difficult to get this man started talking. They have had discussion meetings re desegregation, and planned to meet on Wed. Aug. 17 and have a full-scale discussion of the matter. He wants the local board to issue a statement that the city is going to make plans during the coming year to desegregate, beginning in the fall of 1956. He is going along with the plan of announcement made by the board in Chattanooga recently, and is apparently going to model his activities along the lines used in Oak Ridge. As a member of the Committee of school supts. in Tenn. he tried to get this body to make an official statement of the stand of the state supts. of the various districts. His idea was not carried out. He believes the state should have made a more postive statemtn, and that the committee of supts. should have taken a positive stand, making a statement of policy which could have been followed by the other supts.

He realizes the problem which he faces, the importance of a firm stand, and study, of preparation of the community, the parents, students and teachers for desegr. He says there is a small problem numbrically, probably will start with the elementary schools first. There will be only one or two white schools involved, due to residential segregation.

FORWARDED

NARRATIVE REPORT

District: Kingsport, Sullivan Co. Consultant: Joe T. Drake
Dates: Aug. 15-16.

Interviewee: Mrs. Massingill and Miss Ann Massingill: Both these people have been active in interracial church work and recently staged an ~~xxxxx~~ interracial discussion program which was held every night for a week. Both are interested in girl scout program and have helped toward the integration of the girl scout program in Kingsport.

They believe that there are many white and Negro leaders in Kingsport who ~~whit~~ will go along with the program of desegregation, that there may be some problem, but that the community will generally follow the leadership.

Mr. Augustus Williams: Negro recreation director--full time--for the city of Kingsport. He was hesitant to talk because of the presence of a third party. The city schools have interracial games during the summer, whites and Negroes play on the same teams together and play each other in the interschool program. He believes this program will help the young people get along together when desegregation comes about. He claims he does not know the community feeling toward the question of desegregation, but he says he would like to see it come.

Mr Washington, Pastor of St. James Pres. Church (Negro--USA). Mr. Washington belongs to the interracial ministeraal association, good cooperation on the part of the preachers in town, no unpleasantness. He has exchanged pulpits once with a white church. He is interested in ~~xxxxx~~ the scout program and he meets with white scout masters, council of scouts meet interracially and Negroes and whites use the same camping facilities, but not at same time, altho they camp in the same general area together. He is very well pleased with the harmonious feeling and the general good treatment Negroes receive in Kingsport and is willing to look to whites for further moves. He claims not to know the general Negro feeling in the community. He believes that both races will have to be educated for desegregation before it will take place with no trouble.

FORWARDED

NARRATIVE REPORT

District: Bristol

Consultant: Joseph T. Drake
Dates: Aug 15-16, 1955

Interviewee: Mr. C. W. Eyler, Bristol City Supt. of Ed. Interviewee claims there is no problem in Bristol, they do not have segregated schools, only schools for Negroes and schools for whites. He thinks it is a big mistake to talk about it, or have any publiciyy on the matter. Thinks the Court made a mistake, and followed the communist line. Their (Communist) idea is to reduce everyone to the lowest common denominator, and thus ruin the country--and that is what desegregation will do.

He says they have a good class of Negroes, and the schools, and teachers are as good as whites, also that teachers salaries are as good as whites. He thinks Negroes would not want desegregation for the community would lose the money the Negro teachers make--he claims that teachers salaries comprise the largest income in the community, also they like the new school. He says white teachers would not object to desegr. and if a Negro were to apply for admittance to white school he would be accepted , but that he believes the Negroes in town would make him withdraw--that if there would be any trouble it would come from the Negroes, not whites.

Mr. Samuel W. Green, Principal of Slater (Negro) high school. Sees the whole problem of race over long period, and sees the progress Negroes have made in 25 years he has been teaching. He does not want anything to happen to make them lose the ground they have gained. If desegr. means losing ground he does not want it. Wants to work toward desegr. slowly and surely. He is proud of the new school for Negroes, and feels no Negroes would want to leave it to go to white school. Says some whites in the community near school have expressed to him the desire to send their children to his school instead of to poorer white schools.

Mrs. A. S. Copenhaver: Chairman of Bristol school board and Postmaster of Tenn. postoffice, Bristol. She believes white board has done as much for Negroes in the new school as can be done, Board is discussing the prospect of desegr. as something in the future. She does not believe Negroes want it. Does not want any publicity, but she does not want someone to come in and force the issue--that is, she wants to start thinking about desegr. so she and board wont be caught with no plan if an outside group wants to force it.

An interracial group (with some ministers) wrote her last year asking her to call on them if she needed assistance in desegr. She replied she did not want it, but if at a later date she did, she would call on them. She has interracial teachers picnics and dinners during the year, and interracial work-shops at which all are treated alike, if there is segregation, it is the desire of the people involved, not because it is imposed by board.

She is fairly up to date on what is taking place in other places and is aware that she may have to face the problem, but she is playing it slowly.

FORWARDED

Conclusions on Bristol and Kingsport.

Both these communities seem to have gone a long way in interracial cooperation on the church level and in various athletic and scouting activities for the children. Kingsport is much further along the line and is making much more serious efforts toward desegr. than Bristol is. Both cities have two fairly well deliniated Negro districts, with the high school being located in the larger of the two in both cities. The smaller Negro districts in both cities will probably be the focal point of any move toward desegr and the whites living near the Negro high schools in both cities will, if the attendance lines are drawn, will be required to attend the now Negro high schools and elementary school in the Negro district. From the point of quality of the physical plant, this should not be objected to by the white parents, as both Negro schools are of very recent date, and are either better of as good as any of the white schools.

My feeling is that Kingsport will honestly try to go ahead with desegr- within the next (1956) year, but that Bristol will postpone the move as long as possible. Part of the slowness on the part of Bristol will come from the fact that the Negroes there know they have a good school and they will not want to attend a white school that is not so good. My feeling is that Negro leadership in Bristol is not as strong as in Kingsport, and that there is more of the old Southern tradition in Bristol on the part of both races,

FIELD REPORT II

Narrative

County Claiborne Consultant Louis Dotson (and J. T. Drake)

Date of report--August 29, 1955 Dates of Field Work July 22, 29, Aug. 12, 1955

Reports of Interviews

July 22, 1955

Mr. C. L. Meyers Supt. of Co. Schools (Reported by Dr. J. T. Drake)

Mr. and Mrs. Neal Wilson Chairman of P.T.A. of Hoop (Negro) School (Reported by Dr. J. T. Drake)

Mrs. Hassie Yeary--Mother Negro child of highschool age (Reported by Dr. J. T. Drake)

Mrs. Bertha Snodgrass--Mother Negro Children--said to be considering applying for admittance to White School. (Reported by Dr. J. T. Drake)

July 29, 1955

Mrs. Hazel Davis, Director of Public Welfare of Claiborne Co. (Reported by Dr. J. T. Drake)

Mrs. S. F. Faukerson, former member of Co. Bd. of Ed. and present District Chairman of P.T.A. for East Tenn. (Reported by Dr. J. T. Drake)

Mr. A. L. Davis, Principal and teacher of Negro Grammar School in Tazewell (Reported by Dr. J. T. Drake)

Aug. 12, 1955

Mr. Howard Nevilles, Lawyer, Tazewell, Tennessee

Mr. N. was mentioned to us by Negroes and whites as a person "we should see". He received and responded to the interviewer very well. In fact before the interviewer had finished an introductory statement, Mr. N. responsed with a definite statement that he was very much opposed to segregation. He spoke freely of the attitudes of the people of the county and the role he has played as a lawyer and friend of the Negro.

Mr. N. often represents Negroes as their lawyer. Once he represented Negroes of Hancock County, Tenn. and forced the county Bd. of Ed. to build a school for the Negro population. He stated that had they not done so, he would have force them to admit N students to the white schools of the county. He stated that he was very proud of his Negro (he pronounced the word "nigger") friends and that he was in a position to help them. He further stated that there were many people that disliked his actions and feelings re the Negroes, but that it was wonderful to be independent and in a position to think and act as he pleased in this regard. He stated that he was also proud of the fact that the Negroes of Tazewell had invited him to address the graduating class of '55. This, he said, was an honor.

He feels that there are so few N in the county that desegregation of the schools would cause no problem. Mr. N. knew of no person of either race that would act as a leader in bringing about desegregation, but thought that it would come about through action of the school officials as soon as some other East Tenn. county (or shortly thereafter) desegregated their schools. He felt that no Negro would apply for admittance to the white school this year as they were satisfied. (The N of the county forced the county to provide transportation and tuition for high school students (to Morristown) only two years ago. Prior to this time either no assistance was given by the county

REPORT OF INTERVIEWS

Howard Nevilles -- Lawyer--con't.

or only tuition was paid.)

Mr. N. stated that he hoped that the TCHR or some other group would work with the newspapers and other news reporting agencies in an attempt to prevent a "playup on the front page" of minor differences (fist fight, etc.) between Negro and white students after the schools are integrated.

Mr. N. is perhaps the least prejudiced person with whom the writer has discussed the integration of schools in the role of a consultant of the TCHR--even though he uses the term "nigger". He was very outspoken re the stand taken by more southern states and toward the governors of those states. He stated that if there was anything that he could do for the TCHR that he would try.

Mr. Vernon Roark--former Voc. Ag. Teacher, presently insurance agent, Tazewell, Tenn.

Mr. R. belongs to several civic groups in the county and at present is not connected with the school system. He reported that desegregation has not been discussed at any of the organization meeting that he attends as part of the program; however, he stated that it has been discussed among the members of the organizations before and after meetings. He feels that desegregation will not meet with serious resistance in the county. He also stated that he thinks that the people of the county realize and believe that it will "come about soon".

Mr. R. stated that he would like for desegregation to begin on a voluntary basis as he thinks that this would bring about a selection of the "best N students" as the first to attend school with the white students. This, he feels would make it easier for the white students and the N students to adjust to the new situation. He also feels that action will have to be taken on the State level before the county school officials will desegregate the schools.

Mr. R. seemed rather interested in the subject and seemed to welcome the opportunity to discuss it. He appeared to be mildly prejudice, but somewhat of the opinion that the schools should be integrated. It appears as if he does not play a major leadership role in the county.

Narrative Report

Place: Taswell, Claiborne Co.

Consultants: Drake & Dotson
Date-August 12, 1955

Interviewee: P. G. Stradley, Methodist Preacher. He has not been in town long, so does not feel that he can tell the attitude of the community. However, he mentioned several people in the community who are generally known to have a favorable attitude toward desegregation (eg Mr. H. Navils, lawyer, whose interview is being written by Mr. Dotson.) From his limited observations he belives the people are generally willing to ge along with the Court ruling on the matter, although he knows of no public discussion and he does not believe anything has been said or don officially. He is generally favorable and does not see why desegregation would not be successful. He thinks the community should be educated for desgregation by public discussions and bi-racial meetings to help work the problem out.

Interviewee: Rev. Hall, Baptist Preacher. He thinks that desegregation could t take place in Claiborne with little trouble and that the general opinion in town is that it will come relatively soon. He does not know what will trigger it, whether the action will have to come from the whites or Negroes. He thinks that some of the older residents (white) in town still have a strong tradition of slave ownership and that some of the Negroes go along with them. He does not know of anything that has been said or done to help implement the process. He expressed the wish that the state officials had taken a stronger, more positive stand so as to help remove some of the pressure from local officials. He thinks the local official need a face-saving device and some official backing from state level.

Interviewee: Mr. Louis Holt, Principal of Taswell High School.
Mr. Holt has a good attitude as has probably done more thinking on the subject than anyone else interviewed in Taswell. He belives he would have no trouble from the students and that most of the teachers would go along with desegr. with no objections. Feels that if there would be trouble it would come from parents and older adults in the white group. He sees the need of educating both children and adults of both races. He thinks that desegr. will occur gradually as one or two Negroes apply for admittance to the high school in town, then they will be followed in later years by others, until the process is completed. He believes there will be some effort on the part of the Negroes to start this fall due to the fact that the road which they travel to Morristown will be under construction for two months this fall--if it were not for that, he thinks nothing would have come of it for a year or two. Now he does not know what to expect.

He told about Negroes and whites riding the same bus for several years until all of the Negroes moved of the community being served by the bus. These students played together on the white school grounds as they waited for the bus to take them home. Mr. Holt was interested and sympathetic, he wanted to know more about the function of TCOHR and says he will bring up the question of discussing desegregation in a coming meeting of teachers. Teachers meetings in Clariborne are bi-racial, and there are bi-racial teachers work groups. He spoke highly of the Negro teachers in the county

Summary and conclusions on Clairborne County

Drake and Dotsen

Mr. Dotson and I interviewed approximately 15-professional school people and other citizens in Clariborne County, both Negores and whites. Generally, there has been no excitement about the Court descision and little if any public discussion, but considerable informal discussion on teh subject. The county will have to be faced with the fatt that something will have to be provided for the Negro high school students who are not transported to Morristown for their education. It is almost certain that some of the Negro parents in the county will request that their children be allowed to enter the Taswell school this fall, due to the fact that the road over which the students travel will be under construction for two months this fall. What the school officials will do remains to be seen. Reports are that they will "work something out".

Consultants visited the community for three days, over afour-week period. We received the definite impression for the school supt. that we were "outsiders" and as such were not particularly welcomed. The same impression was received from the director of public welfare and at least one other person. This was not so much the idea that they could work things out for themselves, but that they simply dod not want outside "agitators" coming into the community.

On the other hand, we felt that the supt. would not seek undlly to evade the issue and that generally he was gavorable to desgrregation. The same is definitely true of the principal of the school, and the lawyer, Nevils who is very liberal in his outlook. Most of the others inteviewed (whites) realize that desegr. will come, but none seem to thik of it as an immediate problem. Possibly some of the feeling comes from a hope that there will be more positive action on the part of the state officials. somethings which will back up action taken on the local level, or even action on the part of the state officials which would percipitate local action.

Consultants feel that their visits have started people to thinking of the problem as something which they will have to face in the near future, not as something which will naturally occur after a period of time---maybe when someone else will have to meet it.

We do not intend to go back to Claiborne except by special request from some official or leader in the community.

County: Claiborne, Tennessee County seat, Taswell. Only one school system for the entire county.

School Census of 1952 gives the following data:

White children between 6 and 18 years	6,325
Negro Children between 6 and 18 years	110

There are only four Negro school for Negroes, one of which is located in Taswell, the other three in the county. All of these are one-room, 1 teacher schools with grades 1-8. The high school students are transported about 115 miles (round trip) daily to a Negro high school affiliated with Morristown College, in Morristown. According to the county sppt. Claiborne does not hage to pay tuition for these students although it does have to pay transport costs.

For whites there are 23 one teacher 1-8 grades, 23 two-teach 1-8 grade schools and 15 three or more teacher 1-8 grade schools and 4 schools which serve high school students. The largest of these is known as Mid-Way school which is located between Taswell and New Taswell, the high school plant is separate from the elementary plant here.

For the scholastic year ending June 1954 ADA for whites grades 1-12 was 5,039 and for Negroes grades 1-8, 68.

Consultants Louis Dotson and Joe Drake, working cooperatively.

Narrative Report---Taswell, Claiborne County, Tennessee July 22, 1955

Consultants: Louis Dotson and Joe Drake, working cooperatively.

Interviewee: Mr. C. L. Moyers, County Supt. of Education, Claiborne, Co,, Tenn.

Interviewee way very agreeable and easy to talk to. He foresees no problem because of the limited number of Negroes in the county. The County has been transporting 24 high school student to Morristown for the past year. Prior to that time the Negroes had to make arrangement for themselves and pay all the costs either of transporting their children or paying tuition, room and board. Some Negro parents in the county met with the school board and asked that transportation be furnished them. At a meeting of the school board it was decided that that was the only way to settle the problem at that time, although there was some talke that Negroes should be allowed to enter the high school in Taswell. Apparently there was some board feeling against integration and the students were furnished transportation.

The supt. realizes, and thinks the Board does too, that under the present set-up there will be no question but that the high school students will be allowed to enter Taswell school. He claims has has not seriously discussed the problem with the board, althouth he indicated that the subject had been raised. He does not know the sentiment of th ree new board member who havebeen recently appointed. He generally feels that the community would go along with desgregaion in the high school in order to save the cost of transportation. Feels that the 24 Negroes would not be noticed in the large white school population in the city school.

We question about the closing down of the few Negro elementary schools in the county, feels generally that white wo ld go along with it. In one school the population of N to W would be about equal, in another about one-third Negro to two-thirds white. Apparently interviewee had not thought about elementary problem as he had of high school.

He does not know what will trigger the desegregation, perhaps that some Negroes will apply for entrance to the school in Taswell. He. personally would be willing to admit them, seen no other course open to them, and would go along with the idea. He does not know the community feeling, but he thinks some education of the parents for desgregation would be wroth while. He wants them to be educated so there will be no trouble.

All of his teacher meetings are interracial, they meet and eat together either in aschool or in a cafe in Taswell. Instances in the county where w and N students travel in the same bus to and from school, although it is not general. Also instan e of white and Negor vaterans attending a training class together. Instance in one of the rual communities of the whites and Negroes attending the same church together, unsegregated, and eating supper together at the church, each family bringing food for the occasions. Consultants were of the definite feeling that there is much more communication in this county and much more interrelationship between white and Negroes than in many other counties. County is largely rurual , with some mining activity in parts of the county. Negro families are generally rather prosperous in the rural areas.

Claiborne County:

Consultants: Louis Dotson and Joe Drake Working cooperatively.

July 22, 1955.

Mr. and Mrs. Neal Wilson, Inteviewees, Hoop's Creek Community, Claiborne Co.

Hoops Creek a small mixed community in rural Clairborne Bounty. About 25 Negro and white families.

Mrs. Wilson is an officer in the PTA. She and other officers were instrumental in getting the school bus to transport Negro highschool students to Morristown, she and they met with the school board, had no trouble in getting what they asked for. Currently the PTA is trying to get transport for some of the elementary students in the neighborhood as they now have to walk about a mile before catching the bus for school.

At first Mrs. Wilson seemed rather hesitant, but under questioning she admitted nothing would be done if someone did not ask for some action. Desegregation would not "just happen" anyome than the getting of transport for the high school students did.

She thinks N W relations in her community are just about as good as they could be, said some whites have talked to her about the use of one bus for N and W students in the community. While consultants were at the home, there was a neighboring white man in the barn yard helping cut wood, there was a white girl who came into the house and helped one the Negro girls cook a cake. Mrs. W. said that the white children came into the house just like it was theirs and that tthey were as welcome and as "at-home" as the Negroes were. Due to the good community feeling and the friendly feeling between the young peo people she foresees no problem of desgregation either in the high school in town or in the elementary schools in the county.

Problem of high school student is pressing for her, as she has a high school daughter who cannot commute to Morristown. At any rate the trip is a long and rather hazardous one over the mountains. Particularly pressing for the Negroes now as the road is under construction now and will be closed during the first two months of school this fall, beginning in August. If the arrangements of last year are continued, this would mean that the high school students would be deprived of two months of school this year.

During the rather lengthy conversation Mr. Wilson took a rather inactive part, as Mrs. W. seemed to be the stronger. Mrs. W. plans to call a special meeting of the PTA to discuss the problem. She thinks the answer would be for a committee to present the question to the board of education in Taswell and try to get the program started in the high school for the fall term. She believes that integration in the elementary system and in bus transport would work out ok for all concerned.

Narrative Report

Claiborne Count Yeary Community
July 22, 1955
Consultants: Louis Dotson and Jee Drake working cooperatively.

Inteviewee: Mrs. Yeary (N) in Yeary community.

Interviewee has two high school age children, two other in her community of same age. She is very anxious to get her tow in Taswell School in fall. Another school, Forge Ridge is closer, but she is not so anxious for them to go there as she does not think it is as good a school, and she has heard that the children. there are rough . Although her children know some of the whites who go there.

Up to the present when she wanted something from the school board, she has gone to the banker (Mr. Yokum) and another white man in town whom she knows, then has presented her problem to the school board alone. She asked for and got them to send the school but by her hone to take her children to high school last year. At present she had in mind going back to see the board by herself and ask them about desgregating the white school in Taswell so her children could go there this fall.

Most apparently inteviewee is strong person, but she is so isolated geographically that she virtually has to work alone. She also apparently knows on or two very influential white people in Taswell and has found that they are sympathic to her cause. She is going to puch hard for desggration. for this fall. She is the first person this consultant has found who has a plan of action worked out with a definite date and definite things to do.

Apparently only four Negroes would attend the high school in Forge Ridge if they were to be sent there rather than to Taswell. She, personally would be willing to drive her children five miles to meet the Taswell bus rather than have them tgo to Forge Ridge. She can foresee no trouble with desegregation in Taswell. As with other parents she does not like the long and hazardous trip the Negro h.s. students have to take --trip takes from 6 am to 6 p.m. when conditions are good--which means they have to get up at 4:30 every day of school.

Interviewee: Mrs. Snodgrass about 2½ miles from Mrs. Yeary

Mrs. Snodgrass has high-school aged daughter. She is willing to go along with what the others do, but apparently not will ing to join forc s to get it done. She thinks there might be some advantages in desegregation--primarily that the long trip to Morris town would be eliminated.

Intewviewees felt that Mrs. S. would be perfectly content to do nothing about the problem, seemed to be satisfied with the status quo. Raised some question about trouble if N and w attended school together and said she did not wanty any trouble and did not want her children to have any, either.

Narrative Report

Area: Claiborne Co. Harrigate Community Consultants: Drake & Dotson
Interviewee: Mrs. S. H. Faulkerson Date: July 29, 1955

Interviewee is ex-member of school board in Claiborne county and is at present district president of PTA.

Interviewee is somewhat confusing (or confused). She seems to have the traddtional attitude toward Negroes, but on a somewhat enlightened level--i.e. they should be treated with kindness. She did not use any of the sterotyped expression nor say directly that they should be"kept in their pdace." She claims to be interested in their welfare and says that she believes in observing the lar re desgregation regarleds of whether she likes the law of not. She does no believe that Negroes, especially the ones int Taswell, want desegregation, that they would be unhappy in the school in Taswell (MidWay) and that they are happy twith what they have in the way of schools now. She recognizes that the Negroes but in the county--the independent farming class--might have a somewhat different attitude than the town Negroes who are of the servant class.

Interviewee recognized the politcal ins and outs of the county (as she was apparently involved in politics, having been especially appointed to the school board by a special act of the state legislative body.(She believes that the school board is trying to improve the situation to gain a semblanceof equality for the Negro schools, possibly to forestall action to desegregate. Apparently she feels that Negroes and white are both willing to maintain the status quo and not make any changes. She thinks that one or two influential pepple are not doing as mucha s they could to encourage the formation of a study group to enquire into the problem of desegregation. This applies especially to the editor of the paper in Taswell.

To illustrate the point that she does not believe whites are ready, she talked about a citizen committee (not sure of its nature) in Middlesboro, Ky. which a parently was holding discussions on the subject. As a result of their activities she reports that some parents there are trying to mobe into Harrigate Community so they can put their children in the segregated schools in Claiborne County. She seems to think that a study committee in Claiborne might be a good think, but that the people she knows about might not like it because it might uncover some things the power structure would not like to have uncovered.

Narrative Report

Area: Claiborne County
Inteviewee: Mrs. Hazel Davis

Consultants: Drake & Dotson
Date: July 29, 1955

Interviewee is County Supt. of Public Welfare and the wife of one of the lawyers in town.

She believes that there would be no trouble in desgregating and that the county leaders generall will go along with the process but that it should be done slowly. She believes the Negroes in town would not favor desegregation because of their economic dependency on the white and their long history of submission, also because they wo ld be too far outnumbered in the school stiuation. She thinks that the main reason whites would not be in favor of it is because it would lead to intermarriage--emotionally unstable white girl might "fall for attractive Negro boy. She believes that the county court (which apprently runs the politics in the county) would go along with the recommendations of the board of education on the mtter, and that in general the board of ed. probably favors desegr. as a money-saving device.

She is verymuch of the opinion that is the people in the community got the idea that "outsider" were coming in to try to do something about the matter that they would be strenuously resented.

Same: Interviewee: Mr. A. L. Davis, principal of Rosenwald Negro elementary school in Taswell--and now the sole teacher in the school. He lives in Middlesboro, Ky. although he awa born and reared in Taswell.

Interviewee knows of no talk in the Negro community regarding to desegregation. Nothing has been said at church of community club meetings believes that the Negroes in the community are completely without leadership except for himself and perhaps the preacher. The other seem pretty well content with what they have. He has asked them or their representatives to present request or complaints to the school board about matter pertaining to Rosenwald, but it always winds up that he is the one who has to go to the board, even though some of the others say they will.

Interviewee has not talked to the board or the supt. on the subject so he doesn not know what their position is on the subject. His personal view is that desegr. should go gradually, starting on the lower levels first and working up so the two groups will become used to each other. Up to this point he has not taken any action but says that he has talked to his students about the evantuality of mixing the races in schools, and they they should not have any trouble and that they should try to get used to each other now. He says he may have the problem discussed at community meetings in the fall.

Mostly servant class in community, no leadership. He reports that the Negro and whate teachers have at least four joint meetings during the school year and they they eat together, no unpleasantness that he knows of. They also work on various committees together.

One of the Negro elementary schools in northern mining section closing down this year because the mine has closed, he thinks most of the population, both white and Negro have been moved out to other mines and that none will remain in His school has been reduced to one teacher as of the end of the school year in 1955.

TCOHR

Field Report, II - Narrative

County: Greene | Consultant: Francis Manis

Dates: Aug. 8, 1955 and Aug. 9, 1955 | Date of Report: Aug. 30, 1955

1. Mr. M. L. Pinkston, Supt. Greenville City Schools, middle-aged, has been in office about 8 years, known in community as being direct and efficient.

Attitude toward interviewer: Mr. P., met on a construction job, found difficulty in expressing what seemed to be a warm feeling toward the objectives of the council.

Areas of discussion: Mr. P. wanted to get at the heart of the matter right away. He was aware of the existence of the Council, having received a communication from our Chattanooga office. In a partially joking way, he suggested that it night be more constructive for the Council to "handle" the Nashville group that opposes desegregation and offers legal services to local groups for that purpose.

Mr. P. felt that in his position, altho he agreed with the purposes of the Council, he could not identify with any outside organization. He believes in following the law. He has a group in the community that is opposed to desegregation and he must deal with them. He felt Cons. should get an unbiased picture of the community and he preferred to give no names of individuals to be seen.

Mr. P. went on to say that the problem, from the standpoint of number of Negroes, was small in Greeneville. There are only about 215 Negro students, 51 of whom are in hi school.

Without enmity directed toward the Council, he added that if there is no outside interference, the schools will be integrated within 3 years. This is according to a plan, which, as stated in the last letter from the State Commissioner of Educ., seems to be acceptable.

2. Margaret Stiles, Public Health Nurse, County Court House, Greeneville.

Miss S. did not express her own attitude and has heard no discussion in the county about deseg. She gave factual information freely.

Greeneville is about in the center of the county ahd has the only large Negro School, the George Clem School which is a modern brick plant housing 215 elem and hi school students. Negro students from more than 15 miles away are transported to this school. They come from Bulls Gap, McDonald, and Warrensburg. The two one-teacher Negro County elem schools are in Baleyton and Pruitt Hill.

3. Mr. Glennon C. Brown, County Supt. of Schools, middle-ages, also operates farm and acts as part-time minister.

Attitude toward interviewer: Extremely wary at beginning. He later expressed enthusiasm for the work of the Council and shared information

freely.

Areas of discussion: Mr. B. wanted to know all about the Council, including leadership. He had been approached by the Humane Society a number of years ago and he later found out that there were some "off-color" people on the Board. This taught him a lesson. After explanations, Mr. B. seemed satisfied.

Mr. B. spent considerable time in emphasizing that the Negro student body in the county was less than 1% of the total school population. The 45 children attending the two Negro schools are all at the elem level. Records do not show how many of the 51 Negro hi schl students attending the George Clem City School are transported from their homes in the county.

Mr. B. has heard of no discussion within the community around the Supreme Ct. decisions. He believes that the Negro people want their own schools. He knows of no applications that might be made to white schools in the fall by Negro students. In a sense, the community has experienced integration. About 8 years ago 2 malattos were accepted in a white county school, Hardin's View. Some white parents had come to him insisting that they be rejected. Mr. B. said he would do that if the birth certificates showed them to be Negro. The certificates stated the children were white. The children now have the appearence of Negroes. One will be ready for hi school this fall and will probably enroll and be accepted at the white school. There have been indications that the children have had a great need to try to please the white students, such as giving away their lunches. In times of stress among the white students, a favorite taunt is to describe one of the mulatto children as someone's sweetheart.

Mr. B. felt that the Council was a fine organization. He was non-commital in a discussion of bi-racial planning. He knew no leaders in the Negro community.

4. Mrs. Ana Sarden, member of Negro PTA, Greeneville. Mrs. S. was found at the George Clem School for Negroes where Emancipation Day celebrations were going on. The small swimming pool, built by Negro organizations, was crowded. Mrs. S. was certain that she and a number of others, whose names were given, would be interested in the work of the Council. The Ch. of the PTA is Mrs. Georgia Lee Arnett.

5. Mr. Otis Peeler, 901 Wesley St., Greeneville, Principal, George Clem School for Negroes, young, native of Greeneville. Mr. P. was away for schooling and work a number of years and has been back as Principal only during the past two years.

Attitude toward interviewer: Mr. P. was keenly interested in the Council. He gave information freely. The impression was left that he regarded deseg. as more important than the present job security of Negro teachers.

Areas of discussion: Mr. P. was familiar with the work of S.R.C. He regarded the situation in Greene County on deseg. as being very quiet.

All of the 7 teachers, including his wife, favor implementation. The matter has been formally discussed in faculty meeting.

Mr. P., since he has recently been in town for only two years, is not familiar with the power structure in the white community. He suggested that Miss Georgia Farnsworth of his faculty (later found to be out of town) and Mrs. Georgia B. Campbell would be helpful in this area.

Of the 215 students at George Clem, 26 come from the county at the elem level and 20 at the hi school level. Mr. B. felt strongly about the fact that Negro hi school students were being short-changed in that a broad curriculum cannot be place into effect for only 51 students.

He also agreed that the Negro community is not clear on the facts related to desegregation, such as what are the district lines, etc.

Mrl P. believes that the Council can help. He would like to see study groups of a bi-racial composition in iperation by the fall.

6. Mrs. Georgia B. Campbell, leader of the Negro community, Pres. of Women's Civic Club, active in United Church Women, wife of one of Greeneville's two Negro policemen, middle-aged, attractive.

Attitude toward interviewer: Mrs. C. acted as if she had been waiting for a representative of the Council or some other organization to arrive. She felt deeply about planning around the Supreme Ct. decisions and saw outside help as being especially needed in Greene County. Her viewpoint toward the white race: "You treat me right; I can treat you right".

Areas of discussion: Mrs. C. has been active for a number of years in the community, including some bi-racial experiences. She feels that the Negro community has status - in its place - and that something is needed to start planning related to desegregation.

Her inter-racial activities have been thru the United Church Women. In Feb. the pastor of the Presby. church arranged, for the first time, to invite Negro church women, for World Prayer Day. This was the first time that there had been a mixed group in the church or almost any other place in Greeneville. The comments were varied. A share of the parishioners expressed disapproval. Many went along. Altho the incidents may not be related, the pastor resigned three months later.

The United Church Women followed up with another bi-racial meeting on Fellowship Day in May. This seemed to go smoothly and appeared to raise few comments.

Mrs. C. is now clear on the attitudes of the white leaders toward desegregation in the schools. She gave names of those she estimated to be sympathetic. Those not seen were Mrs. Barney Smith and Mrs. Chris Saville.

7. Mrs. Rupert (Ann Stanley) Young, former Knoxville social worker, and now wife of County Extension agent.

Mrs. S. is keenly interested in helping the community to move toward deseg. Her main contribution was in giving the names of individuals who might be seen.

She attempted, unsuccessfully, to arrange a small evening meeting to provide a number of interested people the opportunity of hearing about the Council's work.

8. Mrs. Ben Russell, young matron, living in large, well-furnished house in an exclusive Greeneville district. Mrs. R. finished UT a few years ago. Quite recently she developed a fervid interest in race relationships. Her husband has various business interests in town.

Attitude toward interviewer: Mrs. R. was eager to talk and explained she was in the process of joining the Council. She wants to have the community move fast and is a little lost as to how to help it do so.

Areas of discussion: Mrs. R. was eager to know some of the attitudes expressed in the community. She also had information to offer.

She was concerned about the local paper, edited by John M. Jones, the Greeneville Sun. A few months ago it came out with an editorial against desegregation and justifying the stand on Biblical grounds. Two letters to the Editor challenged the paper's position. Rev. Edward Wing, Tusculum College wrote one and Rev. Kenneth Holmstrup, Presbyterian wrote the other. Mrs. R. estimates that because of the letter, Rev. Holmstrup will probably last only a few months more in his pastorate.

Mrs. R. is Chairman of the United Church Women of Greeneville. Their efforts at interracial activities have not been too successful. She reviewed the World Day of Prayer and World Fellowship day bi-racial meetings. There is considerable opposition in the organization and she fears it may fall apart over race issues. There are 9 white and 5 Negro churches in the group. Mrs. R. pushed for and got 2 Negro officers. This has caused some grumbling.

Among others, Mrs. R. suggested seeing Dr. Hal Honerd, Chairman of the City Schol Board and Mr. Robert C. Austin, Vice Pres. of Austin Tobacco Redrying Co. which employs about 1000.

Mrs. R. is eager to take some action. She will, after waiting a few days, call on the City School Supt. for the purpose of letting him know that there are groups and individuals in the community who support desegregation.

9. Mrs. Lotha De Busk, mother of Mrs. Russell, housewife, active in women's work of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. De Busk gave full support to the Council. She also intends to see the Cith Supt. of Schools. She feels that progress will be made in the County and, based on her regional contacts with other church women, other states have considerably deeper problems.

10. Rev. Kenneth Holstrum, Presby. and Rev. Tom Foster, Presby. The former recently wrote letter to newspaper supporting desegregation. The latter, for non-stated reasons, recently gave up his pastorate and is in the process of leaving the state. Both are young.

Attitude toward interviewer: Both were particularly interested in knowing about the Council and offering information.

Areas of discussion: Rev. H. comes from the North. He is interested in helping the community to move as fast as possible. Both believe the opposition to deseg. is small but powerful, such as Mr. James Hardin, of the VFW. A Baptist minister, Rev. Greven, also leads the anti-integration forces.

Both believe in the need for immediate bi-racial discussions around desegregation in the schools. They intend to arrange an informal contact with the City School Supt. They have no members of their churches who would probably be able to leade in helping the community toward action.

12. Mr. Markley Murray, Insurance.

Mr. Murray was eager to talk about desegregating the schools and the Council. He is from the North. He has heard little discussion on the subject.

He believes there is good leadership in the Negro community. Also, a small step was made this year in interracial activity through acceptance of a Negro team in the Little League Baseball program.

Mr. M. knows some members of the Bd. of Educ. but not their attitudes on deseg. He may in the next few weeks be able to find out.

13. Mrs. Louise Orr, business woman and church worker in Greenville.

Mrs. Orr is discouraged about the community's efforts to face up to a sound way of developing relationships between the races. She is a Presby. Their interracial efforts have had only spotty success. There seem to be so many against any change in the racial pattern.

Mrs. Orr was glad to know all about the Council. She velieves it can be helpful in the future.

She felt that Mr. Robert Austin, of Austin Tobacco Co., might be a possibility as a leader from the community in working toward deseg. in the schools.

Mrs. O. is particularly eager to contribute her time in any way that seems best.

Interpretative Analysis

Additional contacts are needed to form a clearer picture of the positives and negatives of the county.

It appears that both Supts. believe in supporting the law. The city has some plans that have not been shared. The county appears to be taking a wait and see attitude.

There are strong lay elements in the white community that are pushing for action. The Presby. clergy is giving leadership.

The Negro community has good leadership, both lay and school.

A start has been made on inter-racial activities, with minimum success.

Recommendations

Return visit to see those mentioned and not seen in this report.

The next visit should also provide an opportunity for the development of some local committee activity or plan of action by residents interested in implementing the Supreme Ct. decisions as soon as possible.

To Central Office: The report raises the question on the need for close liaison in Nashville with the State Commissioner of Educ. We need to know whether the Commissioner is actually approving plans for desegregation that cover three year period.

TCCHR

Field Report II - Narrative

County: Loudon Consultant: Francis Hanis

Dates: Aug. 17, 1955 Date of Report: Aug. 30, 1955

1. Mr. Albert C. Dukes, Supt. County Schools, middle-aged, new in position. Recently the Supervisor of County Schools, Mr. Robt. Cassady, and Mr. Dukes switched positions.

Attitude toward interviewer: Mr. D. welcomed Cons. with moderate warmth. He seemed interested in the program of the Council. He showed no indications that he regarded the Cons. as a threat. He seemed to feel free in giving information.

Areas of discussion: Mr. D. felt that the situation from the standpoint of the Supreme Ct. decisions had been very quiet. There has been no formal discussion in Board meetings. The problems, in his opinion, were minor in Loudon County. In the first place, there were fewer than 1000 Negroes out of a population of 23,000. Lenior City with a population of 6000 has no problem since for many years by tradition and law Negroes have been forbidden to own property or live within the city limits.

Loudon is the only other city of size in the county. It has about 4000 pop. All of the Negro hi school students, about 35, are transported outside the county, to Sweetwater, Athens, or Knoxville. There are only two Negro elem. schools, one on the outskirts of Lenior City in "Bucktown" and the other in Loudon. Both of them are two-teacher schools with about 45 pupils in each.

Told of Cons. plan to see others in the County, including ministers, Mr. D. said that he was a Baptist and had heard in his church no discussion for or against the Supreme Ct. decisions.

As far as he knows, the Board has decided to take no action now.

2. Robert Cassady, middle-aged, former Supt. of Co. schools and now Supervisor of Schools.

Attitude toward interviewer: Interested, eager for information on the Council's activities.

Mr. C. felt there needed to be a lot more discussion in the County on the Supreme Ct. decisions. He had heard about the So. Reg. Council.

He gave the impression that because the interview was being held next to the Supt. office he would not be able to express himself freely, and that seeing him under different circumstances later would be advantageous.

Mr. C. gave the following information on ministers, all of whom were later found to be out of town: 1st Baptist - 413 Wharf - Rev. D. C. Rainwater
Methodist - 609 Mulberry - Rev. Phillips
Presby. - College Ave. - Rev. Chestnut.

3. Mrs. Nell Simpson, Director, County Dept. of Tenn. Dept. of Publ. Welf. She has lived in the community for many years.

Attitude toward interviewer: Receptive, willing to give information, non-commital on value of Council's services.

Areas of discussion: Mrs. S. made her position clear. She wants happiness for the Negro people. She lives near "Needmore" a small Negro country community near Loudon. She has a Negro family on her farm. She velieves she knows what the Negro people want and that the Negro people like her. From what she has heard, it seems clear to her that the Negro people use their own schools in a way in which most of their social life revolves around the school. Integrated schools would mean the loss of an important part of the social living of the Negro people. Change would disrupt all that has been built of social life over the years. She believes most Negroes would like things to remain as they are now.

Mrs. S. has heard no discussion in the community about the Supr. Ct. decisions. She believes there are no resident Negro ministers in town. She had difficulty in giving the name of a Negro resident in Loudon that might be seem but did come up with one.

4. Mrs. Louise Carmichael, Negro housewife, Loudon, living a block from Negro elementary school. Dunbar, the Negro school, is of frame construction, painted white, placed on a bare lot without recreational facilities, and gives an overall appearance of dilapidation and age.

Mrs. C. was cautious and fearful at the beginning. She was vague about circumstances in the community. Apparently she has not been active and her information is limited. She lives in a mixed neighborhood which has apparently been that way for years. Mrs. C. suggested the name of another resident of the Negro community.

5. Mrs. Homer Hanley, Negro housewife, Loudon, living in mixed neighborhood about 4 blocks from Negro school. Mrs. H. is young. She has two pre-school children.

Attitude toward interviewer: Mrs. H. came from Knoxville about 5 years ago and has been active in PTA because there has been such a great distance to go in just equalizing facilities. She would never, under present conditions, send her children to the Negro school. The buidling is unfit for educational or other purposes. The lighting and toilet facilities are poor. The desks are ancient. The building should be condemned.

Also, the high school students transported out of the County get a raw deal. Until two years ago, the County provided no transportation. They just gave Negro parents $50 and later $100 for the year, leaving the responsibility with the parents to provide transportation, board, and all other expenses. Two years ago the County provided a bus. It is unheated. It sometimes fails to pick up some of the children. The parents have no faith in the adequacy of the plan.

About two years ago the Rev. Roscoe Gordon, Pres. Knoxville NAACP, helped in organizing a branch in Loudon. It has about 20 members, all Negro, Rev. Gordon knows a lot about the sad conditions here.

Mrs. H. described the situation as "our mess". She knows no one in the white community that is interested. She velieves something has to be done soon. She knows of no constructive discussion in the County on doing something about the school set-up. The facilities for Negroes are so poor that their efforts have been to improve them, leaving not much time for discussions of school desegregation.

6. Mrs. Gladys Hawkins, Negro Housewife, Loudon, mother of children who have finished school, employed at Oak Ridge, living in mixed nieghborhood near Negro school.

Attitude toward interviewer: Particularly interested in talking about the problems of Loudon as they affect the education and employment of Negro people.

Areas of discussion: Mrs. H. told in great detail about the deplorable conditions affecting education for Negroes. She came from Knox County some years ago and knows that conditions there are much better. She wonders where the money goes for Negro schools.

She believes the Negro School in Loudon should be condemned. No child could learn much under those lighting and other conditions. There were no recreational facilities. Some time ago she taught the children basketball. Since that time, some equipment has been obtained thru candy selling by the children. All of the heavy equipment- stove, deep-freeze, etc.- purchased by the PTA.

All of her children have now married and left Loudon. She encouraged them to leave. There are practically no jobs for Negro men. Four work in the Southern Railway Shop and 5 work in the knitting mill. All of the others have no steady jobs, except those who travel to Oak Ridge.

She used to hire out as a cook. When she was offered $11.50 per week for full time work as a cook she decided to get a job at Oak Ridge.

Mrs. H's main interest now is in inporiving the Negro school. She knows about the Supreme Ct. decisions but has heard no local discussion of them. Everything is very quiet in that area.

7. Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Faulkner, long-time Negro residents of Loudon. Mr. F. completed grammar school only. Two of their three children have completed high school under a transportation plan in which the parents assumed most of the costs. Mr. F. works at Oak Ridge.

Not too long ago the janitor at the Negro School was paid $1 per week. Mr. F. and others protested that that was the amount paid when they were in the same school. It was finally raised to $28 per month, with the amount distributed among five students who do the work.

Mr. F. felt that the limited education of himself and about all other Negroes in the County blocked them in doing things. There are no Negro professional people other than the four teachers. There are no spokesmen, no unity, no way to express themselves. Communication between the races is just not present. Loudon and the entire County have little to offer Negro people. Mr. F. gave names of some white residents who might be helpful.

8. Mrs. Ollie White, Negro teacher in Negro school near Lenior City. Mrs. W. lives in "Newtown", a mixed neighborhood on the outskirts of Lenior City and next to "Bucktown" in which the Negro School is located. The school is of brick construction and was completed in the last two years. From the outside, the plant looks modern.

Attitude toward interviewer: Mrs. W. was hesitant and not particularly interested in talking with Cons. She had an engagement but finally delayed it for a few minutes.

Areas of discussion: Mrs. W. had not heard of S.R.C. She expressed no interest in the activities of the Council.

Mrs. W. saw no problems. The new school is fine. There are no problems. The white people are "very nice". She has "not a complaint in the world".

9. Mrs. Anna White, Negro Principal in Loudon. Mrs. W. lives between "Newtown" and "Bucktown" on the outskirts of Lenior City, about six miles from Loudon. Mr. W. has worked for 38 years at the Southern Railway Shops. They have 3 children who are grown, married, and departed from the County on the encouragement of the parents. For all except the last child, the entire costs of their children's hi school education was paid for by the parents.

Attitude toward interviewer: Moderate interest in the activities of the Council. An undertone of some caution in discussing the school situation. No desire to block Council interest but no eagerness to move toward changes.

Areas of discussion: Mrs. W. sees no future for any Negro child who remains in the county. Transporting young children to adjacent county high schools makes learning for them difficult.

Mrs. W., probably the leader in education among the Negroes, knows no member of the Board of Education. She thought the former Negro-hating Supt. was all right. You knew where he stood and he told you what you could or could not do. She preferred that to the present unknown situation.

Mrs. W. did not mention the inadequacies of the Loudon Negro School where she teaches. When they were mentioned, she confirmed them. She felt the new Negro school near Lenior City has everything that is needed.

Mrs. W. said that Negro children from Martel were transported to Lenior City for school and those from Philadelphia came to Loudon. The only PTA is in Loudon with Mr. Blair as Pres.

Mrs. W. has not heard anything in the County about the Supreme Ct. decisions. There has been no discussion in teacher meetings or In-Service training programs. The County seems to be acting as if there had been no decision.

TCOHR

Field Report II - Narrative

County: Loudon Consultant: Francis Manis

Date: Sept. 10, 1955 Date of Report: Sept. 20, 1955

Follow-up report. See report of August 17 visit.

1. Rev. Frank R. Gordon, Knoxville Negro minister and Chairman, NAACP. Rev. Gordon was seen by appointment in Knoxville.

Altho Rev. Gordon knew considerable about SRC, the Tennessee Council and its work was new to him.

We compared notes on our understanding of the situation in Loudon County. Rev. Gordon had no information to add beyond that included in Cons. report of Aug. 17 visit.

Rev. Gordon expressed the viewpoint that good faith was not being shown in most East Tenn. Counties and particularly in Loudon County.

Rev. G. is from the North and recognizes that his point of view might be different than a number of Negro ministers of the South. In effect Rev. G. believes that sufficient time has been given for showing good faith on the part of the white leadership in surrounding counties and that there has been minimum progress toward the development of even a start in desegregation within the schools. He believes that the time has come to directly challenge some of the surrounding counties with suits. He sees a place for education related to this problem, but he would not give it equal status with legal action.

Rev. Gordon indicated that it is the intention of NAACP to initiate a suit in Loudon County related to failure to desegregate. The date has not been set, but Cons. will be informed as developments occur. Loudon County was selected for the first suit in East Tenn. because the issues on the transportation of Negro hi school students outside the county are clear cut. There is a large number of students transported (about 35), the distance traveled is considerable, the roads used are inferior, the bus accommodations are almost primitive, etc.

Field Report II- Narrative

County: Sevier Cons.: Francis Manis

Dates: July 26, 1955 Date of Report: Aug. 31, 1955

1. Mrs. Lydia Booher, social worker, Dept. of Public Welfare, Siverville, long time resident.

Mrs. B. had been previously asked to obtain a list of individuals who formed policy in the county. She had 21 names and we went over their status and relationships in the county.

Mrs. B. has heard no discussions around school desegregation. She described the county as having particularly conservative people. There were a few who thought of matters beyond earning a living. The Negro community is small, about 300, and some fine people come from that group. The McMahans, Fred and Mary, were particularly outstanding Negro people, he as a contractor and she as a teacher in one of the three small Negro schools in the county; she has taught her nephew by marriage, Robert McMahan, thru six grades. He is well known in the county, having this year won the county and the Southern Appalachian area Spelling Bee. She and Robert went to Washington for the national finals and Robert placed 20th. The county has taken pride in these achievements. Many white people regard Mrs. McMahan as the best teacher in the county.

2. Mr. Roy Ledwell, County Supt. of Schools (the only system in the County); middle-aged.

Attitude toward interviewer: Mr. L. interested in an explanation of the Council program; apparently willing to share information freely. Cons. not regarded as threat; suggestions made on names of people to see.

Areas of discussion: Mr. L. mentioned he had received material from the anti-desegreg. group in Nashville and had paid no attention to it. He knows the law and realizes that at some time in the future deseg. is inevitable. He knows that there is some opposition in the county but feels it will be worked out. After Cons. discussed the advantages of bi-racial planning, Mr. L. stated that he planned to appoint a small bi-racial teachers committee soon to study the problems of deseg. It was not clear whether this statement was impulsive in relationship to Cons. discussion or had been a matter of thought for some time.

Mr. L. said there were some fine Negro people in the county, particularly Mrs. McMahan whom he described as the best teacher "any place".

There has been some discussion of deseg. in the Board. They have recognized that some people are violently opposed, as well as the fact that not too much is known of community attitudes. He was interested in knowing where the preachers stood, after Cons. mentioned he planned to see some of them.

He recounted an incident at Boyd's Creek last January. This family of a 13 year old Indian boy had moved there. The boy had previously attended a Negro school in the county. The parents announced he would attend the white school. A delegation of white parents protested to Mr. L. who responded by saying that legally and in every other way the boy was exercising his rights. The boy entered the white school. There were no incidents. It is now forgotten.

Mr. L. also knows that the Presby. minister invited Robert and Mrs. McMahan, after their return from Washington, to a church supper which went off well.

Mr. L's plans on desog. are not clear. He has talked with Mr. Turner, the Negro liaison person, in the State Dept. of Educ. and received the information that appointing study groups to review planning for desog. would be sufficient to justify acting in "good faith".

It was agreed that Cons. would stop by for general discussions from time to time and that he would be available to meet with the bi-racial teachers committee when that group is appointed.

3. Rev. Joe Hampton, Meth. Pres., Ministers Assoc., Sevierville.

Rev. H. seemed particularly interested in the work of the Council. He felt that there should be broad discussion in the community and had heard none to the present. He has felt it necessary to take the "hit and run" approach to the problem - to "plant the seed". There is opposition but he believes thate are many positives, including the fine leadership from the Negro community. He was interested in the discussion of bi-racial planning and thought it necessary. He has some program responsibility for the Kiwanis and would like to think about the possibility of having a program on the Supreme Ct. decisions. He also agrees that the facts are not well known and there would be advantages to a self-survey.

Rev. H. believes that most of the ministry would feel as he does and that the county has a good share of Christians who would be helpful. He gave the names of a number of his parishioners.

4. Mrs. Mary McMahan, Negro teacher, Sevierville, 30-year resident, lengthy experience as teacher, wife of one of Negro leaders, farmer and contractor.

Mrs. McM. was keenly interested in talking about the Council. She knew of the fine work of SRC.

Recently there has been much discussion among Negro families on the planning for hi school students. There are about 8, and for years they have been transported to Jefferson City, Knoxville, and Morristown, with some of them boarded. This is of disadvantage to the children and costly to the County. The first step in desog. could be here, in the opinion of the Negro parents.

Transportation of N. elemen. school students within the county is also a problem. A four door car is used and the children are sandwiched in.

The county will not pay for two trips.

Mrs. McM. was particularly interested in a review of the contacts already made by Cons. She has heard of no planning in the white community around deseg. She had thought about approaching the Supt. regarding participation in planning but, after hearing about the Supt. plan to appoint a bi-racial teachers committee, decided to wait awhile.

She felt that relationships in the county on the race side were good--within the prevailing plan of segreg. The publicity around Robert McMahan's winning the county and district Spelling Bee was positive. The entire community gave good support. This was the first time a Negro child entered, and she saw no evidences of discrimination. The teachers In-Service training meetings have been inter-racial. She was elected Chairman of one of the sections.

There have been explisive issues in the past. Six or seven years ago a Negro man had come to town and had let it be known that he wanted to purchase the Church of God Orphanage, then available, for the purpose of using it as a school for Negro children. Leaders in the white community went to Nashville to block the action. A local ordinance was passed which restricted the area for school purposes. The Negro man was jailed and the Negro community helped to release him. He left town. The ordinance was rescinded.

There is no Negro PTA. There was minimum employment opportunities for Negroes.

Mrs. McM. gave the names of individuals whom she thought might be helpful in further work in the county.

5. Mrs. R. A. Broady, wife of Dr. Broady who operates a small hospital in Sevierville. They recently returned from China where Dr. B. was a medical missionary. Mrs. B. was born in the county.

Mrs. B. seemed to be interested in the work of the Council but did not express herself much. She felt there were some fine Negroes in the county, particularly Mrs. McMahan, and that she had no complaints.

She explained that the Cons. would probably be surprised but she would have no objections to her child going to school with Negroes. About 3 years ago a half-Negro child was enrolled in the school her child attends. Some parents brought her a petition to sign protesting the placement of the child. She refused to sign and told them she felt the child had a right to attend.

Mrs. B. is a member of the Presby. church and spoke with pride of their having Robert and Mrs. McM at a church supper. She believes that if they wanted to join the church it would be all right with the membership.

Mrs. B. went on to say that desegr. of the schools would work to the advantage of some white pupils and the disadv. of the Negro students who are now able to obtain their training with Mrs. McM. She is a superior teacher. During the past months, Mrs. B. has been asked to speak on China before various school classes. The brightest group and the class that asked the most intelligent questions was that taught by

Mrs. McI. They were also the neatest and the most orderly.

Mrs. B. said she would be interested in doing what she could.

6. Mr. Ralph Murphy, Postmaster, Sevierville, member of Meth. Church, leader in community.

Mr. M. expressed interest in the work of the Council. He thought things were very quiet in the area of race. He said he thought biracial planning would be a good thing. He is a member of Kiwanis and thought they should have some discussions there. He said he would be glad to cooperate in any way he could.

7. Mr. K. Rawlings, 75, owner of furniture store, member of Meth. church.

Mr. R. felt that deseg. brought up many problems. Negroes always have been and will be different. He velieves all Negroes want to go to their own schools. Also, the county has been fortunate in havine some fine Negroes.

Mr. R. gave the impression he did not clearly understand the work of the Council. He said he planned to have some discussions with his minister, Rev. Hampton.

TCOHR

Field Report II- Narrative

County: Sevier Consultant: Francis Manis

Dates: Aug. 5, 1955 Date of Report: Aug. 31, 1955

Follow-up Report. See original report of July 26, 1955.

1. Mrs. _____ Whitefield, Director, Sevier County, Tenn. Dept. Pub. Welf.

Mrs. W. knows the county well. She participated in the development of a list of additional individuals who might be seen.

She has heard no discussion in the community around desegregating the schools. She knows that some people are opposed. The Gatlinburg area would be an example. For years, no Negroes have been allowed in the town, even as maids or cooks.

2. Mr. Roy Cox, Bank of Sevierville official.

Attitude toward interviewer: cautious at beginning, then interested.

Areas of discussion: Mr. C. felt that the county had a high class of Negroes. He spoke with enthusiasm about the fine qualities of Mr. and Mrs. (Fred and Mary) McMahan. Mr. McM. is highly regarded in the business community for his integrity and ability in the contracting business. Recently the bank needed an extensive job of renovation. Mr. C. convinced his Board that Mr. McM should be given the job on a cost plus ten percent contract. He felt, and it was later proved, that the bank would get a better and less expensive job this way rather than thru competitive bids. He has also had Mr. McM. in his home for dinner on one occasion. Mr. C's emphasis seemed to be on his acceptance of the McM's because they were, in his experience, unusual.

Mr. C. has heard no discussion in the community regarding the Supreme Ct. decisions. He gave no reaction to a discussion of bi-racial planning. By implication, it would seem that he would not oppose prompt implementation of desegregation. On the other hand, he gave no clues indicating that he wanted to be one of the leaders in helping the community to move.

3. Mrs. E. R. Nave, Chairman, Sevierville PTA, young matron from middle or upper income level. Her husband owns service station. Her uncle, Stanley Nave, is the principal of a locak grammar school. Mrs. N. was seen in the home of Mrs. Beeler, wife of a physician. Mrs. Beeler did not express herself.

Attitude toward interviewer: Beginning cuation, then interest, followed by some enthusiasm for the work of the Council.

Area of discussion: After explanations, the function of the Council made sense to Mrs. N. She agreed that the facts in the community bearing on desegregation first needed to be known. It was not clear to her, for

example, how many Negro schools there were in the county. Because of the minimum number of Negroes in the county, she felt that there would be few problems. Right now there is a part-Negro child in the school in which her daughter is enrolled. They get along fine and there have been no problems. The first problem to be looked at, in Mrs. N's ipinion, is the prevailing plan for the transportation of Negro hi schl students. Mrs. N. has heard no discussion in the community around desegregation of the schools. She felt there was need of it, rather than letting things drift. She would like to consider inviting a representative of the Council for a PTA meeting. She plans to publicize the availability of the Council.

4. Rev. Joe Hampton, Meth. minister.

Rev. H. greeted Cons. warmly. He was given the new brochures. He has had a chance recently to talk to a number of people about the Council. Mr. Robertson, of the furniture company having that name, is in the process of starting a radio program using Negroes. Mrs. Mary McMahan will be involved and it should be good. The Rev. felt this would be helpful in bringing the two races closer together.

5. Mr. Ledwell, County Supt. of Schools.

Mr. L. welcomed Cons. We talked, in general, about the work of the Cons. in the county. Most of the ministers are out of town so no clear picture of general attitudes could be obtained.

Mr. L. introduced Cons. to a caller, Mr. William C. Postlewaite, who it was later determined is the County newspaper publisher.

There was general discussion of school desegregation. Mr. L. stated that, if the State Dept. of Educ. okays ADC of less than 20, there will be no change in school locations for Negro grammar school children in the county. This will be because of geographical distribution.

Mr. L. also speculated on desegregation at the high school level. He suggested the possibility of having the white students vote on their attitude toward Negro students joining them, and wording the ballot in a positive way. When questions were raised about this procedure, Mr. L. conceded that it might not work. He again indicated that he plans to appoint a bi-racial teachers committee to look at all the facts re desegregation.

6. Mr. William C. Postlewaite, Editor and publisher of Gatlinburg and Sevierville Newspapers, the only ones published in the county. Mr. P. is middle-aged. He was not born in the county and is regarded as an outsider.

Attitude toward interviewer: Mr. P. raised some questions about survey methods used by the Council. By this he meant that opinions were for the most part being received from the better educated and informed in the community. How about the working-man? There's where the major prejudice would be found. We discussed function of the Council in terms of current emphasis on school desegregation, limited time available to Cons., and the fact that discussion with particularly prejudiced persons would serve no useful purpose at this time. Mr. P. agreed.

Mr. P. went on to say that the general resistance to Negroes in Gatlinburg remains. It largely grows out of the conviction on the part of hotel owners, and Mr. P. agrees, that opening the doors would be bad for business. It would be something like Miami as a resort town. No one goes there now, since the Jews have taken over.

Mr. P. recal ls that in about 1947 a room in which a Negro cook lived was bombed in Gatlinburg. There are occasional maids allowed now but that's about the extent of it. With no Negroes, there is no school desegregation problem there.

Mr. P. believes that deseg. in the schools of the county will go quite smoothly. He thinks there could be some incidents, even spotty examples of violence. In his view, the hardy, independent resident of mountain areas might react negatively.

Mr. P. indicated interest in later discussions.

7. Mr. O. R. Sarten, hi school teacher, Sevierville, middle-aged, graduate of UT.

Attitude toward interviewer: Mr. S. was very cautious, almost belligerent, at first. He later mellowed and gave information freely.

Areas of discussion: Mr. S. felt that there was a group in the community that opposed deseg. of the schools but that it was small. Most of those he has talked with accept deseg. of the schools as inevitable. Mr. S. would prefer the status quo but he realizes that is not possible now that the Supreme Ct. has spoken.

He believes that mixing the hi school students would be comparatively simple. This is because the number of Negro students is small. Also, the attitudes of most students and teachers is, in his opinion, positive or at least accepting.

Mr. S. felt that the community reacts better than it anticipates in biracial activities. He spoke of the fine results and community backing that was given to the Negro speller, Robert McMahan. Also, a few years ago a big County Sing involving thousands was arranged. At the last minute, the song leader was unable to come. A Negro, Mr. Bouers, was approached; some felt this was not the thing to do. The Negro had excellent training and experience. He did a fine job. Everyone accepted him. It was a big night. The youngsters even asked for autographs. The people of the county do better than they think they will.

8. Mr. E. D. Robertson, hardware store owner, Sevierville.

Mr. E., after explanation of the Council program said that his wife and he were on the "right side". He realizes that some in the town oppose desegregation but he realizes it is inevitable. He told of the students from Morristown College (Negro) who come each year to sing with white students at the Meth. church. This was worked out fine. Mr. R. is not sure that Negroes want to go to white schools but he feels they should be given the opportunity. He also believes that most of the county will go along, altho there are a few diehards.

Mr. R. spoke with pride of the new radio program which he is launching on Sunday mornings. Negroes, under the leadership of Mrs. McMahan, will sing in the devotional program. It also publicizes his store. He hopes the effort will help in race relations.

9. Mr. Harry B. Green, Jr., farmer, Kodak, and Pres. of Farmer's Union.

Mr. G. and his wife are both strongly identified with and informed about desegregation in the schools.

He believes that there needs to be much more discussion in the county and promptly invited Cons. to meet with the Farmer's Union for their monthly meeting the following night. Cons. declined the invitation and suggested a possible later date. It had been determined that the attitude of the union members is not known. Cons. felt that there was not sufficient knowledge of attitudes in the county for a mass approach and that the Council should not at this point be openly identified with the Farmer's Union.

Mr. G. shared some community attitudes. He felt there were many positives in the county. He also believed the School Board needed some help in coming around. He related an inter-racial experience a few years ago. Under the GI Farm Training Bill, a Negro applied. The instructor was paid no more to teach the Negro separately. He put it up to the white class. A plan worked out for the Negro to sit in the next room with the door to the lecture room open. After a couple of weeks, the Negro had moved into the lecture room and was fully accepted, participating in the discussions. etc.

Mr. G. felt that Tom Ludwig of the Farmers Union in Knoxville would know a lot about the situations in various counties and that Max Cate in Sevier County packed a lot of weight. Mr. G. will do everything possible to speed desegregation in the schools.

10. Rev. Lydick, Meth. Minister, Kodak. The Rev. was ill but explanation and brochure were left with his wife who said he would be interested.

Field Report II - Narrative

County: Savier Cons.: Francis Manis

Dates: August 30, 1955 Date of Rept: Aug. 31, 1955

Follow-up Report. See previous reports.

Mr. Dotson, Cons. in adjacent county, reported that a meeting had been held recently in Sevier County consisting of individuals, including a Baptist Minister, who were interested in speeding up school desegregation.

1. Mrs. _____ Whitefield, Director, Dept of Public Welf. Mrs. W. reported that the schools had opened yesterday, Aug. 29, and that to her knowledge there had been no statements or action regarding desegregation. The one addition had been the provision of a school bus to transport the 5 Negro high school students to the Negro high in Knoxville.

2. Rev. Mason Harbert, presby., Sevierville. Rev. H. has been in town less than a year. Altho born near, he had been out of the state for 25 years. He finished UT in 1920.

   Attitude toward interviewer: positive, greatly interested in the Council.

   Areas of Discussion: We reviewed the church experience of a few months ago in which there was a bi-racial dinner at which time Mrs. Mary McMahan and Robert McMahan told of their Washington Spelling Bee experiences. Rev. H. stated this was an activity of the young people of the church and had been very successful.

   As we discussed bi-racial activity in relationship to school deseg. Rev. H. took frequent notes. He was interested in the positive attitude of Rev. Hampton, Meth. and pointed out that the Ministerial Assoc., headed by Rev. Hampton, might be a force for aiding.
   Rev. H. took Southern School News as long as it was free. He would like any Council publications that could be sent free. He indicated his willingness to cooperate in working with the Council in the future.

3. Mr. Ledwll, Supt of Schools.
   While waiting for Mr. L., his secy stated that she understands the State Commissioner of Educ. has approved the status quo on desegreg. for this year. The County Board is now providing a bus for Negro hi school students' transportation to Knoxville.
   Mr. L. was full of general bus problems. He said no Negro students had applied to white schools and that he still intended to activate a bi-racial committee among teachers. Everything is going along all right, according to Mr. L., and there are no problems.

4. Mrs. Mary McMahan, Negro teacher, Sevierville.
   Mrs. M. was seen at one of the Negro elem. schools, Pleasant View, which has a registration of about 16, including Robert McMahan, the spelling champion for the Southern Appalachian area. There were 3 students at school this second day of the term. There is a bus problem. The overcrowding of last year should, according to Negro mothers, be ended. The driver, Mrs. McDermott, a Negro woman, had had the job for 4 yrs. She was paid $90 per month for driving and the use of her car. It is known that white drivers, without use of car, got $95 per month. Mrs. McD.

approached the Supt. on a raise, indicating she would make 2 trips, pay $65 for insurance, for $125 per month. The Supt. changed the whole plan by giving the contract to a white man for $105, per mo. The Negro mothers decided they would not send their children on the bus until the job is given back to Mrs. McD., who is known to the children and who needs the job.

Mrs. McM. doesn't know how it will turn out. She and Joe McM., grandfa of Robert McM., have been representatives of the Negro community in dealing with the Supt. Also, there has been no action on the Negro hi school students. One Negro mother raised the question with the Supt. and was dealt with harshly by him. Mrs. McM. phoned him later and was told, in a considerate way, that hi school students could not be admitted to the local high school since there was a group opposing in the community. During the teacher's In-Serv. training meetings last week, a handbook was released giving committee responsibilities for the year. Altho there was no discussion of function, a Human Relations Committee was listed, including Mrs. McM., Mrs. Blanche McCall, and Mrs. Ruth Owenby. As far as Mrs. McM. knows, the two white teachers appointed are "all right" from the standpoint of attitude.

Mrs. McM. reviewed the discussion of two weeks ago when Mr. Dotson, Cons. met with her, Miss Earlene Evans, Negro teacher not employed, and Rev. Jack Painter, Baptist, Seymour. The latter two had just finished a workshop at Monteagle Folk School and wanted to help the County to move fast. The discussion was general. We agreed that the Supt will procrastinate and that the positives in the community seem to be the ministers.

5. Rev. I. C. Frazier, 1st Baptist, Sevierville. Large church, in the process of completing large educational building.

<u>Attitude toward interviewer:</u> Amazement that there was a problem in the County.

<u>Areas of discussion:</u> Rev. F., after hearing an explanation of the Council program, immediately indicated that there is no problem here since there were only 3 or 4 Negro families. He was surprised to learn that there were 3 elem schools and that Negro hi school students were being transported out of the county. He later added that the latter would be a necessity since there was no Negro hi.

The Rev. went on to say that he remembered the Supreme Ct. decisions when they came out but he had not thought that then or now the county would be "bothered" with problems. He has heard no discussion among his parishioners or any place else, including the Baptist Ministerial Assoc. and the Interdenominational Assoc. of which he is Vice-Pres. The discussion of bi-racial activity in relationship to deseg. was one-sided. Rev. F. did not comment. His final comments were that it was "interesting" to talk about the problem since he hadn't thought about it before.

6. Miss Earlene Evans, Rt. 1 Box 284B, Strawberry Plains, Negro trained teacher who has never taught, young, living with parents next to Cynthiana, a Negro elem school taught for 25 years by an elderly lady who commutes from Jefferson City and apparently takes little interest in modern educational methods or the development of children.

Attitude toward interviewer: Extremely anxious to talk about the problems of the county. She recently finished a workshop on desegregation at Monteagle and expected to return to find that the few Negro students at high school level had been integrated.

Areas of discussion: Rev. Jack Painter, Baptist, Seymour, had attended the same workshop. The have worked together in general planning. As she understands it Rev. Painter knows a number of influential people in the county who would be helpful. She believes that at least two members of the board are "liberal", Mr. Gilreath and Mr. Sharp.

Miss E. received her teacher's training outside the state. She applied in Sevier County. Some Negro parents are dissatisfied with the teacher at Cynthiana but they made no protests to the Supt.

It seems clear that not too much can be expected of the Supt. in moving toward deseg. with some speed. The positives seem to be some of the ministers in the county and the people known to Rev. Painter, who will be seen soon.

TCHOR

Field Report II - Narrative

County: Sevier Consultant: Francis Manis

Date: Sept. 6, 1955 Date of Report: Sept. 20, 1955

Follow-up report. See previous reports, particularly report of Aug. 30 visit.

1. Rev. Jack Painter, R. 2, Seymour (Tel. Knoxville 7-7046). Rev. P. was seen in Knoxville.

   Rev. P. is a young man who is in the process of being ordained as a Baptist minister. During the next year he will be a Graduate Assistant in Philosophy at Univ. of Tenn.

   Rev. P. received his understanding of problems and progress in Sevier County. He confirmed the statements made by Miss Earlene Evans in the report of the Aug. 30 visit. Rev. P. has no car and he has not been able to make many contacts in Sevierville, although he plans to do more work around desegregation during October. He has seen the Supt. more than once and agrees that the supt. has not given clear indications that he will cooperate in a significant way in helping the schools to move toward desegregation. Rev. P. felt that at least one member of the school board, Mr. Gilreath, could be regarded as a "liberal".

   The Rev. also reported that a sample of the water taken at Cynthiana School had shown pollution and that this information had been given to the supt., who in turn gave no indications of immediate action.

   It was agreed that the Rev. could be an important influence in Sevier County, particularly because of the fact that he was a resident there. It was also agreed, and later accomplished, that copies of our reports would be forwarded to the Rev. so that his work would be coordinated with ours.

   We discussed the establishment of a small bi-racial teachers' Committee and agreed that this was insufficient bi-racial activity for the county and that our efforts should be directed toward the development of a bi-racial advisory committee to the board of education.

FIELD REPORT II

Narrative

County Monroe Consultant Louis Dotson

Dates June 22, Aug. 26, 1955 Date of Report Sept. 6, 1955

Reports of Interviews

Aug. 26, 1955

Mr. Ed C. Daugherty--Supt. of Sweetwater City school System and principal of the Sweetwater School.

Mr. D. received and responded to the interviewer very well even though he was very busy on the above date as it was the opening day of school. The discussion lasted for approximately an hour and Mr. D.'s interest was evident throughout.

The Supt. (Mr. D.) appeared to be prejudice to a small degree; however, in general he would prefer the schools to be desegregated. He thinks that some time will elapse before the schools will be integrated because it will involve joint action on the part of the Monroe Co. Bd. of Ed. and the Sweetwater (City) Bd. of Ed. He thinks it will take longer for the two groups to get together and act than would be the case if only one group was involved. Mr. D. thinks that when desegregation comes about it will also end the separate city school system within the county system...bringing about two issues to be decided.

Mr. D. was not aware of any bi-racial planning in the city or county or any planning re desegregation, in the area. He had not given thought as to how desegregation would come about in the county--whether by pressure from local individuals or groups or by the local sch. brd. He knew of no organization that had discussed the issue and was not aware of any Negro leaders that would work with a bi-racial planning group.

He thinks that integration will come about on the high school level first because of the location of the county Negro H. S. in the town of Sweetwater. The county has no grade school in the area other than the Negro school.

Mr. D. stated that he did not think there would be much objection to desegregation from the "middle and upper classes" of Sweetwater. However, he stated that when the decision was first announced by the Supreme Court, he had received "two or three" phone calls from "lower class" parents stating that they would not send their children to school with Negroes.

Mr. A. K. Upton--Principal of the High Point (Negro) School in Sweetwater (a county school that also serves Negroes of Loudon County.)

Mr. Upton is a native of Sweetwater, he has served as teacher in the school for several years; however, this is his first year as principal of the school. Mr. U. is very much in favor of integration although he realizes that it may mean the loss of his job.

Mr. U. stated that there had never been a P-T.A. at the school and they were beginning to organize. He sees this organization as furnishing the leadership for the Negroes of the community in working with others of the area for integration of the schools. He stated that the real leader of the N had died only a few weeks ago; however, the chairman of the P-T.A. was a very capable man. He suggested that I see the chairman and named others in the community to interview. The P-T.A. is to discuss desegregation at an early date.

He stated that there were very few if any N in the community that would resist the integration. He stated that he knew of only one N teacher who was not in favor of it. The Co. Supt. of Schools met with the teachers of High Point during the last school year and asked for their opinions re desegregation. The Supt. pointed out to the faculty that some of them would probably loose their jobs when integration came about. Mr. U. stated that the teachers did not respond to the supt. and that a free discussion did not come about.

Shortly after this, Mr. U. discussed the issue with the students at the school and found several that did not want to go to school with white children. He stated that since that time, he has worked with the students in an attempt to prepare them for integration, and now believes that they are ready and that there are no students objecting. Mr. U. would prefer for the High schools to be desegregated first as he feels that there would be less objection to N teachers on this level.

None of the schools officials, other than the supt., have mention integration with the faculty of High Point. There are no local Negro ministers; however, there are four churches. The Negro community has one civic-improvement organization and the leadership there appears to be changing to the chairman of the P-T.A. as a result of the death of an older person.

Mr. U. pointed out that most of the Negroes of the community work outside the county and are not dependent upon the local white population economically. He stated that many N buy auto license plates in the county where they work because they "feel they get noghing from the county".

Mr. Walter Mayott (Negro) Chairman of P-T.A. and Fair Deal Civil Club
Sweetwater, Tenn.

Mr. M. is young, educated at Knoxville College, and is employed at Oak Ridge. He is very much in favor of integration of schools and will work with the teachers at the local school and with the members of the two organizations listed above.

The Civic Club has been acting in obtaining street lights, public water system, and in changing the name of the N section of town from Pickle Hill to West End. They are now working for paved streets.

REPORT OF INTERVIEWS

Mr. Walter Mayott (con't)

Mr. M. has had experience in working with the white officials of the city and named several white persons that he thought would serve on a bi-racial planning group. He suggested people to be interviewed, particularly a white, female lawyer. He stated that he had not thought much about working for desegregation as the thought had "just not occured" to him. He stated that many of the Negroes in the community were just beginning to realize that they were an asset to the city. He pointed out they make their money in other counties and bring it back to Monroe Co. to spend it. Because of this he feels that there will be no Negroes in the community to oppose integration.

Mr. M. will meet shortly with the teachers and parents to discuss the issue. They probably will seek assistance of a TCOHR consultant.

Mrs. Joe Wright Lawyer Sweetwater, Tenn.

Mrs. W. was refered to by the principal and chairman of the N P-T.A. as being without prejudice. This appeared to be correct. Mrs. W. and her husband own a local hardware store. She received her law degree only a few years ago and they are among the older citizens of Sweetwater.

Mrs. W. stated that she has noticed a change in attitude among the younger white population of the town toward Negroes in recent years. This she stated was caused, among other things, by a study group re race relations in Sunday School class (young adults) which she helped to get started. She stated that she did not "talk much about the way she felt concerning the Negroes" and in the study group at her church she merely helped to get the group interested and helped in obtaining speakers or "informed" persons to attend as resource persons. The study group took place some time ago.

She seemed optomistic toward desegregation taking place without difficulty. Mrs. W. suggested several individuals to interview and took the time to introduce the writer to several of the persons.

She is to give thought to individuals who could serve on a bi-racial planning group and another interview is to be held shortly.

Anderson Clark (Negro) Carpenter and painter--works locally

Mr. C. was suggested by Mrs. Wright as a person who was a thinker and somewhat of a leader in the Negro community. He is one of the few Negroes who is employed (self-employed) locally. (Mr. C. was not mentioned in the Negro community as a leader.)

Mr. C. was interested in talking about integration of schools, but stated that he had not definitely decided his position. He stated that particularly he was concerned about young N girls who might become pregnant and not be able to marry if the father was a white person. This he said was perhaps minor to the overall gain. He saw the need for a bi-racial planning group.

June 2[illegible], 1[illegible]

Interview with Supt. of Co. Schools, Monroe County, Tenn.,
Roy A. Ferguson

Negro teachers and white teachers meet together for teacher meetings. They eat together on occasions. Supt. has made arrangements for visiting, Negro teachers to eat with white teachers in white cafe in county seat. They were served with and like the other customers of the cafe.

Supt. says he would not mind having his children attend school with Negroes. Feels that we must comply with the court decision. He has attended P-T.A. meeting at the two county Negro schools and discussed desegragation with the two groups. At the meetings he explained that the present school plants were short at least two classrooms and that it would be at least one more year before action would be started. (It is true that the schools are needing classrooms, enrollment requires there additional teachers that are not employed because of lack of classrooms.) Supt. seems to be considered a friend and trusted by the Negro population.

Supt. named two Negro "leaders" for me to contact. Thought it a good idea for me to discuss matter with the Negroes. But, he asked me to give him a report re their feelings except matters given in confidence.

Supt. feels that most people would object to desegregation as leading to intermarriage. He feels that there will be no real difficulty in deseg. from the people of Madisonville and doubts that it will be difficult to make the change in Sweetwater. However, in one of the towns of the county where no Negroes live, the people continue to boast of not allowing Negroes to live in or near their town. Within the last two months, Negroes have been run out of town---once when merely passing through to reach a country cemetary to dig a grave. The funeral was delayed four hours (the dead person was white.)

Supt. feels that difficulties might arise after desegregation on occasions of class parties, sports events with the High School at Tellico Plains, finding positions for Negroes. He feels that parents will not oppose deseg. but will opoose the use of Negro teachers. (One in the county has a Masters degree.)

His teachers do not opposed mixed teacher meetings. Only one teacher expressed disapproval; however, she is no longer teaching in the county. He feels need for "conditioning the teachers, and students...and the general population of the county. We discussed possibility of study groups that he seemed to approve. He thought that these should be held with the teachers first.

He would like to obtain material re desegregation in other area.

Desegregation was discussed at one board meeting which lead to the necessity of a building program. Supt. feels that six of bd. members have same attitude with the exception of one member. Of the latter person, he said".... but I think that we (the board) can handle him". They are working on the building program.

I also inquired as to the type of requests coming to him from from the Negro population and the names of those representing the Negroes.

June 23, 1955

Interview with Lester Black (Negro "Leader")
Madisonville, Tenn.

Mr. Black is an employeed of a local drug store and has many contacts with the white population of the town. He feels that he has more Negro and white friends than any other Negro in the town. He was eager to tell the number of visits from white friends during a recent illness.

He stated that the Negro pupulation was 100% in favor of desegregation and that he was the only one that had spoken in opposition to it. He also stated that he now had changed his mind and offered to go around to various "leaders" with me to discuss the matter.

He also refer to the Tellico Plains situation of now allowing Negroes to stop in the town (See report of interview with Co. School Supt.)

Many of the Negro papulation work at Alcoa, Oak Ridge and other places out side of the County. He is more dependent upon local whites economically.

He stated that he would send his grandchildren to the desegregated school.

He knew of no white person in the town that was "really in favor of desegregation" and stated that he had overheard whites talking in the drug dtore re the matter and most frequently they opposed on the basis that it would lead to intermarriage.

Mr. Black stated that the "real leader" of their community died about six months ago.

He remarked how wrong he thought it was for Negro and white children to attend school together when he first saw this situation while in Ohio.

He gave me the names of the Negro political "leaders" in the community.

He told me that one local Negro was very interested in desegregation and wanted me to talk with him. He told how this person would frequently cause tention by talking aggressively to white people about desegregation.

He would like to have a meeting of several of the Negroes to discuss and study desegregation with the Negro teachers and others.

June 22, 1955

Interview with L. L. Upton (P-T.A. official--Negro school)
Madisonville, Tennessee

Mr. Upton is employed at Alcoa plant in another county. He wanted to talk of the better treatment Negroes are receiving at the plant.

He told me of P-T.A. meeting attended by Supt. when segregation was discussed. (see report of interview with Supt.) He gave me the names of the other officials of the P-T.A. and wanted me to attend the next meeting. I suggested a meeting of teachers, officials, and a TCHR consultant first... to obtain more information.

He says that Supt. is looked upon as a friend and told of visit to supt. office re to obtaining county assistance for increasing playground space at the school. He stated that they were received in a friendly manner and that the supt. did not take action on their request as he thought that desegregation would take place as soon as the school plant is enlarged. This occured before the P-T.A. meeting.

He feels that Negro population is "largely in favor of desegregation" and is willing to work toward that end.

Mr. Upton also discussed the Tellico Plains situation.

He knew of no NAACP member in the community.

He gave me the idea that he might send his daughter to the white high school next year. I did not question him on this point.

Tenn

FIELD REPORT II

Narrative Report

Harriman City School District
Feb. 18, 1956
Joseph R. Ellis--Consultant
March 3, 1956--Date of Report

This is a report of follow-up field work. It should be studied with the report of my first visit to Harriman and Roane County, June, 1955.

I. Interviews (Refer to key person sheet, Harriman Report).
Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Davis.

Mr. Davis is principal of the Negro elementary school in Harriman. Mrs. Davis is active in P.T.A. and has done recreation work. Our interview lasted nearly three hours. We discussed integration with emphasis on local problems; we had very good rapport; they were disappointed to report that no apparent progress had been achieved since last summer and that little effort had been exerted toward working on the integration problem. They voiced several ideas and opinions concerning future steps. I was able to advise them on some recent developments, especially of experiences in Oak Ridge desegregation. Out of our discussions we concluded that the established channels (i.e. P.T.A., etc, would be the best avenue to take in establishing communication and educating the community, with thehope that affirmative but not offensive results would follow. Mr. Davis asked if I would help arrange for Mr. Fred Brown, Negro teacher at Oak Ridge High School, to speak to the next meeting of their P.T.A. Since then, arrangements have been made for Mr. Brown to speak there.

The Davises have good attitudes and are probably the best Negro leadership in Harriman, but because of him being a teacher, he is a little reluctant to be the sole leader or driving force forthe Ndgro community. He plans to talk with white leaders whom I reported had indicated a strong desire to help in this problem. I expect to communicate with these people and perhaps make a visit to Harriman this spring or summer.

Rev. Hayden Laster

We had a lengthy and satisfactory interview. He repeated that he was pleased to see me and that I certainly reminded him of things he intended to do. He had discus

the desegregation situation with several people since I last saw him. Just recently he had talked with the Superintendent, Mr. Black, who didn't seem concerned over the Anderson County ruling, but wasn't too opposed to integration. Rev. Laster will be a help to the community. He plans to contact leaders in both white and Negro communities and work with local ministerial association. He especially wanted me to talk with theChristian Church minister, Rev. Glenn Wheeler.

I had not met Mr. Wheeler, Minister of First Christian Church before. He was not too well informed, seemed to think this more of a school than community problem. I believe our discussion was of value to him, he has since written a letter indicating that it was. He will be helpful with Rev. Laster's leadership. Other than planning to become informed and discuss this with the Ministerial Association, we came to no immediate conclusions.

Mr. David Henley, member of school board.

We had a pleasant interview. The board has still not established a definite policy, and apparently is not considering one as they don't think the problem is immediate. I do not think Mr. Henley would impede integration if he saw the need for putting in such a program.

Mr. C.E. Powell (I saw Mr. Powell as I returned to Oak Ridge and I will report on our interview when I have made a complete revisit to Rockwood and Roane County districts.)

II. Analysis.

In the above reports of interviews I have made some analysis of the problems and general situation as I saw it in Harriman. Essentially I think there is no real communication and the white leaders do not know the honest feelings of theNegores. 2) there is limited Negro leadership 3) no effective action has been taken toward an integrated school program, and 4) I have not encountered any strong opposition, although the High school principal is outspoken against integration/

I was unable to see the Superintendent, but no one in authority seems to consider integration an immediate problem, not even after Court orders for Anderson County to integrate at the high school level.

III. Recommendations:

1) I think a brief revisit will be worthwhile even if nothing of note develops in thenext few months.

2) Wait and see is about the only present alternative.

A REPORT AND ANALYSIS OF

The TeCOHR CONSULTANT PROGRAM
FOR MIDDLE TENNESSEE
(Nashville, Tennessee-
January-August, 1956)

by

Bonita H. Valien,
TeCOHR CONSULTANT AND COORDINATOR
of Middle Tennessee Consultants

THE CONSULTANT PROGRAM

ORGANIZATION AND SCOPE:

The consultant program for the period under discussion (January-August, 1956) was limited to Davidson County. There were two very practical reasons why the work was limited to this area; (1) consultants were available in Nashville; (2) it was felt that a definitive body of information on Davidson County — more specifically Nashville — might be of use in facilitating the desegregation process in Nashville.

The consultants for the program (five initially) were all Ph.D. candidates at Peabody College. Repeated attempts to find Negroes in the area who had the time to work as consultants were unsuccessful. Thus, the interviewing of all Negroes included in the study was done by the coordinator. The coordinator also interviewed white informants as well.

The consultants, while eager to work, had no previous experience in interviewing. Neither did they know much, if anything, about the Southern Regional Council and its program. Two of the five consultants were non-Southerners, and although they approached the assignment with some misgivings (fear of being rejected as an outsider) they turned out to be the most capable interviewers.

Two evenings (8-12) on Saturdays were spent in training sessions. Here the philosophy and program of the Southern Regional Council, and its Tennessee affiliate TeCOHR, were discussed. The purpose and role of the consultant, the kind of information to be gathered, and the method of reporting interviews were discussed thoroughly. A carefully prepared list, composed of a cross-section of the community was discussed and consultants chose to interview those persons with whom they felt they could establish the greatest rapport.

The consultants were impressed with the fact that while they were gathering information they were at the same time selling the Council and TeCOHR and

that their own attitude and approach were important. Every attempt was made to keep channels of communication open as is evidenced in the follow-up letter to the Mayor.

Although, as mentioned above, five consultants initially indicated interest in working in the program, attended training sessions, and selected names of persons to be interviewed, unexpected class assignments proved to be heavier than had been anticipated and after one or two "trial" interviews, three consultants, because of pressure of class work, withdrew from the program. Thus, the material contained in this report is essentially the work of two consultants and the coordinator.

Seventy-eight persons, representing a cross-section of the Nashville population were interviewed. In addition, informal contacts (conversations on buses, at filling stations, drug stores, etc.) PTA meetings, public meetings and workshops on desegregation were also attended. Meetings of opposition groups were attended and detailed reports made. The coordinator, in addition to covering meetings, worked as a consultant to groups and assisted in planning seminars, panels and workshops concerned with desegregation. In order to be in a position to assess as accurately as possible the "community climate", local newspaper articles dealing with the question of desegregation were clipped, and a careful check and analysis of letters to the editor, and the People's Forum were made. In an attempt to facilitate the work of a TeCOHR executive, consultants were encouraged to secure as many names of key persons and groups as possible. Listing of the Legislative Council Committee, survey staff and consultants; members of the Nashville Community Relations Conference, etc., appearing at the end of this report, are examples of the kinds of materials which we believe would be of future value in facilitating the work of TeCOHR.

Throughout the interviewing, consultants indicated to the interviewee that their comments would be kept in the strictest of confidence. It seemed in the opinion of the Consultant, in order that maximum use might be made of the information gained by the consultants that some attribution was necessary in this report. This was particularly true for persons in key positions.

Selected interviews are thus included under the headings of Public Officials; Education Officials, Supervisors and Principals; Law Enforcement. Representing both the positive and negative influences in the community are detailed accounts of meetings of the Nashville Community Relations Conference, and the public meeting of The Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government. A PTA meeting at a white school is also described in some detail.

WHAT THE INTERVIEWS SUGGEST WITH REFERENCE TO THE NASHVILLE COMMUNITY AND DESEGREGATION:

Nashville is a complacent community. It is at the same time an ambivalent community. While it recognizes the Supreme Court decision on the one hand, there is, on the other hand, no widespread or concerted effort to implement the decision. At all levels, there seems to be general acceptance of the decision as something that ultimately must be obeyed, but, when and how remains the primary question. Few seem to be able or willing to answer this fundamental question.

After a careful analysis of interviews with "key" members of the community — including public officials — one can safely conclude that the difficulty of implementing the Supreme Court decision on desegregation of the schools in Nashville rests almost entirely upon the inability or unwillingness of those in positions of authority to assume responsibility for any positive position or leadership with reference to the desegregation decision. While this group on the one hand refuses to assume responsibility for implementation, evidence is sufficient to suggest that this group would go along and implement the decision if the court so commands. What is increasingly becoming evident in Nashville and the state as a whole is that implementation of the desegregation ruling will come as a result of court action — and this, it seems, is what is wanted by persons in position of authority — such an action would absolve them from taking the initiative and assuming the responsibility of making a decision, calling for positive action.

At all levels, there was general agreement that Nashville could probably desegregate its schools without too much difficulty; however, it was the opinion of some that opposition to desegregation has grown following the University of Alabama incident and the "unfortunate" school board situation in Chattanooga.

As a group, members of the legal profession articulated the greatest resistance to the Supreme Court decision. Their objections are based on the argument of States' Rights, and in this argument they have the strong support of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government. Members of the legal profession refuse to address themselves to the issue of race and the public school as such. They insist that the issue is a larger one — it involves the "upsetting of precedent" and Federal encroachment on the rights of States. It is contended that if this particular action of the Supreme Court goes unchallenged it means further encroachment. This is the kind of argument which people in positions of leadership insist has had considerable influence among the educated, the business men, and the community's "status group." Since the Federation group also uses this argument, it was frequently suggested that the Federation cannot be dismissed as inconsequential.

The pro-segregation group (Pro-Southerners) on the other hand, was generally considered of little, if any influence, except among the most underprivileged whites. Their primary value was described as "nuisance value." In confidential interviews with leaders of both the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government and the pro-segregation group, there was the admission that the membership in each group is small. Said one of the pro-segregation leaders, "It is a hard thing to get people in this town to get up and fight against this integration and mixing. The most we can do is keep the issue alive and work out all the means we can to delay this thing. We don't have enough people around who care about what happens; they'll follow the law because they think there's nothing you can do about it. They don't like it any better than

I do. Believe me, no white man wants it, but they are resigned, they feel helpless, they say it's gonna happen no matter what we try to do. Well, I just say 'maybe so', but we can fight to delay it. But you don't find many around with the 'guts' to fight. I'll tell you confidentially, we have had to get help from surrounding states to help us carry on our fight. These people in Tennessee don't care what happens to them. I guess West Tennessee might be considered an exception."

Lack of interest in the desegregation decision — or a feeling of resignation or futility — may be inferred from the relatively small number of letters appearing in the local press. Of the 38 letters appearing, 20 opposed desegregation and the decision, 10 approved of the decision, and 8 suggested a calm and "moderate approach" to the solution of segregated schools. This latter group seemed to neither approve nor disapprove of the decision , but feeling desegregation was inevitable, they suggested "calmness," "gradualism" or "Moderation." There was the general opinion among the newspaper men interviewed that letters on the subject had not been numerous, and the spread in the newspapers generally represented a fair proportion — those opposing the decision were in the majority.

Public officials were both cautious and evasive in their remarks regarding desegregation. Those educational officials directly responsible for the schools have also been cautious and appear to be uncertain as to what is their role. They have been reluctant to assume aggressive leadership, and the Commissioner of Education does not accept any leadership role for the state department other than the example set in the state college desegregation plan. He appears to feel very much at the mercy of the locally-elected legislature. The Superintendent of the Nashville schools considers it the business of the school board to decide on policy, and it is then his duty to carry out this policy as an executive officer of the board. He says, "I am not letting anyone 'pressure' me. When people ask

me what am I going to do, I say, 'What are you going to do? It is a community problem'." Principals and teachers appear to stand ready to carry out any plan agreed upon.

Interviews with the Chief of Police, Sheriff of Davidson County and patrolmen, both Negro and White, would lead to the conclusion that whatever their personal attitude regarding desegregation, these law enforcement officers are committed to enforcing the law and would do "all within (their) power to keep down violence." While it seems from his long experience and general attitude that the Chief of Police would act to reduce the likelihood of violence in a tense situation, the Sheriff of the County does not give the impression that he is able to provide vigorous or confident leadership to the county law enforcement officers. While he says he will enforce the law, he admits he "would try to 'ride the fence' to avoid antagonizing either side." He also admits a shortage of men available to handle a large demonstration.

The Nashville community, for the most part, is a schizoid community. There is a real split in the consciences of the people. On the one hand, there are the religious convictions which are deeply based and there is also respect for the law; there is on the other hand, a desire to preserve the status quo. Many intelligent and well-meaning people feel guilty about holding prejudiced views, and although they believe in the rightness of the Supreme Court decision they hope for a miracle which will absolve them from the necessity of making a deliberate decision. There is, however, a strong determination on the part of some to perpetuate their views even with or because of their inner conflict about holding them.

The fear most often expressed both by public officials and those responsible for implementing the Supreme Court decision is that the legislature will come forth with anti-integration bills. While this was given as a most serious threat and a likely possibility, there has been no aggressive program or action to offset the influence of a pro-segregation legislature. Those

responsible for implementing the decision constantly emphasized "the danger in moving too fast." This fear of moving too fast has had the practical effect of not moving at all, and the fear of a legislative session pre-occupied with pro-segregation legislation seems now to have some justification in fact.

Nashville, it seems, is a community which insists that it must solve its problems in its own way using its own timetable. There was the general opinion gained from the interviews that when those in authority "get around to doing something about the schools," they will not call in TeCOHR consultants, but will instead consult their own professional peers (other educators, superintendents, etc.). While those interviewed had no objection to the fact-finding role of the TeCOHR consultant, there were those who frankly admitted that they would have little interest in what facts were uncovered, and further that they felt confident such "facts" would in no way either force or influence a decision. One official stated that a TeCOHR consultant, "irrespective of race, local or otherwise, would be resented if it was ever presumed the consultant could tell Nashville what to do about its schools." For the most part, there were deep misgivings among those interviewed as to what an organization like TeCOHR or its consultants could do in facilitating desegregation in Nashville. In some quarters, "organizations" are looked upon with grave suspicion.

From the interviews and an assessment of the general community climate, it would seem that the most useful function of TeCOHR and or its consultants in Nashville at this time, beyond the role of fact-finding, is the offering of services to those community groups interested in utilizing the particular resources and skills of the Council. TeCOHR in working thusly with community groups can fulfill a most important role — and perhaps the most needed one at this time. As a positive, educational force, through effectively working with and through community groups, the community will increasingly become sensitive to their role and responsibility in working toward a more democratic society. This type of understanding and incentive will provide the kind of support and

assurance which those in positions of authority seem to need if they are to assume, with aggressive confidence the responsibility which is theirs.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS

An attempt was made to see as many "key" members of the executive and legislative branches of the government as possible. In the main, those interviewed were either cautious in their remarks or evasive. The Attorney General for the State of Tennessee, declined to comment on the issue of desegregation since the State is presently engaged in litigation on the issue. While most public officials declined to give their own "personal views", there was the general belief among them that most Tennesseans were opposed to desegregation.

Public officials seemed to interpret their role as simply that of a cautious "wait" and "see". They seemed to have been willing to move in almost any direction just so long as they felt they had support.

The Governor of the State has shown increasing reluctance to discuss the issue except in the most vague terms and each interview gets more and more vague. Citizen groups in reporting on their interviews with the Governor indicated that there had been a marked change in what they considered the Governor's earlier position - earlier the Governor gave his personal attitude "off the record" as being opposed to segregation, and indicated willingness to work toward an integrated society. These same persons, in a visit to the governor's office some months later found him less "forthright" in his discussion. Even his "off the record comments" were cautious and ambiguous. As a matter of fact, the TeCOHR consultant tried for more than a month to have an audience with the Governor. It was only after repeated calls that the Governor saw the TeCOHR consultant, and then in the presence of the Commissioner of Education.

The following chronology illustrates the above. After repeated unsuccessful telephone attempts to get an audience with the Governor, the TeCOHR consultant wrote the following letter:

1311 Clifton Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee
11 April 1956

The Honorable Frank C. Clement
Governor of Tennessee
State Capitol Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Sir:

I have been asked by the Tennessee Council on Human Relations to discuss with you the program of the Council and to make available to you the services of our organization in meeting the problems posed by the Supreme Court decision on desegregation of schools. As you can see from the enclosed folder, our organization stands ready to help those who are working calmly and with patience toward the solution of this problem.

I would also like to discuss with you, in an off-the record interview, how you size up the climate of opinion towards desegregation in Tennessee and especially here in the capital city. When we know the attitudes of key people in the community we will be in a better position to offer positive and effective help.

My schedule at present is clear all day Friday, April 13, and between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday next week. I am also free after 3:30 p.m. on Monday and Wednesday. If you are free during any of these times I would like very much to come down to see you. My telephone number is AMherst 9-1933, in case your secretary wishes to get in touch with me to arrange a time.

Although the Council does not make official pronouncements concerning the stand taken by any public official, I personally want to commend you for your moderate approach towards this problem, and your courageous stand against the extremist groups who have been exerting pressure upon you. I look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon F. Vars

The Governor replied:

TENNESSEE
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
NASHVILLE

Frank G. Clement
Governor

April 16, 1956

Dear Mr. Vars:

Please accept my apologies for the delay in replying to your letter of April 11th.

After receipt of your letter I contacted Commissioner Quill Cope, Department of Education, and told him of your communication and requested that he grant you an audience for a discussion of your program.

I understand from Commissioner Cope that he has already had this discussion with you, Mr. Vars, and I am glad that his schedule permitted a full discussion.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your warm personal remarks.

Sincerely yours,

Frank G. Clement

Mr. Gordon F. Vars
1311 Clifton Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Public Officials

The Interview with the Governor:

On May 15, the Governor received the interviewer in the presence of Dr. Quill Cope, Commissioner of Education. He opened the interview by telling Dr. Cope of his recent visit to Bob Jones University, describing its fine facilities and the way the university seemed to be booming. He then turned to the interviewer, who asked him how he sized up the general situation with respect to desegregation.

The Governor said he thought that if a secret poll were taken at this time, approximately 80% of the people of Tennessee would favor continuance of segregation. On the other hand, he has been well received throughout the state, even in West Tennessee, even though they might not like his stand. At the end of his speeches lately he has been asking his audiences two questions: "Between your conscience and your God (you can't lie to God and you won't lie to yourself.), as you look at other states north, east, south, or west of Tennessee, is there any other place you would rather live and raise your children? This is even recognizing existing conditions, and that not all of them are good. If your answer is no, then why should Tennessee go off after some other plan in this matter that is less satisfactory than the one now in effect in Tennessee?" The Governor said he had been receiving standing ovations on this.

The Governor went on to state that he had been in Mississippi and had met with Virginia leaders at the Bristol celebration, and that in both these places the leaders appeared to envy the Tennessee position and want to know how the Governor maintained it. All but one of these leaders admitted that segregation as "going", and they were not talking about any fifty-year period, either. It was no longer a question of <u>whether</u>, but <u>how</u> and <u>when</u>.

Public Officials

The Governor said we would know that situation better after the next legislature. Several West Tennessee candidates have announced with just one plank - maintain segregation. They are not saying how, but just that they will do it. The Governor asked Dr. Cope if Stainback would be back this time, and expressed relief that he would not. The alternatives to Mr. Stainback were "not as colorful", he said.

The Governor said that the "big unknown" is how many of the pro-segregationists would precipitate action to support their views.

When asked to recommend the policy TeCOHR should follow, the Governor said the main thing was to capture the confidence of the people, assuring them that it was a group which would not go off in either direction. The average person, he said, is afraid of organized groups - afraid of the NAACP and afraid of the Pro Southerners. They would not willingly or knowingly follow either group.

The Governor said he appreciated the support the interviewer had expressed of his moderate stand. He said that sometimes he felt "mighty lonesome". Experience has shown, he said, that either a hasty move or too much reluctance was equally bad.

The Governor asked how many members TeCOHR had, and was told by the interviewer that there were about 25 on the board with an indeterminate number of members. He mentioned that he did have a copy of the TeCOHR folder.

Interpretative Analysis

At the time of this interviewer the Governor appeared to consider the "moderate" approach he had been following to be the best. He gave no indication of how he might react to legislative pressure on the matter, or any

Public Officials

further action on the part of the state to promote desegregation. He welcomed the support of TeCOHR, but apparently did not consider it a very important influence in the matter.

The Mayor of the City has taken the position that it is up to the School Board to work out the plan for desegregation. Commented the Mayor, "groups that have been most critical of me in saying I influence and pressure the Board now want me to use that influence and pressure for something which they want. Though many groups indicated having discussed the issue of integration with the Mayor, all agree that the Mayor is a politician and that he will do what he believes to be politically expedient.

The interview by the TeCOHR consultant follows:

The Mayor of the City of Nashville

The interviewer was received by the Mayor in his office and asked to state his business. The interviewer described the purposes and the present activities of TeCOHR, and then asked the Mayor how he sized up the situation in Nashville. The Mayor ignored this question and queried the interviewer as to who he was, what he did, and where he lived.

The Mayor glanced over the TeCOHR folder he had been given, and then asked who had "sent" the interviewer to see him. The two members of the board that the interviewer could recall first were two people whom the Mayor considered his political enemies. The Mayor said that with those two people on the board he would have nothing to say. The interviewer tried to assure the Mayor that TeCOHR was not a political organization, but he said there was no denying that these two board members were. He said that both these people knew why he would not have anything to do with them, and that he knew it too.

The interviewer then got out some notes and listed some of the other members of the board. The Mayor mentioned two of the Negro members by

name, and spoke of Kelly Miller Smith as a "Fine man". He said that he had never heard of the organization and had never heard of the Southern Regional Council. He said that the organization might be all right, but on the other hand the two people named by the interviewer were certainly political.

When the interviewer described the procedure for carrying out the TeCOHR survey, the mayor said he saw no reason to be included. If he wanted to discuss the situation with the school board he would do so directly, not through some roundabout procedure such as telling the interviewer, who would take his remarks to the TeCOHR board, who would transmit them to the city school board. He said that he gets around all over the city and talks with all kinds of groups, both Negro and white, so he would have no use for the TeCOHR survey. If the organization wanted to go around and interview people and then tell the school board what they found, that would be all right, but he just didn't see how he fitted into the picture.

The interviewer expressed sympathy for the school board as they worked through this difficult problem with the pressure being brought from all sides, etc. The mayor interrupted to repeat that he was not going to discuss the subject. He said that he was the one the voters would kick out on this matter, not the school board. When asked to suggest other key people in the community which the organization ought to interview, the mayor said he would not send the interviewer to anyone.

The interviewer then gave up all attempts to discuss this matter with the mayor, thanked him for his courtesy in seeing some of the interviewer's eighth grade students when they were studying the community. The mayor said he was glad to do it, as the young people were our "only hope" in avoiding the mess the present generation was in.

West

Interpretative Analysis

The interviewer failed to establish rapport with the mayor, who appeared suspicious and almost hostile throughout the interview, especially after he learned that two of his political opponents were on the board. At no point did he indicate any sympathy for the aims of the organization, or any interest in obtaining the results of the TeCOHR survey to substantiate his own evaluation of the local situation. His refusal to discuss the matter apparently was due to his fear of political attack.

Follow-up

Following the interview, the interviewer wrote the mayor and sent him some information about SRC, and once more set forth the willingness of the organization to help Nashville through a difficult period in its history. The letter was as follows:

1311 Clifton Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee
9 May 1956

The Honorable Ben West
Mayor of Nashville
Nashville, Tennessee

Sir:

I want to thank you for the privilege of talking with you on Wednesday about the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Since you said that you did not know anything about the Southern Regional Council, the parent organization of our Tennessee Council, I am taking the liberty of sending you a brochure describing this organization.

I sincerely hope that your dislike for the politics of some of our Tennessee Council board members does not cause you to overlook the great good that can be done for the city by this organization. Nashville has been fortunate up to this time in the friendly relations that have existed between the races. We shall do everything in our power to help this community work out the desegregation

West

problem in such a way as to preserve these harmonious relationships, and we stand behind you and your board of education as they proceed in good faith to comply with the Supreme Court decision. We hope that all of our efforts will be successful in preventing any unfortunate incidents that might bring disgrace to our city and any kind of harm to our young people, about whom you expressed so much concern.

If there is any way that I or the organization I represent can be of service to you, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Very truly yours,

(signed)
Gorden F. Vars

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Interviews with the Chief of Police, sheriff of Davidson County (present sheriff and the deceased) and patrolmen, both Negro and white, would lead to the conclusion that whatever their personal attitude regarding desegregation, these law enforcement officers are committed to enforcing the law and would "do all within (their) power to keep down violence."

Among the white patrolmen, their attitude toward desegregation ranged from indifference to complete opposition to desegregation. The majority attitude, however, was reflected in a sort of resignation —"it's the law, and no matter how I feel as a private citizen, I must enforce the law; desegregation is coming."

While accepting the fact that "desegregation is coming," neither the Chief of Police nor the County Sheriff has made any plans or preparation for handling any disturbance which might occur during the desegregation of the schools. The Chief of Police, who seems to operate to a large extent on "tips" appeared to be prepared to move rapidly in a troubled situation. From his experience with labor troubles he has developed what he considers to be effective ways of breaking up situations that threaten trouble. He appeared to be ready to go into action at anytime. It would appear that a man with the experience and point of view of the Chief of Police would act to reduce the likelihood of violence in a tense situation.

On the other hand, the Sheriff of the County does not give the impression that he is able to provide vigorous or confident leadership to the county law enforcement officers. While he says he will enforce the law, he admits he "would try to 'ride the fence' to avoid antagonizing either side".

He admits he has no plan for action in the event of violence and recognizes he is limited in the number of men he has available to patrol the county. It is the impression of the Consultant that the Sheriff would not act until violence took place and by that time his patrol might be overwhelmed and the situation out of hand.

The Chief of Police considers his force inadequate, both from the standpoint of numbers and training. The salary for policemen is not very high, and they are required to purchase their own uniform. The Chief has been unable to get through a requirement that patrolmen should have completed at least a high school education. While at the present, there is no in-service training program for patrolmen, the Chief is considering initiating such a program. He thinks there will be "a course or two in sociology, but no special preparation for race relations work".

There are 19 Negro patrolmen. The Chief of Police indicated that the mayor had asked him to promote some of these to the rank of sergeant, but the chief pointed out this would result in having a Negro sergeant for only two or three patrolmen, since it took five men to keep 3 on duty. The mayor agreed that it would be wise to wait. Negroes have been on the force about nine years.

The police department has been covered under civil service regulations for five years.

The Chief of Police indicates that he is operating under a very limited budget. He estimates that he is 40 or 50 men short of what is needed to do a satisfactory job. To supplement this need he says, "I have tear gas and am well supplied with guns and ammunition".

The Chief of Police has been on the force 33 years, working up through the ranks. He is appointed by the mayor but says, "the mayor can't fire me unless I do something I can be fired for under civil service regulations".

With reference to the question of desegregation, Chief of Police Milliron had the following to say:

"A month or so ago (February) I was contacted by a man who wanted me to join the Pro-Southern group. I refused and turned the materials the man gave me over to the Nashville Banner. This material included pictures of Negro men with white women, and the like. I told the paper I wanted the stuff back for my files.

"I suppose you could call Emmett Carr the leader among the opposition groups. You know he burned some crosses on his own land.

"The FBI investigated this but couldn't do anything about it since it was his own property. The FBI is continuing to check on the situation and keep the police informed. The FBI believes Carr is not very active because he knows he may get arrested. They think Carr is trying to revive the KKK, with all its hoods.

"I am unable to name any Negro agitators except one who owned a restaurant and bragged that he was collecting guns and ammunition to give the Negroes so they could fight the whites. I am investigating this situation, and if I find it true, the only thing to do is to tell the man to get out of town. (He mentioned Looby and the other Negro Councilman as Negro leaders who were moderates, not pushing too hard). They might agree to 'rock along' for a while until the community is ready.

"The police department is ready to handle any difficulty that might arise. The plan is to nip anything in the bud before it gets out of hand — before the police would be overwhelmed and I would have to call for the national guard. In case of trouble I usually send a few plain-clothes men to grab the ring leaders. A large number of uniformed men would draw a crowd. Agitators would then get in back of the crowd and curse the police, throw things, etc., and then there would be real trouble.

"If the police had been ready and had moved fast they could have prevented the Tuscaloosa incident. I have had a lot of experience with labor troubles, picketing, etc. I cooperate with the FBI and they cooperate with me.

"I think the situation is better here than it once was — I don't hear as much antagonistic talk as I used to, although it may be because people know how I feel. I used to be prejudiced but I am not now. I think the church has influenced me, plus the fact that I do a lot of reading. I want the Negro to get all he deserves, the right to a good job and a good education, etc. The whites have held the Negroes down too long. It is not right for them to hold such jobs as janitor, etc. God made men equal,

and perhaps it was this idea that changed me. I also read a lot in police magazines, and wish my men would read more.

"I do not object to having the races mixed in the schools, and as far as intermarriage is concerned, it takes two to make a marriage. Intermarriage may come eventually, but I don't think there would be much, so long as the members of your own race look down on you for marrying a Negro.

"I think religious leaders are helping on desegregation. My own Church of Christ minister has made a couple of good talks on the subject. I think any trouble would be caused by agitators.

"I think desegregation will move faster in the West and the North than in the South, but it is coming. I think some people would resent it, but after it happened they would think nothing of it. I was in Jackson, Mississippi, when the Till case broke. A Supreme Court justice spoke to the group, which was the Tennessee-Mississippi Peace Officers Association. This man said that he thought Negroes should have equal education and opportunities but be kept separate. Many of the men at the meeting were bitter at the Negroes, but I don't hear that kind of talk in Tennessee. On the other hand, I believe the Alabama situation set us back 6 months or a year here in Nashville. I think this caused the school board to postpone action. It may now take 4 or 5 years. You cannot force desegregation unless people are ready. It is coming, but it takes time and the people have to be ready"

What about laws that might apply in case of trouble?

"Every two years I get a big stack of new laws passed by the legislature, but I cannot enforce the law unless people are willing to obey it. Cursing can be handled as disorderly conduct. Otherwise the officer must see violence.

"I intend to enforce the laws impartially regardless of whether whites or blacks are involved. The FBI tipped me off on some possible trouble at a Ryan basketball game. I sent some plain-clothes men and nothing happened. I suggest you see the mayor. He's progressive and wants to help on this problem."

The County Sheriff, the son of the former sheriff who died of a heart attack, took office September, 1956. Though new in this office, the Sheriff describes the county patrol situation as follows:

"The real difficulty which any County sheriff faces is in getting competent men to serve as deputies. The uniformed patrol member receives $283 per month, from which he must buy his own uniform, pay toward a retirement fund, etc. Each man pays $1 per month to retain an attorney in case of suit against any of the officers. Other deducations are for social security, each man's bond, etc.

The 'fee deputies" receive $200 per month plus whatever fees they get for serving papers. Their salary comes from fees collected when arrests are made. These fees go to the sheriff, not to individual men. When a new sheriff goes into office he must post a note for $10,000 as a guarantee for these salaries, and those of the dispatchers, clerks, etc. These officers who work on a fee basis are limited by law to making $400 above their regular salary of $200 per month. When the former sheriff took office all fees went to the individual, so that deputies sometimes went out and rounded up 'drunks' in order to increase their fees. There is less incentive for that now, since only the fees obtained by serving papers goes to the individual, and when a deputy makes an arrest he has to appear in court, etc.

"Of course there are some 'deadbeats" on the patrol, but they are generally good men, considering the low salary, the fact that they may be out of a job in only two years, etc. There are 50 men on the uniformed patrol paid by the county court, and they work on three shifts. Divide 50 by 3 and you see how few men we have to cover the county with. I will do all I can to get my men under civil service. Putting the patrol under civil service would destroy any chance of developing a political machine, but I am not interested in politics.

"I believe that 98% of my men would be opposed to desegregation. There are 2 Negro fee deputies. I was asked at a meeting of Negroes during the last campaign if I would put on any more Negro men. I said that the courts limits the number of fee men to 10. I would not put on just one more Negro because the men work in pairs, and I would not feel justified in putting on 2 more. The Negro homes in the county are scattered, so it would not be possible to assign Negro patrolmen to just any area. There would be violence if a Negro deputy arrested a white man — someone would get killed — that is, unless he was caught in the act of robbery or something like that."

With reference to desegregation, the Sheriff had the following to say:

"I am personally opposed to desegregation as a Southerner, but as a human being I will have to be for integration. My friends have varied points of view on this matter, and it is a subject that they discuss. Pastor Albright of my church, Glen Leven Presbyterian, has spoken in favor of desegregation, and some of my friends did not like his comments.

"I think that Nashville is not ready for desegregation. I think it will have to 'creep in' on Tennessee by being tried in surrounding states like Kentucky. I think Louisville will have to have it before Nashville. I think much of the opposition is due to the Negro veneral disease rate, which people do not want to expose their children to. I think intermarriage argument is not important. I lived for a while in Columbus, Ohio, and Peoria, Illinois, and did not see much of that there. A large number of the people are 'in the middle', and I don't know how they would react. I think you would not really know until something happened. I think that every generation you get farther from the Civil War the less opposition to desegregation you would find, and that although most people oppose it they recognize that it is coming and you can't do anything except perhaps to delay it a little. I don't hear so much talk about the problem now as at first.

"I do not have any idea what plan is best for the schools to use in Nashville, but whatever plan is worked out should be put into effect by both the city and the county at the same time — both school systems should work together on the problem. I would not want to be on the school board at a time like this.

"I know of no groups that are trying to maintain good relations between the races, nor any groups that are opposing desegregation. There is, however, the carpenters' union in Chattanooga who have written to their national headquarters in opposition to the national union's stand on desegregation. I think most of the opposition will come from lower class whites — those on the same level as most Negroes, but on the other hand I have discovered some 'upper' and 'middle class' people who opposed it, too, such as lawyers. I also think most of the opposition will be in rural areas. My father at one time sold farm machinery, and he made the observation that when a farmer makes up his mind nothing on earth is going to change it.

"As sheriff I will enforce the law, but I would try to 'ride the fence' to avoid antagonizing either side. I think I know the job of sheriff better than my father did when he took the job. I have made no special plans to meet any troubles that might arise as a result of desegregation of the schools, although I think it could be handled like a strike. I can identify no spots where trouble is most likely to break out, although South Nashville has Negroes and whites living close together, whereas at Crieve Hall there would be no problem because there are almost no Negroes living in that vicinity.

"There is no law against picketing, and I could not move in unless there was violence or unless I or my deputy decided there was a threat of violence. There is no law that I know of against keeping children from going to school, as in the Baltimore situation. I would have to be ordered to break up picketing by the court, as in the case there was an injunction. The deputies are assigned certain zones to patrol. If there was a report of a crowd gathering, the deputy in that zone would be told to check every so often. He would not interfere with the picketing ordinarily. If he decided it was a situation he could not handle, more men would be sent in from other zones. The deputies must see or hear a criminal act, or have a warrant sworn out by a citizen, and these warrants are sometimes thrown out of court on a technicality. City policemen can break up something 'like that', because the city can't be sued. On the other hand, the sheriff and his deputies can be sued, and the former sheriff's estate is being held up right now by two outstanding (unsettled) suits. I do not know whether the Tuscaloosa incident might have been prevented if law enforcement officers had acted differently.

"As for help on this problem, I don't know where we would turn. I don't know any 'key people' in the community doing much to push things along. I don't think the politicians would offer much help because they would 'ride the fence' to avoid antagonizing either side. I don't know how much a consultant could help. If one comes in from the outside it ought to be a

Southerner -- but not from just any place in the South. A Southerner from Oklahoma wouldn't be acceptable -- the percentage of Negroes in Oklahoma is so small. I honestly don't know what is the answer."

Comments of Officers at random:

"I try to handle a situation no matter who is involved. I have my own opinions on the matter of desegregation, but my job is to keep order and enforce the law -- when I can't do that I will quit."

_____:_____

"I believe the average Negro is not eager for desegregation. He was getting along all right until the desegregation business came up. The schools were equal and Negroes were satisfied with their own facilities."

_____:_____

"I don't expect any real trouble -- a few agitators, perhaps, but nothing I don't believe we can't handle."

_____:_____

"I don't believe in this desegregation, but if its the law, then when the time comes I am going to enforce it -- the law, I mean."

_____:_____

"In time we'll get used to it. The young people don't seem to mind. My job is to keep the peace no matter how I feel personally."

_____:_____

"It's coming. I don't know when, but its coming. We may delay it some by peaceful means -- but if force is used, I'll have to be on the side of law and order."

LAWYERS, BUSINESS AND NEWSPAPER MEN

Lawyers, including a member of the state legislature, and business men registered rather strong opposition to the Supreme Court decision. The majority indicated that they had little or no concern with the desegregation question as such. Their concern was in the area of states' rights. In their opinion this was a type of federal encroachment which, if encouraged, would render the states ineffective and powerless to carry on "those functions which clearly fall within the province of the State." A top business executive said he "put the Supreme Court decision in the same category as the FFPC. Nobody has any business telling him how to run his business; the Federal government has no business telling a state what to do about its schools. Education is a state function."

This group appeared to be least interested in the work of TeCOHR. It was felt that there was little that such a group could do, except, as one person put it, 'muddy the water talking about things that are not the essential issue. The essential issue is 'States' rights'."

The comments of an outstanding lawyer and member of the state legislature seem to express the point of view of many members of this group. In the main, it appears that many people in Nashville who are in positions of prestige and leadership are opposed to desegregation. It is interesting to note from their comments that many intelligent people feel guilty about holding prejudiced views and hope for a miracle which will absolve them from the necessity of making a deliberate decision. Among this group there appears to be a significant number of people who are determined to perpetuate their beliefs even with (or because of) their inner conflict about holding them. The comments of a lawyer and state legislator follow:

"Frankly, I am in basic disagreement with the policies of TeCOHR. If a vote were taken I am confident the majority of the people would be for segregation. I believe that most business and professional men are for segregation; they are for states' rights and resent Federal encroachment. They may not want to admit it publicly, but most of the lawyers in my circle are for segregation.

"As to the basis upon which a person decides his views on this question, I feel that the tradition in the South is the decisive factor. It was 'bred' into our mental outlook. However, even tradition is not strong enough to neutralize Christian ethics if one takes his religion at all seriously. I feel that this area is the most difficult to reconcile with a pro-segregation point of view. Another difficult area to reationalize with a pro-segregation point of view is the fact that the law should be obeyed.

"I feel that the professional classes would be least affected by desegregation because most of these people live in the suburbs or in areas in which there are no Negro families.

"The Pro Southerners are not a sensible group and don't impress many people. If they do, it is the rabble of society. The Federation for Constitutional Government is respected because of its policies and leadership. Many people in Nashville studied under Mr. Davidson and hence respect him.

"What approach would be best to use <u>if</u> one were for integration? I have never thought about it. I am opposed to desegregation. However, the least painful method would be the best solution. This question is a <u>real</u> problem. I opposed gradual desegregation in the first grade because the kids wouldn't know any better and would be 'brainwashed' to accept desegregation. I oppose teaching about intercultural understanding in high school because of the difficulty in securing a teacher who would approach the subject objectively; also the text books, if based on science, would advance facts which would undermine the prejudiced person's point of view. Most people are hoping that the whole

question will be solved by a miracle of some kind to eliminate the necessity and the consequent discomfort of action.

"The argument that unequal rights for the Negro hurts our country abroad has little influence with those who oppose desegregation - they are interested in their present lives at home and what Asia thinks makes little difference.

"There is little evidence of bi-racial planning in Nashville except on the school board, which has one Negro, and this is only because the mayor wants the Negro vote - if it can be controlled.

"I honestly believe that TeCOHR would be ineffective in achieving its goals because people would resent its activity."

An influential business man who considers himself more "liberal" on the question than many of his friends had the following to say:

"I think that most people realize that the Court's decision is right from a moral, legal, and a religious point of view, but they don't want to see it happen even if they realize that justice demands it. I feel that the people in my circle are a shade more liberal than most, but they still do not want their children to mix with Negroes in school because going to school together has social connotations. Most of these people would not say this, but they <u>feel</u> it.

"In my opinion the North and South are both bigoted. I would feel free to have both Negroes and whites into my home for dinner if I chose to do so. Each person would be invited as an individual.

"I feel that the prejudice against Negroes is due to their low social status and is not because of their color. I feel that most people in Nashville see only the Negro of the lower classes. Once integration is accomplished, most of the prejudice would disappear in a generation.

"In regard to fair employment practices for the Negro, I believe that this can be done on a propaganda and educational basis.

"True social equality will never come. A white person, for instance, cannot enter any higher social level at will. I am in favor of doing something about the more basic kinds of inequality - such as securing integrated schools and fair employment practices for Negroes.

"The Negro is rejected because of economic reasons. The segregated question cannot be isolated from other basic problems such as fair employment practices. Anything which raises the Negroes' economic level indirectly increases their political power, and also their chances of being accepted as individuals by other racial groups."

Newspaper reporters representing the two major daily newspapers were interviewed. Reflecting to a considerable extent the editorial position of the newspaper which they represented, reporters varied in their opinion regarding the readiness of Nashville for desegregation. One group, clearly identifying with the position of states' rights felt that desegregation would be difficult because the majority of people opposed desegregation as an infringement upon the rights of the State. Another group tended to de-emphasize states' rights and insisted that the Supreme Court decision took precedent over state law. This group interpreted community attitude, with reference to desegregation, as being somewhat resigned to the inevitable, or complacent. Though they were not unmindful of the opposition, this group felt that desegregation in Nashville could be accomplished with a minimum of friction.

The chief editorial writer for the Nashville Tennessean commented as follows:

"The editorial policies of our paper are set by conferences between the publisher, editor, and associate editor. These conferences are held daily. We have taken the position that desegregation is now the law and the law must be obeyed. Personally, I can see no alternative but to work out this problem in an intelligent manner. I feel that the creation of a favorable climate in which

the question can be sanely discussed is quite important.

"I feel that the Pro Southerners have had little effect on the middle and upper class people in Nashville although the organization does exert an influence on the lower classes. In my opinion the leadership in the Pro Southerners is a handicap in influencing people in the more highly educated classes. Most of these people regard Mr. Carr as a Klu Kluxer and as one who believes in violence.

"The group headed by Mr. Donald Davidson, however, is a group to be considered carefully. The leadership in this group is respected in Nashville and the line of reasoning adopted by this group has appeal to many people. It is my opinion that the Federation may be an inportant element in the coming elections for seats in the legislature.

"I feel that bi-racial contacts in groups is a good thing. I also feel that the presence of Fisk University in the community is a favorable influence in that it affords on-the-fence whites an opportunity to meet Negroes of the professional class.

"I am uncertain as to when the Nashville schools will be desegregated. I feel, however, that there is danger in pushing too fast. What hasn't been done thus far in regard to this question is significant. I feel that the county schools will probably desegregate first because of the unnecessary cost of transporting Negro children to segregated schools. Desegregation would eliminate this expense.

"In regard to the pending court suit, I feel that the city will have to show reasonable progress toward desegregation - it can't study the question forever.

"When desegregation does come to Nashville I feel that there would be some 'incidents," but no serious upheaval. The prevailing attitude in Nashville is one of complacency about the whole question."

EDUCATION OFFICIALS, SUPERVISORS AND PRINCIPALS

At all levels, there seems to be acceptance of the Supreme Court decision as "the law of the land." "How" and "when" to implement the decision seems to be the question raised by all concerned. Also, there seems to be some confusion as to where the responsibility for implementation rests.

Supervisors and principals, both Negro and white, indicate they are awaiting a "plan" and will work to carry out any plan once their responsibilities in this regard are made clear. In the main, there is the feeling that desegregation will be accepted in Nashville without too much difficulty. It is felt that the greatest opposition will come from white parents.

The Commissioner of Education also gives the impression of being in favor of compliance with the Supreme Court ruling, but is sensitive to the political implications and the potential danger to the public school system. He does not accept any leadership role for the state department other than the example set in the state college desegregation plan. He appears to feel very much at the mercy of the locally-elected legislature, although he hopes that the governor can "control" the situation.

The Commissioner, in discussing the question of desegregation had the following to say:

"The big problem in race relations is the fact that the average Southern white has never talked with an intelligent Negro, and thinks only in terms of the Negro janitor, the garbage man, etc. This hypothetical Southerner would not normally associate with that kind of person even if he were white, except in a working relationship. People react emotionally; they don't use reason on this matter even if they are thoughtful on all other subjects. Perhaps we are still too near the Civil War yet. I also think there is much misunderstand-

ing of what desegregation means; people think it means complete mixing of the races. They don't understand that even in New York and Pennsylvania there are some all-white schools, some that are all Negro, and some that are mixed.

"The 'flames' coming up from Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia make it increasingly difficult for Tennessee to maintain its present position. I see potential problems with the next legislature. If they become inflamed, they could do great damage. I do not know if the governor could control the situation as he did with the Stainback bills. These were passed near the end of the session, and the governor's veto was sustained. A veto early in the session might anger the legislators, and if any anti-desegregation measures were passed early in the session, they might override the veto or do other damage such as withholding appropriations. The legislative candidates who are announcing from West Tennessee are coming out on anti-integration platforms, and I expect all those elected from west of "the river" to be pledged to oppose desegregation. I do not know how Middle and East Tennessee might go, but there would probably be no trouble from East Tennessee.

"The state department is criticised because they did not prepare a plan and tell the local systems what to do. The department can't do this, considering the fact that one county in West Tennessee has 75% of its population Negro, while one in East Tennessee has less than 1%. The same plan would not work everywhere. If we tried to do such a thing, the next legislature would cut off the funds for the public schools. I had thought that those people in South Carolina, for instance, were 'bluffing' but now I am convinced that they really would abolish the public school rather than desegregate. We must convince the people that the public school system is more important than this particular issue. In the plan for desegregating the state colleges the state has set an example for the rest of the schools to follow. It showed that the state is willing to comply with the Supreme Court decision.

"The present court case against the use of tax money for desegregated state colleges may decide the issue of state aid to desegregated schools. At present we can give state aid to desegregated schools, but we could be enjoined and would have to abide by the court's decision. If the legislature passed a bill forbidding us to give money to desegregated schools, I think it would eventually be struck down by the court, but this might take 2 or 3 years and might have to go all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

"The State Department of Education has two Negro supervisors, but their offices are not in the Cordell Hull Building with the rest of the staff. Instead, they work out of A & I State University, and serve as consultants for all the Negro schools in the state, which are divided into two districts. The white schools, on the other hand, are divided into about 8 districts for the purpose of providing supervision. My staff generally feels that desegregation will come. When called upon for help on many matters the possibilities of desegregation have to be considered, such as in locating new buildings, planning transportation, etc.

"Most of the people of Tennessee think desegregation will come 'eventually', but I think it may be 30 years before there is much in West Tennessee, where the proportion of Negroes in the population is so large. I think that if federal force were used now in this matter, there would be bloodshed. The role of TeCOHR should be to locate those who are in the 'middle' position - business leaders, doctors, lawyers, and people like that - and get them to sit down and work things out. Some of the business leaders, however, are the most opposed. An 'outsider' (non-Southerner) would not be accepted.

"States rights are very much involved in this issue; it is not just a matter of Negro and white. There is resentment against imposition from without. I have been re-reading a book on the life of Andrew Johnson, and found many parallels between what was said then and what is being said now. I don't

think secession is likely, but the sounds are very similar. There has been all this talk about education being a state responsibility; now if we let the federal government dictate in this matter, it may open the door to all kinds of federal regulation. Now in Arkansas in some parts desegregation has moved ahead without difficulty, while in others it has moved ahead and then had to retreat. I think that in general the places where desegregation has gone all right were those with a small percentage of Negroes, with the possible exception of Washington.

"Oak Ridge schools are desegregated, but this is on Federal property. I do not know what the board in Anderson County will decide, but I think they will probably say that if Negroes present themselves to register for school they will be admitted. The board cannot deny them admittance. I anticipate plenty of court cases, which was what the Supreme Court expected when it wrote its second decree.

"Although I don't know the local situation very well, I think that Nashville is more ready for desegregation than any other place in Tennessee. (He mentioned his visit to the desegregation workshop held at the Belmont Methodist Church, which he thinks probably he should not have attended). I noted that many of the reports advocated action now, saying that the community was ready. I said maybe those present in that group were ready but that does not mean that the entire community is ready. Various superintendents come in to see me now and then, but I don't go out to try to find out what they are doing on this matter. I had thought Chattanooga was making a good start, but their first open meeting turned into a riot. I think that people from Georgia moved in and inflamed the people."

The Chairman of the City School Board impresses one as being genuinely convinced as to the justice of the argument for desegregation. On the other hand, the responsibilities that go with board leadership on this question apparently

weigh very heavily upon her, and she is not clear in her own mind as to the best plan for the board to follow. Her convictions are based to a large extent upon her religious convictions. The consultant concludes that although the Board Chairman wishes to do the "right thing", she may not furnish very strong or determined leadership to the board.* Her comments follow:

"I believe God loves His black children the same as His white. Man was made in God's image and this means that the Negro is made in His image, too. The Negro will go to heaven the same as a white person; there will be no difference up there. When Billy Graham came to Nashville he insisted that his rallies be unsegregated. My husband happened to sit next to Negroes several nights, and remarked about the excellent voice of one Negro. I try to instill brotherhood in the children in my Sunday School classes. (She has 80 students in her intermediate department.)

"Although I am a Southerner, born and raised in Nashville, my father was a 'liberal', and that is probably why I am. My brother, on the other hand, is opposed to desegregation, and 'hit the ceiling' when he saw a picture of me in the paper with some Negroes at a meeting. I had not thought anything of it. I think the whites have made Negroes thieves by the low pay they give them and made them murderers, too, by the way they have treated them. The whites have a lot to pay for. I am impressed by the stories of the Civil War, the treatment of the slaves, etc.

"I have good relations with my maid, who has been with the family 16 years. I give presents to her, take an interest in her when she is sick, etc. I have tried to feel what it might be like to be a servant, and wondered if the maid felt like a servant even though I try not to treat her as such. My husband and

---

*Since this interview, Mrs. Benson has suffered a rather severe heart attack. She is, however, much improved and is still chairman of the board.

I decided to pay the colored man who washed the walls in our house the regular minimum of $0.75 per hour, even though we knew we could get it done for less. My husband has come a long way on this matter, and supports me in my position. (Several times in the course of the interview Mrs. B. said that she 'loves people.')

"I think desegregation is going to come, so people should make it as easy as possible. There is going to have to be a lot of education before it really works; deep down in their hearts people must change. I think that the Negroes will lose more than they think from desegregation. They will not be accepted, and progress may be set back 25 years. After the years of adjustment they may regain what they lose now. I do not see what the Negro would gain by going to a white school, especially considering the excellence of some of the Negro schools and the run-down condition of such white schools as Lipscomb. I asked a porter in the building where I work this question, and he replied that he knew of nothing that his child would gain.

"I believe bus desegregation will sort of find out how the people will take desegregation. The bus riders are generally the lower classes, and if trouble were to come it would probably be there, especially in such places as West and North Nashville. I have heard one person say that 'no nigger had better sit by him.' I think that Negroes and whites will naturally segregate themselves, just as the rich children and the 'project kids' segregate themselves in my Sunday school classes. (She pointed how apparent the differences were at Easter time in the kinds of clothes worn, etc.) I believe the intermarriage argument is an important one, but I don't know how much there really will be.

"There are good relations between Negroes and whites in Nashville; I believe the presence of Negro colleges are important. I do not know how ready the community is for desegregation, but I have had a 'lot' of telephone abuse.

It has tapered off somewhat lately. I have received a stack of letters about a foot high on the matter, most of it opposed to desegregation. Only about 6 or 8 of the letters offered support to the board without advocating one extreme or the other. Maybe it is just talk, but you never can tell what people will do.

"I do not completely accept the idea that the kids will take the change better than the adults. My husband and I sometimes pick up students and bring them into town, and some of them are violent on the subject. One boy who goes to Father Ryan was very angry because, as he said, one of the Negro boys at Ryan 'jumped' one of the white boys. I think they have had some troubles at Ryan but have minimized them.

"I really don't know what the board will do. There have been no meetings since the open meeting. They will probably wait until they get the results of the school census that is being taken, which will be complete on May 31. The board is not in agreement on this issue, but they have cooperated excellently and have 'come a long way'. I have been on the board 12 years, and I was the first woman elected as chairman. Mr. Ennix's cooperation is excellent. He has said 'that as far as (his) relations with the board members was concerned, the only way he knew he was black was by looking in a mirror.'

"I think that the board took an 'awful chance' in calling the open meeting: there could have been a riot. One white man stood up and said 'no daughter of (his) was ever going to marry a nigger.' Whit Stokes saved my day by the stand he took. We took the speakers as they came, limiting each one to five minutes. The NAACP had tried to get out a good crowd, I believe, and the opposition did, too.

"I think that the board couldn't open all the schools at once, but they could re-zone. I do not want any trouble. We might desegregate a grade or two and see how it goes. Then we would decide how fast to go later. The Board

really can't make up their minds on where to start. Now the older students are more 'thrill seeking', while on the other hand, if you start with the little ones the parents think you are imposing upon them at an impressionable age.

"The Board spend 46½% of its money on Negro schools, although only about 35% of the children are Negro. There is overcrowding in some of the Negro schools, and there is need for a new Wharton school. I do not think that the teaching staff would be mixed at first. People would need to get used to desegregation, and any change is a 'big step' for Southerners. I think that some teachers have personal feelings against desegregation, but they will cooperate.

"I have not had any guidance or support from the mayor on this problem. When I talked with him, he told me he had appointed a good board and that he was sure they would solve the problem in such a way that there would be no trouble. Donald Davidson's group offered to help, and I was invited to the meeting of the Nashville Human Relations Conference but did not go. I am conscious of the court case pending, and I have been brought up to think that the Supreme Court was 'just that', and what it says goes. I think that the Tuscaloosa situation could have been handled better; Miss Lucy's parents said the affair has cut them off from the whites."

The Superintendent of the Nashville public schools sees his role as that of an executive, and stands ready to put into effect a plan of desegregation "once the Board makes up its mind." The Superintendent says he favors a gradual approach - one in which a few grades are desegregated at a time. This, he thinks, would give an opportunity to learn "how to handle the total problem from a small sample." The superintendent told the Consultant he would not be interested in the results of a TeCOHR survey. He said further that he thought it "would do absolutely no good to bring in an outside expert. People think of this as strictly a local problem and we must keep it that way. If someone were to come in to argue and tell them what to do, and how to do it, he would immediately be

told to ge to Hell."

The Superintendent asked that, under no circumstances must he be quoted. He was given this complete assurance. His comments on desegregation follow:

"I do not know how the community feels about desegregation. It has been 'relaxed' but about the time of the open board meeting it 'froze up'. I do not know why. I am not sure whether the Tuscaloosa situation took place before or after this open meeting, so couldn't say what effect this might have had. I think the board needs to formulate a plan and then stick to it. If it does the community will relax again. I do not expect any trouble, although there may be a few 'knots' on some heads. Right now there is an ominous silence. Any trouble between the children would probably be in East Nashville.

"I am aware of the Nashville Human Relations Conference but do not know what good they might do. Maclin Davis told me of the recent meeting of the group, and I know Whit Stokes is connected with it. I am also aware of the two meetings that were held at the Jewish Community Center. Now the Jews are in favor of desegregation because they are a minority, too, and if I were a Negro I would welcome their help. The Nashville PTA Council has communicated to the board that they would support the board in whatever plan they proposed.

"Now, it is up to the school board to decide on policy; I am just to carry it out as the executive officer of the board. I am not letting anyone 'pressure' me. When people ask me what am I going to do, I say, 'What are <u>You</u> going to do?' It is a community problem. The school board has met 20 times without deciding, and I have about decided that before I meet with them again they would have to act. I have prepared 4 different plans, and had a resolution all ready for the board to carry out that would start with the 11th and 12th grades. By starting with these grades I feel that not one Negro senior would jeopardize his chances of graduation by transferring to a white school, and this would

leave only the 11th grade to worry about. I wanted to take off a 'little sliver' of the problem and learn how to deal with it first, as I have never desegregated a school system before.

"I wouldn't think of opening all grades at one time—I want no more fires than I can handle. I would retire before I would open the schools up to free choice. I would allow transfers only for a good reason. I would not allow Negroes into certain schools if that pushed the whites out. We are limited by space, and this would have to be considered in drawing zone boundaries. In reference to the Louisville plan of allowing unlimited transfers, I think Carmichael is a good school man, but I am not sure he knows what he is doing on this one. We might have to cut down on the number of county students admitted to city schools; we would have to take care of the city children first. A survey is now in progress to locate the white children living in Negro elementary school districts. I expect some plan to be presented to the court this fall, and they will have to accept it.

"I have good staff support and they will go along with a smile. On the other hand, the teachers are a bit jittery about what would happen when Negro and white children are in the same clasroom. When you put a Negro in school where there has never been one before, there is a real problem for the children, the teachers, and the parents. Most of the difficulty would come from the parents, not the children. It will be a long time before there will be a Negro teacher in a school that is predominately white, or vice versa. In discussing this with some Negro principals I have pointed out that the first time a Negro principal whipped a white child there was going to be a Negro funeral.

There has been a lot of progress in staff relations since I came to Nashville 14 years ago. At that time I recalled calling a meeting of English teachers, both white and Negro, and upon complaint of some of the white teachers, I had to ask the Negroes all to sit on one side of the table. In contrast, last

September all the teachers were together in mixed meetings at East High School and there was no difficulty. Before coming to Nashville I had been a high school supervisor with the state department of education, and so was used to sitting down with mixed groups.

"Now I pointed out to one Negro group that they had won this case but that if they were not careful they would end up with an empty sack. Proper humility was required of the Negroes, because the whites set the tax rates and paid most of the taxes. Nashville is a conservative town. After desegregation the whites are going to look closely at the schools, and the whole system might go down the drain. This is a very real possibility. I meet with a group of men once a month - 12 fraternity brothers. These include a man who works for the city, a man from the Southern States Industrial Council, etc., and they all send their children to private schools.

"We must face the fact that Negro children are about 2 years behind the white children in school, and this would create an instructional problem. Also Negro teachers teach differently from white teachers, for some reason I cannot explain. Thirty-four per cent of the city school population is Negro, and there is need for more room at several Negro schools; 60 Negro children 'popped up' at a Negro school in East Nashville last fall, and Negro schools are needed at 12th Avenue, South, and at Wharton. In one community I gave notice that a formerly all white school was going to be turned over to Negroes. Now the Negroes are complaining that the school is not good enough, although the whites had been going to it all along. A place like Tarbox would not be good enough for Negroes."

Comments by Father Morgan, of Father Ryan High School (Catholic)
February 18, 1956

Father Morgan said he had been teaching in Catholic Schools for 11 years, 7 of them in Memphis and 4 in Nashville. He is also state director of the Catholic Youth Organization.

He was born and reared in Nashville, with the usual "Southern" feelings. He had some contact with Negroes in college in the mid-west. Father Morgan commented:

Ryan was desegregated by order of the bishop. People know that Ryan has been desegregated and wonder what happened. The answer is, nothing much. The anticipation was much worse, and perhaps the only "ill". The boys come from Catholic grammar schools; they are not all Catholics but have been trained by Catholics in most cases. It is an all-boy school, so there is not the problem of boy-girl relations. At Cathedral School (Catholic) they have both boys and girls, grades 1 through 8, and have no difficulties on this level.

"There were many calls from parents before registration, with threats of violence, riots, mayhem, and asking for police protection. I worked on the registration desk, and was scared, but we had decided not to make any special preparations. We tried to be objective, which was hard to do, but we had a measure of success. The greatest complaints were from parents. I believe about 75% of the difficulty is there.

"There were some fights among the boys, but none based upon color. There were no incidents. He heard of one or two white boys expressing resentment, but there was no open opposition the first year, and little since then. One boy transferred, but then came back saying, "No nigger is going to run me

out of my school".

"In all there were 15 Negro boys admitted. They range in IQ from 81 to 114. As a related group there were no more difficulties or differences than a similar related group, such as Italians. It is outside forces, prejudices coming in that create problems. You can't cram a thing, you must recognize human feelings.

"Frankly I marvel that Negroes do so well under such difficult circumstances and wonder if whites in a similar situation would do as well. My heart went out in particular to one poor Negro Boy.

The teacher's attitude is important. The principal or supervisor ought to poll his teachers, and not force a mixed class upon a teacher who is opposed to desegregation.

"Four boys (white) transferred from Ryan the first year, and none the second, out of a total of 325 students. It was arranged that if they objected to having Negroes in the school, they could leave.

"The interviewer asked Father Morgan how he sized up the situation in Nashville generally.

"I think Nashville is more ready than it thinks. They could desegregate in the fall of 1956 without serious incident. There might be some incidents, but not serious ones. I think the presence of Negro colleges makes the situation easier, as these Negroes of a higher level of education "fit in better", they talk less like Negroes, dress better, etc. I think it is an economic and educational problem. When the Negro can improve his economic level and can get some education he will fit in better.

"I have heard some rumors that some pro-segregationist groups from such states as Georgia were planning to move in on Nashville and make Ryan

Father Morgan

their particular target for starting the thing. They can't do anything about Ryan; it is already done and they can't change it now".

Stokes School PTA Meeting, February 21, 1956 (County)

Opening remarks and devotional by Rev. Richard Belcher of the Personnel Department of the Methodist Board of Education.

Rev. Belcher read the 8th Psalm, in which the phrase "what is man that thou art mindful of him "occurs, with reference to man being a "little lower than the angels", man's eternal worth, all men equal in the eyes of God regardless of superficial features, etc.

Then he talked about the founding fathers of the U. S. and the fact than man's inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness said nothing about what kind of man they were referring to. This and the Bible were foundations of individual respect, brotherhood and love. Despite this it has proved easier to crash the sound barrier than to crash the barriers of attitudes that separate men.

Then he read Edwin Markham's poem which starts, "We are all blind . . . ." Then commented on the individual's common bond with all mankind. He also read "No Man is an Island", and again stressed equality of black, white and yellow and red, Mexican and Hawaiian, and that our task was to help one another to fulfill man's destiny.

In his prayer, Rev. Belcher asked for removal of prejudice, aid in knowing the truth and aid in serving one another within a great family based upon love.

Then followed a welcome from the presiding officer, Mr. McGeehee, the reading of the minutes, the treasurer's report, items of business were discussed, and a resolution asking the school board to go into executive session whenever personnel policy was being discussed was carried.

Stokes School PTA

Speaker for the evening was Cecil Sims, Nashville attorney, former member of the Davidson County Board of Education, member of the board for trustees for Meharry, etc.

Mr. Sims began: "As a result of the Supreme Court decision the people face the most serious problem it has had since the Civil War. It presents complex difficulties in the field of education, and also has deep political, social, and economic implications. This is aggrevated by the misconceptions of what the court decided., plus the biased approach of the "lunatic fringe" on each side. We must face the problem frankly, and not try to run away from it.

"Segregation did not originate in the South, but in the North and East before the Civil War. It originated in Boston, Mass., in 1849 when in the Sarah Roberts case the court upheld the separate but equal doctrine as a matter of states rights. In the South there were no public schools of any kind - there were private schools and tutors. There were no schools for Negroes of any kind, and in 3 states it was a criminal offense to teach one to read and write.

"After the Civil War an act of Congress set up 5,000 separate schools. The activities of the Freedman's Bureau was also limited to Negroes. Thus was set up a segregated pattern like that of the North. I resent the implication that the South created a segregated system after the War in violation of the law.

"Let us look at the important court cases, beginning with Plessy vs Furgeson. This case established the separate but equal and adequate condition for segregation. In the Martha Lun case of 1927 it was again ruled that facilities must be equal and adequate. By 1935, when the Gains, McLauren, Sipuel, and Sweatt cases were being studied, the court began to

consider whether facilities were really equal and adequate. The facilities were ruled not adequate, so white colleges were opened to Negroes at the graduate level.

"The 1954 decision was that no matter whether or not the facilities were equal and adequate, compulsory segregation was not lawful. The times had changed. This did not mean, that separate schools must be abolished and both Negro and white compelled to attend the same schools. What was really held was that violation of the 14th Amendment took place if compulsion was involved. If a child chose to go to a separate school he had just as much right to do this as to choose between jury trial and trial before the judge alone. A child forced to attend a separate school would get a "Fixation" at a tender age which would be a handicap to him.

"The Court then ordered re-argument of the case on the means of implementing the earlier decision. The final order did not mention the word integration except in a quote from the Oliver Brown case of Kansas. It did not order any particular thing to be done at any particular time. This was in consideration of the many historic problems involved, the sums of money already spent on separate facilities. It was to be solved at the local level, where local conditions could be considered. An indefinite time was set, so long as there was a "good faith" beginning. Each board was to provide a plan that was "reasonable."

"I was on the county school board at the time so I tried to find out how other places had met this problem. I studied in particular the Evansville, Indiana, situation. There the legislature had given the schools 5 years to eliminate segregation. There the plan was to have 2 schools in each district, one Negro and one white. The first year those entering the

first and second grades had a choice, etc. The NAACP urged Negroes to enroll in white schools. That first year out of a population that was 6.6% Negro, only 18 Negro children were attending white elementary schools, and only one Negro was in a white high school. They were not interfered with, and neither were they favored. 5½ years later 92% of the Negroes were still in Negro schools. The 7½% in white schools were scattered widely throughout the school system, but none were in the high school in 1954.

"As long as a person is denied a right which he thinks he should have, he will try to exercise that right. When he is no longer denied that right, he will return to the normal consideration of what is, for example, best for the child as a whole. Let me illustrate this point with spinach—if you are forbidden to eat spinach, you will do everything you can to get some; if no issue is made over it, you will eat it or not according to whether or not you really like it. I have expressed these views to Negro audiences, too, with apparent approval. Their children are just as precious to them as your own.

"There would probably be some economic coercion against desegregation because most Negroes work for whites. Negroes might lose their jobs or their credit. The Negro recognizes this, but it does not violate anybody's constitutional right. If carried too far, then it might involve an appeal to constitutional rights. The Gunnar Myrdal report found that a great majority of Negro parents preferred separate schools, provided they were equal and adequate. The Supreme Court "turned against us" because we failed to provide equal facilities. If we had done this, we would not be faced with the problem we have today.

"The solution is not forced integration - that would do more harm

to the Negro. Free choice with equally attractive facilities would result in a few scattered Negroes in white schools. These few Negroes would find out what it is like to face social ostracism and attend school under strained conditions. It would be cruel to force a child to compete on unequal terms. The Negro's inferiority is not biological but the result of his retarded development as a race. He started on his cultural ascent 100 years late. As an example, at Meharry Medical College the incubator babies are segregated from the rest, not in order to discriminate against them but to give them special treatment. It would be cruel to put them with normal children.

"We must look the problem in the face, upgrade the Negro schools, give them a choice, and persuade them "normally" that it would be to their own interest to keep their own schools. You cannot solve the problem by subtefuge or by abandoning the public schools. Schools cannot survive without tax money. If tax money is supplied to them in any way, they are public schools and subject to the Supreme Court decision. I do not like interposition - that is only a delay and a subtefuge. I do not favor the lunatic fringe on either side. I am reminded of the advice Father Kelly of Christ the King (Catholic) school gave a Negro who wanted to enroll his child there. When Kelly asked the man if he really wanted to sacrifice his child for a crusade, the man decided to enroll his child in a Negro Catholic school".

No discussion period was provided at the conclusion of Mr. Sims' speech, but small groups of people gathered in the hallways and around the doorways of the auditorium, many of them engaged in earnest conversation. The interviewer listened in on conversations taking place with Mr. Sims and Rev. Belcher. Those talking with these men were apparently opposed to desegregation, for the most part, although with various degrees of vehemence.

Stokes PTA

In response to a question the interviewer did not hear; Sims: Tennessee ratified the 14th Amendment and surrendered its right to decide on this question to the federal government.

. . . . . .

Tom: Rev. Belcher, now the preachers are against segregation, etc. Does that mean that all those who believe in segregation are condemmed to Hell? How about my grandfather who owned slaves?

Belcher: No, it's an idea, and times change - ideas change.

, , ...

W.: If you allow white and Negroes to attend the same schools you are going to have intermarriage - there is a lot of it in the North. There is no way of getting around it.

. . . . . .

Tall Man: I don't mind Negroes sitting on the buses, etc., but I don't like this social mixing.

W.: If the states don't have rights, no one has rights. If the Supreme Court can rule on this it can take away our religion.

W's wife: They are going to do that anyway and make us all one religion.

. . . . . .

Sims: One plan is to have the Negro parent sign a card if he wants his child in Stokes school, for example. Once he is entered, he will have to stay.

Tall man: The kids would take care of that Negro - he wouldn't want to stay.

Sims: The kids don't care. Only the Negro child would feel any difference.

W.: They say kids get along OK. It is just the parents.

Belcher: That's right, I think.

Stokes PTA

W.: Would you want your daughter to marry one of them.

V.: She can say no, can't she?

Sims: The problem here might be the Negro janitor, if he lives on the school grounds. You could rule him out on the same basis that a teacher's child should not go to the school where he teaches. The teachers would make pets out of the janitor's children. They would need to be eliminated for that reason.

. . . . . .

Sims: You've seen those Negroe schools along the road to Memphis, haven't you? They're terrible. You know very well they are not equal.

Tall man: How can the government tell a city or state what to do? Take the golf courses, for instance.

Sims: The state surrendered its power. It's important to remember these are supported by public funds. It would not apply to hotels and private businesses. You are in business and you don't have to "sell" a Negro or take a Negro Client.

Tom: If our founding fathers had not accepted slavery there would not have been any Constitution. They had to accept the slaves in counting population.

W.: If you start kids at 6 years old you can make them into anything you want - bank robber, etc.

Tom: I don't know whether to go to work tomorrow or not. Maybe I won't have a job.

W's wife: I wish my children were grown up.

Sims: I sat 5 hours in a school in Cincinnati which desegregated 40 years

ago. In a cooking class there were 4 Negro girls working together, 4 white girls over here, etc. I asked the teacher why they were split up that way. She said they work better if they can choose who they work with. It was the same in sewing and in other classes where they had their choice.

Man: What about the white man who is trying to get his children into Pearl?

Sims: "That's the nuts". He is just flaunting his constitutional rights. It's the old spinach situation. You can't have anything if you don't accept the Constitution - unless you want to go to Russia. I've talked to Negro and white audiences all over the South I judge 60% of them favor a voluntary plan such as the one I proposed. I asked a Negro girl once if she wanted to go to a white school. She said yes, just to show that I am as good as a white person.

Woman teacher: What worries me is the possibility of a big 17 year old retarded Negro child in the same grade with little 6 and 7 years olds.

Sims: That is bad, but you could have it with white students, too. The Negro and white students will sort themselves out in the school due to the lower academic standards of the Negroes. The remedial classes will be over 90% Negro.

Interpretative Analysis

Mr. Sims was advocating a course which placed loyalty to the constitution and preservation of the public schools above resistance to desegregation. While his comments on economic coercion seemed to the interviewer to

be putting weapons in the hands of opponents of desegregation, his whole approach was conciliatory and "moderate" in view of the total situation. The audience listened intently to him, although it was evident from the discussion that they did not wholeheartedly accept his point of view. While the argument was heated afterwards, no call for violence or drastic action was heard among the groups in which the observer circulated.

Meeting to Discuss the Establishment of a Nashville Community Relations Conference, Blue Flame Room, Nashville Gas and Heating Company, Nashville, April 23, 1956

Whitworth Stokes, Lawyer

Mr. Stokes called the group to order and reviewed the history back of the call to organize. He mentioned the informal meetings that had taken place at the Methodist Board of Education cafeteria, and the two workshops that had been held in Nashville sponsored by various organizations. He emphasized the fact that up to this point Nashville has been characterized by friendly relations between the races, which is not true of some places both north and south of the Ohio River. He said that the problem of desegregation cannot be solved by waving a magic wand. It was not that easy. However, it could be solved by taking advantage of the "basic friendliness" existing in the community.

He then posed for the group the question of whether or not to organize, what the purposes should be, how should the group be enlarged, etc. He pointed out the need to make sure that no other pressure group thwarts the law. Mr. Stokes then called upon Dr. Hugh Morgan for his comments.

Dr. Hugh Morgan, Head of the Vanderbilt Medical School

Dr. Morgan said that in his opinion "the purpose of the organization should be to promote good human relationships." He said he felt that "people are basically law abiding, and that ways and means must be found for abiding by the laws and at the same time avoiding friction."

Dr. Morgan felt that guidance in this endeavor could come from several sources: religious convictions, moral and ethical values, and government

Blue Flame

leaders. He pointed out that President Eisenhower had urged the formation of such groups as this one. He said he thought that a great many people would join in this high purpose.

Mr. Stokes then called upon Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, for his remarks.

Dr. Johnson said that there was no problem in his mind of resistance to the Supreme Court. The decision was not sudden or revolutionary, but the result of a progressive, steady improvement in human relations, the "maturing of our democracy".

He said that the challenge to change provoked fanatical statements, and that there was too much concentration on a single element of change. There was a lack of total perspective and a lack of high statesmanship. More was involved than just school desegregation; there were other factors such as economic, psychological, and international, etc. There was a serious danger in preoccupation with the race issue in that it could lead to dangerous developments not related to race. If statesmanlike leadership appears, the problem is not so difficult as it may appear. Dr. Johnson said he takes pride in the "comparatively relaxed" attitude of this city and many parts of the state. He looks for "the appearance of community statesmanship."

Whitworth Stokes

Mr. Stokes said he believes that the school board will eventually come up with a plan. He personally thinks it would be better if they announced it themselves rather than to be told by the court. If through equal educational opportunities the Negroes come up to the same educational level as the whites, then there must also be equality of opportunity

and such fields as clerical and professional occupations, etc., must open up. Mr. Stokes said that this point was brought home to him when he learned that they were recruiting engineers at A and I State University just as they were at Vanderbilt.

Mr. Stokes then called upon Alfred Starr for his comments.

Alfred Starr, owner of Bijou Amusement Company

Mr. Starr pointed out that "the world is full of issues, and that we could waste ourselves and spread ourselves too thin if we march in every crusade". This group ought to be the nucleus of a much larger group-he did not see in the group any heads of the chamber of commerce, the big banks downtown, etc. He said "the group should not try to solve all problems but should concentrate on one."

Mr. Starr pointed out that he was born in Nashville nearly 60 years ago, and that he had seen many changes in race relations, such as the Negro's legal standing in court. He said that this was gradualism, which had become an "ugly, dirty word" to some people. We are presently faced with the implementation of a law, he said. The court lays down the law, but the implementation of the law is up to the local courts, which are to act with "deliberate speed." This group cannot make the law and it cannot implement it.

What it can do is to make itself larger, then concentrate on making sure that whatever decisions are made are carried out without incidents that bring shame on the community. He said he believed most of those at the meeting were there for that reason. Mr. Starr said that violence was unthinkable in our civilized community, but that the group should also guard against and not permit such subterfuges as gerrymandering districts, showing force against these if necessary. They should see that the plans are carried out justly and with-

out violence.

Mr. Starr said he happened to hear Mr. Looby in federal court accusing the school board of dragging its feet. On the other hand, Mr. Starr got the feeling that the court believed a real effort was being made to solve the problem.

The meeting was then thrown open for discussion.

Rev. Thomas C. Barke: Executive Secretary, Nashville Association of Churches

"We are living in a situation of which we are already ashamed, so we must move ahead."

B.R. Schweid, Businessman, Mills' Book Store

"We should start action and also enlarge our group."

Rabbi William B. Silverman

The Rabbi described the situation when Governor Clement had called him to join with a Catholic priest and his own minister (McKendrie Methodist, Dr. Fowler) to stand by as the Governor met a delegation of the Pro-Southerners. He called the situation "frightening" with dormant and expressed violence, obscenities, and hate. Rabbi Silverman said he thought the Governor handled himself admirably in the face of an amazing amount of bigotry. The Rabbi was proud of the way the governor stood up to the men, and he knew that the Governor felt "low" afterward. Only those opposed to his stand were telephoning him; he received no support from the people who feel positively. Unless people articulate their good feeling, it may be lost.

Mr. Silverman said he favored this organization and thought it would be erroneous to make a single approach, as this was a complex matter. The organization should be flexible, a "many faceted" organization with sub-

committees to reach out in all directions. There was an educational job to do. Many people were well-intentioned but needed information. We cannot be complacent about the organizations now active. There could be sub-committees of doctors, educators, etc. There should be more workshops.

There should be no dichotomy between the church and labor, for instance, and the group should concern itself with human relations, not just race relations. He is interested, the Rabbi said, not only in justice for the Negro, but in the whole related problem of democracy and brotherhood, "God's kingdom on earth." What happened to one group had impact upon all other groups. It was ethically and religiously mandatory to give thought to all these considerations.

Alfred Starr

Mr. Starr explained that he was not for delaying at any time. The implementation was in the hands of the court, and the court would not tolerate "dragging feet". But when it was done, it must be done justly, etc.

Maclin Davis: Businessman, President Davis, Cabinet Company

Mr. Davis pointed out his connection with the Red Cross and the United Nation organisation, and said that his interest in this group stemmed from his concern for human conscience. He referred to the U.S. Constitution, religion, and the Red Cross Charter, and the United Nations Charter, and pointed out that they all profess the same thing-brotherhood of man. We must live up to principles, he said. Only ignorance and prejudice are against us; right is on our side. We need leadership from here in Nashville, not political leadership that appeals to the lower class, but real leadership. Let us have

an organization and get out and do what we think should be done. Start now but let the group get bigger. We need a bigger group. Nashville can set a good example in this matter.

Rev. Robert Palmer, Unitarian Minister

Thus far this has been an amorphous group. We need to proceed with some framework so that publicity can be handled, etc. Before the people leave, we need to initiate a permanent organization, with committees on nominations, publicity, etc. By-laws need to be drawn up. Those present could be charter members, and in two weeks we might meet again to elect officers.

Mrs. Leonard Kornman, Council of Jewish Women

Mrs. Kornman asked to hear from Dr. Van Til, who had been on a committee to consider some of the "Mechanics" of organization prior to the calling of the present meeting.

Dr. William Van, Peabody Professor

Dr. Van Til reported that the sub-committee which had met had conceived of the group as the Nashville Conference on Human Relations. It was thought that it should be unaffiliated with any other group, and that it should deal with the whole broad area of human relations, with a heavy emphasis at present on desegregation. They had considered, but decided against, making some definite proposals for structure, a slate of officers, a possible constitution, etc. They decided not to "patronize the intelligence" of the group, but to leave it up to them to organize.

Blue Flame

Whitworth Stokes

Mr. Stokes said that one thing they wanted to avoid was too heavy a representation of professional people. He said that some of the Vanderbilt people wanted to have a big representation to counteract the effects of one of their members who was a "great foot Dragger". He said that it was difficult to get many businessmen interested in this, however. They tend to be "ostriches", but nevertheless business cut across all lines, depending upon all for livelihood. Businessmen were unconcerned to a too great extent with the affairs of the community. About 200 people had been found to "run everything" in town.

Mrs. Margaret Simms, Fisk University(Negro)

Mrs. Simms said she thought they did have a large representation from those invited. If those present suggested others, they could expand the group.

Whitworth Stokes

Mr. Stokes said he thought they had a good representative group. About 125 or so had been invited.

Mrs. S. H. Freeman, Public School Teacher(Negro)

Mrs. Freeman moved that a permanent organization be set up, with committees, etc.

Mrs. Gordon F. Vars, Unitarian Member

Seconded the Motion.

The motion was carried and Mr. Stokes asked Dr. Van Til to serve as secretary for the meeting.

Blue Flame

Upon motion of Maclin Davis, seconded by N. T. Lowry, Mr. Stokes was elected temporary chairman until the next meeting, and he was instructed to appoint a committee not to exceed seven in number to nominate officers, draw up a suggested statement of purposes, and some suggested by-laws.

Upon motion of B. R. Schweid, seconded by John Hope II, the committee was instructed to call another meeting within 30 days. The motion was carried.

There was some discussion of who should be members of the group. The consensus seemed to be that those present that evening could sign up if they wanted to, and that others would be asked to join.

Dr. Harold E. Drummond, Professor, Peabody College

Dr. Drummond asked if this meant that every person present should take it as a challenge to bring other members.

Whitworth Stokes

Mr. Stokes said that he thought that was correct.

Cards were passed around for those present who wished to be considered members to sign with name, address, and telephone number.

Whitworth Stokes

Mr. Stokes said that sometimes individuals feel there is nothing they can do about improving human relations. He said that in his opinion there were two things to do: (1) never contribute to prejudice yourself, and (2) never let prejudice go unchallenged at any time. Mr. Stokes then quoted some writings by James B. Conant on equality of opportunity and respect.

Blue Flame

Alfred Starr

Mr. Starr said that the purpose of the group as expressed was laudable, but that it may miss an opportunity. He was convinced that most of those present favored integration without incident. They ought to obtain a lot of signatures on a "memorial" to be sent to the school board, the governor, and the mayor, saying that we believe in law and order and will see that the community accepts any plan they may bring forth in good faith. Militancy can be channeled, he said.

After some discussion it was suggested that this suggestion be passed on to the organization committee to be considered as part of the purpose of the organization.

Dr. William Van Til

The group may want to hear the tentative statement of purposes worked out by the sub-committee that planned for the present meeting.

John Hope II, Race Relations Department, Fisk University, Program Consultant SRC

Any such memorial should have the names of important people on it regardless of whether or not they were members of this group.

There Was general discussion on the memorial proposals, but the meeting broke up without taking action on this or without hearing from Dr. Van Til the sub-committee's suggested purposes.

Interpretative Analysis

This meeting accomplished the purpose of establishing a permanent Nashville Community Relations Conference, and set up machinery for drawing

up proposed purposes and organizational structure. Attempts to get the group at that meeting to take immediate action through a "memorial" to public officials did not meet with success. No voices were raised in opposition either to the formation of an organization or to the general purpose implicit in the discussion - working to better human relations and make it possible for desegregation to proceed without trouble. Almost without exception those who took part actively in the discussion were sponsors of the meeting.

Meeting of the Charter Members of the Nashville Community Relations Conference, May 30, 1956

Slightly over 60 persons attended this meeting, which was held in the Blue Flame Room of the Nashville Gas Company in Nashville. Whitworth Stokes presided.

The minutes were read by the temporary secretary, Dr. William Van Til, and approved.

Copies of the proposed constitution and by-laws of the organization and a list of charter members were distributed. (See appendix)

Mr. Stokes read through the constitution and commented as follows:

"We recognize that not all problems will be solved in five years, but we have seen organizations set up at crucial times, with people joining to help solve that problem, and then when that objective has been accomplished the organization becomes inert. We thought it was better to go out of existence. Furthermore, the organization might be captured at such a time by those who would change the purpose of the organization. If those who originally joined for another purpose still had their names on letterheads, etc., it would cause embarrassment. This has actually happened to some friends of mine. We may form a new organization, if we are still interested, at the end of the five year period. This way we can guard against the group being captured by a group with ulterior motives."

The adoption of the constitution was moved by Dr. Hugh Morgan and seconded. The floor was opened for discussion.

A member of the group suggested that it would be better to re-evaluate the purposes and needs of the organization, but not disband, at the end of five years. Two other members expressed agreement. This was moved and seconded as an amendment.

Dr. Morgan said the committee had had the experience of legal minds in drawing up the constitution. He said there would be nothing lost, and everything to gain, from such a clause. Suppose the group were captured. They could reconsider and decide upon a new purpose but keep the same name. You can't possibly lose by disbanding; if you want to go ahead, you can.

Another member rose to say that his initial reaction had been that of the earlier speakers, but that on reflection he had come to agree with Dr. Morgan. Undoubtedly, people have had experiences of this kind. It was an arbitrary move, but an opportunity to wipe the slate clean and start over.

A lady in the group said the group could be more effective if it worked rapidly and concentratedly on limited purposes, rather than keeping it broad.

Mr. Stokes said he thought it would be well to address attention to broad problems, such as "Gentiles Only" signs on swimming pools, etc.

The question was asked as to who could take over the organization if membership applications were approved by the board.

Mr. Stokes cited the example of the Lawyers Guild, which had originally been set up as opposed to some of the policies of the American Bar Association. It was not Communistic. After they succeeded in getting the American Bar Association loosened up-when some good had been accomplished-the same people stayed but the Communists took over.

Community Relations Conference

Another example was the Southern Conference on Human Welfare. It started in good faith and may still be so operating, but some wished they had resigned or that there had been a "death sentence" clause in the constitution.

We will be asking people to join the organization and we have an obligation to see that this kind of thing does not happen to them.

The proposed amendment, to re-evaluate the group rather than disband in five years, was voted upon. It was defeated by about 52 to 8.

The question was raised as to just what the functions of ordinary members would be in the organization, in view of the responsibilities placed upon the board and the officers by the constitution.

Mr. Stokes replied that they should look for problems and refer them to the board. On certain occasions the board may call on members to be present or to help with special projects.

Mr. Henry Hart asked about the president of the organization being elected by the executive committee. The first president was to be selected by the charter member group.

The motion to adopt the constitution was put to the group and carried with no dissenting votes.

A list of nominees for officers and members of the board was passed out.

Mr. Stokes commented that the committee had tried to balance the board as to occupations, race, religion, sex, etc.

It was moved by Mrs. James Todd, and seconded, that the nominations for the board be accepted.

Mrs. Leiserson pointed out that many of the nominees were not known to those present.

Mr. Stokes went over the list, telling a little bit about each person and asking them to rise and be recognized if present.

Mr. Stokes commented that they had tried to get some of the PTA people, but that "when they got past Mrs. Price, they were hard pressed."

A member asked if it were "incidental, accidental, or an error" that all the officers were members of the board except the treasurer.

Mr. Stokes said that the person nominated could not serve, so they had gone out and gotten Mrs. Fensterwald.

The motion to adopt the slate of board members was put to vote and carried.

It was moved and seconded that the nominations for officers be adopted. It was carried without dissenting vote.

Membership cards were distributed to be used to invite others to join the organization.

There was some discussion of the proposed memorial to the boards of education as discussed at the previous meeting. It was pointed out that it was hard to get agreement on such a memorial in a meeting. Each member was urged to write as many of the board members as he knew, urging them to put a plan for desegregation into effect before the court decision. It would have a bad psychological effect if the board had to be told by the court.

It was pointed out that interposition legislation might take up the entire session of the next legislature. Some officials were worried about even

getting a budget through. There was one case in history where some legislators even left the state to prevent there being a quorum. If there is a workable plan in operation here in Nashville it would take a lot of wind out of the sails of those who want to filibuster. It can then be shown that desegregation is working and the legislators can see that it is working.

Everyone was again urged to call or write board members, and discuss the above situation with them.

Mr. Stokes said that the Nashville Citizens Committee for the Public Schools had already expressed its support of any plan the board brought forth in good faith. They also felt it was their field to debate the plan proposed with the board, but not the kind of thing the Community Relations Conference should do.

The function of this organization was to see that it is done now-put into effect in September. Any member should feel free to suggest this to the board.

In the absence of Maclin Davis, Dr. Morgan, the 1st Vice President, assumed the chairmanship of the meeting.

Dr. Morgan asked if the members wished to consider a possible resolution urging each individual to do as Mr. Stokes had suggested.

Mrs. Todd suggested that superintendents be included on the list of those to contact, because the Pro-Southerners were distributing material and urging people to write Mr. W.A. Bass in opposition to his statements. This material has included addressed envelopes directed to Mr. Bass.

It was suggested that the board write a letter to all charter members, suggesting that they write to the board members, etc., and giving them names

Community Relations Conference

and addresses of people to write.

It was announced that membership cards should be sent to Mrs. Johnson, the secretary.

Mr. Stokes was asked to estimate what the dues might be. He said he thought they would not be in excess of $5.

Mr. Stokes pointed out that there was one dissenting member of the board, which was probably Mr. Ennix. The board will adopt the least noxious (as they see it), plan.

The county school board has had a committee of citizens suggested to work on a plan. They inquired and found that they were largely Tennessee Federation suggestions, so rather than call on this committee for suggestions they shelved the plan of using such a committee. In the county the mail is running about 4 to 1 in favor of the stand of the Tennessee Federation. We need to reverse that, not in numbers but in influence. One personal phone call can overcome the effect of about 400 form letters. You can tell them Whit Stokes feels this way, Hugh Morgan feels this way, and will share the responsibility for the operation of the plan.

Dr. Van Til pointed out the responsibilities of each individual member to encourage other people to join the organization. He said he also envisioned various committees working on different phases of the problem. He said that if the group was not successful in involving the members, to that extent the board and the executive committee were failures. Each member should recruit at least four or five additional members.

The term of service of officers was questioned but no action was taken.

Dr. Morgan extended thanks to the retiring temporary chairman. The meeting was adjourned.

Unit Meeting of the Nashville League of Women Voters, Feb. 23, 1956 (Reported by Mrs. Gordon Vars) 11 women present.

This group discussed and recommended that the League take a positive position in favor of full integration of the public schools of Nashville and Davidson County in the next year. They felt the League could take leadership in helping allay community fears. This recommendation was to go to the board of directors of the Nashville League for action. It was also recommended that a letter be sent to each school board stating this position, implying that the boards will take action, and offering help in allaying fears-a community relations job.

There was discussion and general consensus that it was a general, top-to-bottom desegregation, that would be most desirable, along with a complete overhaul of the school systems, as it involved the sewage problem, city-county administrative overlapping and confusion, etc.

It was also reported at the meeting that in view of the fact that there are no special classes in this community for Negro cerebral palsied children, parents of white children with cerebral palsy had discussed and recommended to the Nashville supervisor of special education that those special classes now existing for white children be integrated. This letter was reported to have been sent in 1955, with no action apparent for the schools.

Public Meeting of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, War Memorial Auditorium, Nashville, June 18, 1956

Before the meeting opened, a band played miscellaneous numbers in the patio outside the hall. At meeting time it took its place in the balcony. An estimated 2,000 people filled the main floor and about 30% of the balcony. The audience was composed of all ages, men, women, and small children. About 90% of the audience was male, mainly in the 25 to 45 age bracket. Prominently displayed on the stage were Tennessee, South Carolina, and United States flags.

The meeting opened with the Star Spangled Banner

The invocation was by Rev. Prentice A. Pugh. He asked blessings for the meeting, for "the Southland", and for all other parts of the land. The loyalty of our forefathers was called for.

Donald Davidson, chairman of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government welcomed everyone to the meeting. He began, "assuming that those present shared a common concern over this problem. "This, he continued, is an open meeting, under the right of free asembly guaranteed by the Constitution, a right which had so far not been attacked or undermined by the Supreme Court or any executive decree". (He welcomed the guests, and referred to the "numerous" members of the Federation who were present. He thanked the committee who had arranged the meeting, and introduced the members of the Federation board. He called out the names of various counties which had representatives at the meeting, and recognized A. A. Cannada, president of the Tennessee Society for the Maintanence of Segregation.)

Mr. Davidson continued: "This meeting might well be considered a celebration of the 1st anniversary of the organization". He quoted from the public statement released in June, 1955, in which he and about 8 other authors

Tennessee Federation

had conceded that the Supreme Court had authority to mediate, but that this was a negative power, not a positive, creative power. "The Supreme Court had no power to write or rewrite the law for a sovereign state. (applause) Our educational system did not get its authority from the Supreme Court, but from the people of Tennessee. (applause) Therefore this whole issue should be determined by the legislature, preferably one that had been elected on the basis of this issue.

"We deplore and condemn the policy of acquiescence and retreat, and join with citizens of the South and elsewhere who wish to oppose this trend. This was not a matter of what "ought to be", but a matter of what the law is.

Mr. Davidson continued: "A year ago the newspapers were saying that Tennessee did not care. This is not true, and it will never be true as long as Tennessee remains Tennessee. (applause) The real truth is before you in the size of the present audience and the record of events.

"A year ago Dr. Johnson of Fisk said that enemies of desegregation could be disregarded. The NAACP said that Tennessee was on the way to becoming a "model" Southern state. The press said that the State Board of Education's plan for desegregation of the colleges would become the model for the entire South, both for the public schools and the colleges. This prediction was not worth a copper cent. (applause) From these events up to the announcement that the Chattanooga School Board was withdrawing its plan and the recent resolutions of the Tennessee Bar Association - all of these events show that Tennessee is fully awake and its people determined to remain free men.

"It is the role of the Federation to serve as the voice and agent-channel of expression - for this determination. It is non-political - outside parties and outside all special interests - for general interest only. Nothing like it existed in Tennessee before, but Tennessee's constitutional

government had not been threatened before. They intend to make every step firm and well conceived. Like Davy Crockett, they plan to be sure they are right, then go ahead.

"Although desegregation is the main issue now, it is not isolated from other tendencies, equally dangerous, that threatens to destroy the republic itself. The Federation emphasizes the broader issues, as in the prospectus quoted, and will continue to emphasize it. You can't win a secure victory on segregation unless you take the broader issue into account.

"The South has demonstrated its patriotism. It has fought for the nation, and can rely on its members for devotion. The South is recovering something it had almost lost - a sense of community kinship of people of all races, creeds, etc. Southerners owe a debt to states like Virginia and Carolina, to Byrnes, Eastland, and Byrd, and all those who signed the Southern Manifesto. (applause) Also, to such brilliant journalists as Kilpatrick, Waring, Grove Hall, and our own James Stahlman. (applause) Also Jack Knox, the cartoonist.

It is now my pleasure to yield the floor to James Stahlman, whose fight for freedom of the press in such far-off places as Washington never prevented him from defending freedom on his home grounds". (applause) (Most of audience rise as Stahlman is presented)

Remarks of James G. Stahlman:

"Four years ago I presented to a Nashville audience a man who, as governor of South Carolina and nominee of the States Rights Party, sought the Presidency. It was my feeling at that time, and that of the Banner, that we should support Strom Thurmond in his fight to preserve states rights. (applause) Within the past 4 years ominous changes in America Have increased concern over

state rights in the South and all 48 states. (applause) It is not so much a matter of efforts to eliminate states rights as such, but your rights as citizens by the chiseling away of rights by judicial decree. It was not until May 17, 1954 that great numbers became overly concerned over what could happen.

"Because of this the Banner has taken its present position - to persuade people to preserve the country, as I want it preserved for my children and my children's children. (applause) I am determined to do everything I can to persuade people it is their rights that are being encroached upon. Unless we awaken in time, we may see the constitution - federal and state - wiped out by an all-powerful and wholly different Supreme Court than what happened in the past. (applause) It is not a matter of Negroes and whites, Catholics, Protestant, or Jews, but of citizens. (applause) As long as God gives me breath and my newspaper I will stand up for your rights for which we have fought, bled, and died.

"Our speaker tonight is a past president of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, and the only man ever elected to the Senate by a write-in vote. He resigned his seat to become a candidate for the presidency, and afterwards was renominated without opposition. He is a man of courage and conviction, who knows what he is talking about and believes in the kinds of things we have been talking about. He wants to do something about the chiseling away of rights by the Supreme Court and every other agency. (applause) I am proud to present the Honorable Strom Thurmond of South Carolina". (applause, Dixie yells, band plays, people rise)

Remarks of Strom Thurmond

"Captain Stahlman's introduction reminds me of the colored woman who was burying her husband. He was a most wicked man, who would not support

her, was cruel to her and the children, etc., a sinner of the 1st order. At the funeral the pastor wanted to make the family feel good, so he described the deceased as a fine citizen, a good husband, etc. Finally the widow spoke to her eldest son and said, "son, go see if that's your pappy up there the man is talking about." (laughter)

"It is a pleasure to be in your beautiful city and your progressive state, which has furnished many leaders to our country. South Carolina has close bonds with the citizens of Tennessee. After all, Andrew Jackson was born in South Carolina.

"The Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government is a highly respected organization to be commended for its work. I wish to congratulate your chairman, the board and the members for significant contributions to preserving our way of life. They are true Americans - truly democratic and reflect credit on the members. You have one of America's most profound editors supporting you. (applause)

"When the Constitutional Convention met in 1787 and adopted the Constitution, it had no Bill of Rights. Many of the delegates feared a powerful central government and foresaw an invasion of states rights. Only after assurances that a Bill of Rights would early be submitted did enough delegates agree to sign, and even then three refused to sign. They foresaw the events now occuring. After the Bill of Rights were adopted we had the soundest kind of government, that brought us more prosperity, liberty, and justice than any other government had ever done.

"Then came threats of federal encroachment, the most vicious by the judiciary, which should be the most zealous guardians of these rights. The South has borne the brunt of the battle. Some say we fight for a lost cause,

but as long as the South has those of you who vow to preserve our rights, the fight is not lost. (applause)

"The most important news out of Washington last year did not come all at once, but in small doses, hoping to lull the people to sleep. However, there has been a rising revolt against the Supreme Court, gaining support all over the U. S. All of us here agree that the Supreme Court has tried to usurp power in an unprecedented disregard of the rights of states. This action tends to raise doubts about all law. The Court has not interpreted the law but amended it. The justices are rats dumping part of the Constitution in ash cans. When they were talking about deporting the squirrels from Washington because they interfered with the President's golf, they should have deported the nine justices and kept the squirrels. (loud applause, yells) Those nine men are not worthy of the black robes they wear. (applause, yells)

"There are about 50 proposals in Congress now to curb the power of the Court and the federal government and undo or repudiate what has been done. The Court must need a rest from the loudest furor in history.

"It is time we re-examine history. There were few periods as critical as 1776. Smale groups met in Philadelphia, determined never to submit to tyranny but to battle so they could forever enjoy liberty. The Constitution was founded on lasting principles, not subject to whim. They set up three branches of government, with powers balanced against each other. They set up a method of amendment so that not a word would be changed without approval of the states and the citizens.

"Washington, in his farewell address, said that if, in the opinion of the people, the distribution of powers was wrong, let it be corrected by amendment, not by usurpation. The latter is the customary method whereby free

government is destroyed. Now we confront such a situation, with the Supreme Court usurping the powers of the states and Congress, especially that most notorious ruling on the segregation case".

Mr. Thurmond then quoted the 10th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, and continued:

"The language of this amendment is perfectly clear, and yet the nine justices of the Supreme Court ignored it or read into something that was not there. The word education does not appear in the Constitution one single time. The Supreme Court set themselves up as an almighty board of education to take over the schools of the states and I don't like it and I believe the people of America don't like it. (applause)

"This decision was based upon red-tinted NAACP and socialist testimony and the ideas of psychologists. Forty-three percent of the officials of the NAACP were cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee on the basis of their "questionable records". Democracy had its roots torn out by those nine justices on the black Monday they overturned the separate but equal doctrine, a most flagrant violation of the Constitution".

Mr. Thurmond then quoted the Plessy vs Ferguson decision, and then continued:

"The 14th Amendment has not changed, but the men who interpreted it overruled such great men as Holmes, Stone, Hughes, and Taft. In the 1927 Rice case Taft ruled separate but equal was not in conflict with the 14th Amendment. Now the decisions follow politics rather than being based on law. From 1896 to 1954, there have been 150 cases upholding the separate but equal doctrine. 11 Supreme Court decisions, 13 Court of Appeals, 27 District Courts, and 106 state Supreme Court decisions. Can these nine men now be right? No! (applause)

Tennessee Federation

"They have wiped out the law in 17 states and the District of Columbia, yet in 14 districts of Delaware the voters, 86 to 1, favored segregation.

"There was a time when the Supreme Court did have and deserved respect. Then it proclaimed the Constitution as written. It had integrity and ability to uphold the Constitution. Then came the attempt to pack the court, which Congress refused. Since then the calibre of the men on the court has declined. Some have been chosen solely on the basis of political expediency. Some men on the Court have never even held a judgeship. These are the men who becloud constitutional law, with ears deaf to reason except for the clamor of minority groups. They have overruled years of precedent and stripped the powers of the states.

"This has not been confined to desegregation, but has spread octopus-like to other phases of states and federal government. In 1955 a Maryland Statute requiring segregation in parks and swimming pools was struck down. If Maryland wanted to segregate it had the right to do so! In another case the Supreme Court struck down the New York law under which a professor was discharged because he refused to give testimony in an investigation of Communism. If the City of New York saw fit to discharge one whose record was questionable, they had a right to do so. Such a man is not worthy to be on a faculty. (applause) In still another case it was decided that the Smith Act pre-empted and nullified state sedition laws. In effect this said that wherever Congress has enacted a law, state laws are out regardless of whether they are in conflict with it or not. Even Smith himself, who sponsored the bill, said there was no intention of taking away the states' authority to act. It is a poor state of affairs if a state can't prosecute for offenses less then treason. The

Supreme Court presumes to know more about the Smith Act than the man who wrote it. Then there was the ruling that the federal government had the power to dictate prices of natural gas at the well head. Then on April 23, 1956, these black-robed wonders used the equal protection clause to free 2 men convicted in Illinois for armed robbery because they did not have the money to pay for a transcript of the court case. I could cite many other cases.

"Furthermore, the Supreme Court has reversed itself 39 times in the last 14 years. Do they know whether they are going or coming? (applause) This excess of about-faces has weakened the prestige of the Court, so that an attorney no longer knows how to advise his client. The Court used to be a restraining hand on the excesses of the ballot box. Now it is just the opposite-adding force to the central government. We need action to reverse this trend-today, not tomorrow. If they strip the states of their rights, what may follow? Who knows what they will do next? We should be grateful for organizations such as this dedicated to the preservation of rights.

"There are several bills in Congress which, if passed, would go far to restore these rights. I recommend five actions:

"(1) Limit the powers of the federal courts of appeals. Make the district courts supreme, with no appeal to a higher court.

"(2) Amend electoral system for choosing the president so as to limit the powers of minorities in the larger states. Make the electors same as members of Congress and split their votes according to the popular vote.

"(3) Adopt interposition, which has been successfully voted in the past. It has never been tried in the courts. It might restore sovereignty to the states. The courts may throw it out. Nevertheless it is a possible method.

Tennessee Federation

"(4) Set qualifications for Supreme Court Justices. Only two todays had experience as judges before appointment. This may account for their radicalism.

"(5) Mobilize public opinion. As Lincoln said, with the support of public sentiment, nothing can fail. If public opinion is maintained in Tennessee there will be no "segregation" (sic). Leaders who will not lead are not worthy to be called leaders (applause) We must crystallize public sentiment. The greatest court is the public - the people of the U. S. (applause) They have the supreme right to change the Constitution.

"We must have a government of laws, not men. When I dropped from the skies over Normandy, I saw men who would never be destroyed by war. But in peace they may be destroyed by perversion of the law. As we rose to meet the challenge of world domination, we will need to rise to meet the challenge of judicial domination. We must act, and the goal will and can be attained. We must preserve our Constitution- fight to defend it as our forefathers fought to attain it."(rising applause)

Donald Davidson then invited those who wished to come up on stage at the close of the meeting to shake Mr. Thurmond's hand. He then asked for a "rebel yell" for Mr. Thurmond.

The crowd then dispersed quietly, with about 75 coming up on stage, including the two Negroes who had been sitting in the balcony. The interviewer watched the two tables in the back of the auditorium where women were accepting applications for membership. In the 15 or 20 minutes the interviewer was there, no one signed up.

Tennessee Federation

Interpretative Analysis

Although Thurmond's intemperate attacks on the Supreme Court were greeted with frequent applause and occasional rebel yells, the general atmosphere of the meeting was orderly. It apparently was the kind of meeting to which men felt free to bring their wives and children, indicating that it was not expected to lead to violent action. The size of the audience indicates considerable interest in the topic, although only about ¼ of those present appeared to the observer to be really enthusiastic about the points made. There was no evidence of a rush to join the organization after the meeting.

The entire argument was focused upon the states' rights issue, and no direct hostility towards Negroes as such was voiced. This kept the whole matter of morals, fair play, and equality out of the picture, making it difficult to combat. While this group might not foment violent to prevent desegregation, it might effectively mobilize many of those who are undecided about the question by giving them an effective and "respectable" argument to cover up their prejudices.

A Description of the Anti-Desegregation Literature Referred to at the Nashville Community Relations Conference Meeting of May 30, 1956

This literature contained the following mimeographed items:

Quotations from Mr. W. A. Bass' speech to Nashville teachers at Howard school, May 9.

Crime statistics emphasizing the high rate among Negroes.

Venereal disease statistics with the same emphasis.

Quotations from David Lawrence's newspaper column entitled "Integration Presents Some Serious Headaches".

Quotations from Clarence Manion, Former Dean of the Notre Dame Law School.

Comments on the use of state sales tax money for schools. There would be no need for federal money and no need to mix the schools.

Quotation attributed to Clifford Allen on the state's $40,000,000 tax surplus.

On one of the sheets was the note "Call Vance Stephenson, BR 7-1932, before 1 P.M." The telephone number had been blacked out in pencil.

An envelope addressed to Superintendent Bass was attached.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE

- CONSTITUTION -

ARTICLE I: NAME -

The name of this organization is the Nashville Community Relations Conference.

ARTICLE II: PURPOSE -

The purpose of this organization is to retain the friendly relations our community has achieved in many fields, and to help resolve, in a lawful manner, unresolved problems of prejudice, discrimination, and group tension, upon a friendly, firm, and lasting basis.

The organization shall study, and participate in activities for additional improvement in good community relations, and - by planning for the future, with lawful agencies in the community - by education and the use of public communication - attempt to forestall and eliminate possible causes of unrest.

The organization is dedicated to equal justice under the Law, and a true brotherhood of man.

ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP -

Section 1. Membership in the organization shall be open to all persons of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee, who subscribe to the purposes of the organization.

Section 2. The charter members of the organization are those persons whose names appear upon the list attached to and being a part of this constitution.

Section 3. No Person shall be a member of the organization until application for membership has been approved by the Executive Committee and the dues of such applicant paid to the Treasurer.

ARTICLE IV: OFFICERS -

Section 1. The officers of the organization shall be: A President; not more than three (3) Vice-President; a Secretary; and a Treasurer. One person may hold two offices, except the President, who shall not serve in any other capacity, except as hereinafter set out.

The duties of the officers shall be the usual duties of such officers in corporations in Tennessee.

Section 2. The officers of the organization shall be named by the Board of Directors, and the Executive Committee may suggest nominees; however, the Board of Directors shall not be bound by these suggestions. The officers shall hold their offices for a period of one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. The officers shall not necessarily be members of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V: BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE -

Section 1. There shall be a Board of Directors of fifty (50) persons elected by the members of the organization, in the manner hereinafter set out, and this Board of Directors shall meet at least once a year, upon a date fixed by the Board. The President shall preside, and act as Chairman of the Board, and the Secretary shall act as Secretary of the Board.

Section 2. The charter members shall elect all fifty (50) members of the Board of Directors; however, ten (10) of the Directors shall be elected for a term of one year; ten (10) for a term of two years; ten (10) for a term of three years; ten (10) for a term of four years; and ten (10) for a term of five years. Thereafter, the Membership shall elect ten (10) Directors, each year, to fill the terms of the Directors whose terms expire that year. The Board of Directors shall fix the date of the election, and the President shall appoint a Nominating Committee, at least thirty (30) days before the date of election, which shall present the names of not exceeding two (2) candidates for each vacancy occuring by the expiration of the terms of the Directors, and the ten(10) candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected.

The Directors elected at the end of the first year of the organization's existence shall be elected for a 4-year term; those elected at the end of the second year of the organization's existence shall be elected for a 3-year term; those elected at the end of the third year of the organization's existence shall be elected for a 2-year term; and those elected at the end of the fourth year of the organization's existence shall be elected for a 1-year term.

Section 3. The Board shall elect from its membership an Executive Committee composed of seven (7) members, which Committee shall be charged with carrying out the purposes of the organization, through the officers of the organization. The Executive Committee shall meet at least semi-annually, on the dates fixed by the Executive Committee, and shall meet at any time, upon call of the President; or, in his absence, a Vice-President; or, upon the written request of three (3) members of the Executive Committee, delivered to the Secretary.

Section 4. In addition to the seven members of the Executive Committee, provided for in Section 3. above, the officers of the organization shall, by

virtue of their offices, be fully-voting members of the Executive Committee.

Section 5. All vacancies occurring on the Board of Directors - by death, resignation, or inability to serve further - shall be filled by majority vote of the remaining members of the Board of Directors; and the Directors elected in this manner shall serve for the full term of the Director who they replace.

Section 6. Any member of the organization may propose a program item for consideration by the Executive Committee or the Board of Directors, and it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors to consider such proposed question.

Section 7. At all meetings of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee, a majority of the members of the Board of Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Section 8. The Executive Committee of the organization may authorize the employment and fix the compensation for any professional help, or full or part-time employees as necessary, in the judgement of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI: DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS -

Membership dues shall be fixed by the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. In addition, the organization may accept voluntary contributions or support, in such amounts and in such manner as may be approved by the Executive Committee. All money received by or for the organization shall be delivered to the Treasurer, and deposited in an account to the credit of the organization. All expenditures of funds must be authorized or approved by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII: AFFILIATION -

Section 1. The organization may co-operate with other organizations, but shall not affiliate with any other organization or organizations.

ARTICLE VIII: EXISTENCE OF ORGANIZATION -

The time of existence of this organization shall be a period not to exceed five (5) years from the date of the adoption of this CONSTITUTION: and, upon the dissolution of this organization, all property of the organization shall be disposed of in a manner suggested by the Executive Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX: AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION -

Proposal for a Constitutional Amendment must be presented to the Secretary and communicated to the members of the Board of Directors, at least thirty (30) days before the regular meeting of the Board of Directors, and voted upon at the next regular meeting after the proposal is made; and, in order to be effective, such amendment must receive a two-thirds vote of the members of the Board of Directors present at such meeting.

All Sections of this CONSTITUTION may be amended, in the manner above set out, except Article VIII, which shall not be amended in any manner.

ARTICLE X: CHARTER MEMBERS -

The charter members are:

Rev. William A. Alexander
3705 Clare Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Janie Alford
3105 Vanderbilt Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Agatha A. Anderson
Meharry Medical College
Nashville, Tennessee

Rev. C. Thomas Baker
3804 Woodmont Lane
Nashville, Tennessee

Rev. Thomas C. Barr
3201 Hillsboro Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. George E. Barrett
822 Fatherland Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Fran M. Bass
3503 Granny White
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Leonard B. Beach
Woodmont Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. A. B. Benedict
Tamworth Apartments
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Harold Benjamin
6133 Robin Hill Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. & Mrs. John K. Benton
205 Walnut Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Dwight Lawrence Bidwell
Florence Avenue
Madison, Tennessee

Dr. Otto Billig
909 Clayton Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Otto Billig
909 Clayton Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Roxy A. Bogigian
1101 Caldwell Lane
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Lucille B. Bovet
409 Chesterfield Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Henry Allen Boyd
523 Second Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Cloyce Bradley
2308 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. George Brothers
2402 Eden
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. & Mrs. Henry W. Cartwright
Route 1, Box 88
Old Hickory, Tennessee

Dr. Amos Christie
Esteswood Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Jean Cleveland
Scarritt College
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Charles W. Cook
4409 Chickering Lane
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Isaiah T. Creswell
1620 Jackson Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Isaiah T. Creswell
1620 Jackson Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Sydney Dalton
3714 Central Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. C. L. Daugherty
322 Walnut Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. C. L. Daugherty
322 Walnut Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. & Mrs. Lee Davis
508 Nashville Trust Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Maclin P. Davis
709 Westview Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Janie Deaderick
1512 - 12th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. John Dillow
1706 Stokes Lane
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Warren C. Dixon
1503 25th Avenue, South
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Mr. Gorden B. Dougherty
3721 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Beverly Douglas
423 Sunnyside Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. J. D. Drake
1032 Second Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Frank F. Drowota
Hillsboro Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Harold D. Drummond
4019 Woodmont Boulevard
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Mr. Guilford Dudley, Jr.
Life & Casualty Ins. Co.
Nashville, Tennessee

Rt. Rev. Thomas P. Duffy
3001 Belmont Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Mary Elizabeth Dunn
P. O. Box 6068
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Merl R. Eppse
Tenn. A & I State University
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Stanford C. Ericksen
2303 Bernard Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald
305 Clarendon Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. M. G. Ferguson
925 - 11th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Grace Ferguson
925 - 11th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. & Mrs. Starkey Duncan
4414 Chickering Lane
Nashville, Tennessee

Rev. Raymond Ferris
900 Broadway
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Mary Joan Finger
505 Sterling Court
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Alfred Galloway
2200 Albion Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. William A. Fitzgerald
1221 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. S. H. Freeman
503 - 20th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Gideon W. Fryer
897 Battery Lane
Nashville, Tennessee

Marian D. & Nelson Fuson
1815 Morena Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Alma E. Gault
2500-A Ashwood Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Richard Geldreich
2712 Hamilton Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Victor Glass
1800 Whites Creek Pike
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Bertha Gobel
3720 Richland Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Willard E. Goslin
6120 Jocelyn Hollow Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Mahlon J. Griffith
512 Arrington Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Irvin Hand
2916 Woodlawn Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. J. F. Grimmett
1306 - 10th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Henry Harap
1210 Grandview Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. & Mrs. Henry G. Hart
324 - 29th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. & Mrs. O. J. Harvey
115 - 26th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr.
1713 - 18th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. C. M. Hayes
2519 Heiman Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. C. Vernon Hines
216 Union Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. John Hope, II
Fisk University
Race Relations Department
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. John Hope, II
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. & Mrs. John C. Hull
1616 - 17th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. James L. Hymes, Jr.
2109 Harding Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Charles S. Johnson
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Charles S, Johnson
1700 Meharry Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee

Rev. Joseph Johnson
321 - 15th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Alma Dunn Jones
Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. A. D. Kelly
Blue Triangle YWCA
1708 Pearl Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Leonard Korman
127 Lincoln Court
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. & Mrs. Ted Landsman
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

Avery Leiserson
2116 Westwood Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Elsie M. Lewis
1724 - 14th Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Gladys A. Little
1918-A Blair Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Herman H. Long
1611 Phillips Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. N. T. Lowry
158 Second Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Shelton Luton
Stahlman Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Bess Maddox
1401 Jones Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Elsie Lewis Makel
1724 - 14th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Dan May
Box 1207
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. O. F. Minton, Jr.
Brentwood, Tennessee

Mrs. John T. McCall
3728 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Joe McClure
715 Calhoun Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Joe McClure
715 Calhoun Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. M. F. McDaniel
3812 Whitland Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Rev. A. C. Miller
4500 Harpeth Hills Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. A. C. Miller
4500 Harpeth Hills Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Hugh Morgan
15 White Bridge Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Hugh Morgan
15 White Bridge Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Prof. & Mrs. William Nicholls
2900 Westmoreland Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Mary G. Owen
Scarritt College
Nashville, Tennessee

Rev. Robert C. Palmer
3415 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Rachel J. Patillo
Tennessee A & I State University
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Kenneth W. Pauli
Box 1579
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Kenneth W. Pauli
Box 1579
Vandervilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. James Payne
821 Second Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Thomas Poag
Tennessee State College
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Robert L. Post
903 Wilson Boulevard South
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. David Price, Jr.
904 Carolyn Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. & Mrs. Albert Reiss, Jr.
881 Robertson Academy Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Rev. Kevin Roe, OFM
St. Vincent De Paul Church
1700 Heiman Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. A. L. Rucker
Route 4, Box 274
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Virginia G. Rucker
Route 4, Box 274
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Grace E. Owen
1415 McGavock Pike
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. John W. Rustin
4315 Estes Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Paul H. Sanders
4206 Sneed Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. B. R. Schweid
601 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Bernard Schweid
3902 Wayland Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Walter Sharp
Cheekwood
Nashville, Tennessee

Rev. Leo Siener
Father Ryan High School
2300 Elliston Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Rabbi Wm. B. Silverman
418 Ellendale Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Margaret Sims
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Aaron E. Sloss
137 Wharf Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Sue W. Spencer
412 - 21st Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Mary A Stites
151 Windsor Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Whitworth Stokes
537 Third National Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Florence Teague
3822 Richland
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Charlie Faver Tillman
B. 47, A & I State University
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. James M. Todd
1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Benson Trimble
Third National Bank Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Mazie O. Tyson
A & I State University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Preston Valien
339 - 21st Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Preston Valien
339 - 21st Avenue, Norht
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. William Van Til
900 Tower Place
Nashville Tennessee

Mrs. Beatrice Van Til
900 East Tower Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Gordon F. Vars
1311 Clifton Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Gordon F. Vars
1311 Clifton Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Thomas S. Wade
2902 Belmont Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Charles H. Warfield
Third National Bank Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Charles Warfield
Lynwood Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Alma T. Watkins
1032 - 28th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Weaver
3718 Brighton Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Albert Weinstein
1612 Woodmont Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Bernard Werthan
4440 Tyne Lane
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Harold D. West
2506 Meharry Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee

Rev. & Mrs. Horace W. Williams
1903 Lombardy Land
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. & Mrs. R. H. Workman
2701 Woodlawn Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Lang Wroton
Nashville Trust Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. W. H. Yarbrough
3510 Gillespie
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Louise Young
3822 Richland Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Jack Yulman
601 Cantrell Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL COMMITTEE

REPRESENTATIVES

James L. Bomar, Chairman
Speaker of the House
Shelbyville, Tennessee

Mrs. C. Frank Scott, Secretary
Memphis, Tennessee

Fred C. Atchley
Sevierville, Tennessee

Eugene N. Collins
Chattanooga, Tennessee

T. J. Davis
Edison, Tennessee

George D. Gracey
Covington, Tennessee

Damon R. Headden
Ridgely, Tennessee

Lyndon B. Jennings
Tullahoma, Tennessee

Eugene Pennington
Madisonville, Tennessee

SENATORS

Jared Maddux, Vice-Chairman
Speaker of the Senate
Cookeville, Tennessee

T. Robert Acklen
Memphis, Tennessee

Lewis I. Chase
Kingsport, Tennessee

James P. Diamond
Jackson, Tennessee

Carroll G. Oakes
Morristown, Tennessee

COUNCIL STAFF

Thomas A. Johnson, Exec. Dir.
Nashville, Tennessee

Robert H. Roberts, Ass't Dir.
Nashville, Tennessee

Mark Collier, Study Analyst
Nashville, Tennessee

EDUCATION SURVEY SUBCOMMITTEE

Lyndon B. Jennings, Chairman

Mrs. C. Frank Scott, Secretary

Edward J. Boling,
Director of the Budget

James L. Bomar

Lewis I. Chase

Dr. Quill E. Cope,
Commissioner of Education

Thos. A. Johnson

Jared Maddux

William R. Snodgrass,
Representative of the Governor

CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. T. M. Divine
Tennessee Eastman Company
Kingsport, Tennessee

Mrs. Ralph W. Frost
614 Oakhurst Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee

Mr. Clarence Kilwyck
820 James Building
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mr. Frank E. Bass
321 - 7th Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Frank Joyce
Winchester, Tennessee

Mr. George W. Brooks
Burt High School
Clarksville, Tennessee

Mrs. S. A. Para
1108 Sudekum Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Robert L. McBride, Jr.
First National Bank
Lewisburg, Tennessee

Mrs. Carl C. Heyer
2908 Natchez Lane
Memphis, Tennessee

Mr. R. L. Radford
Box 209
Trenton, Tennessee

Mrs. G. M. Bumpus
2383 Douglas Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

Dr. A. D. Holt
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

Mr. John M. Jones, Publisher
Greeneville Sun
Greeneville, Tennessee

Dr. W. G. Pollard, Director
Oak Ridge Inst. of Nuclear
Studies
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Colonel Tom M. Pickle
Selective Service Headquarters
1317 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Morris Simon, Publisher
The Tullahoma News
Tullahoma, Tennessee

Miss Norma Peek
638 W. Jefferson Avenue
Cookeville, Tennessee

Mr. James W. Short, Jr.
Hillsboro Road, Route #3
Franklin, Tennessee

Mr. Frank Ahlgren, Publisher
Commercial Appeal

Miss Tommy Miles
Dresden, Tennessee

LOCAL-STATE RELATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

County Judge Beverly C. Briley
Davidson County Court House
Nashville, Tennessee

Commissioner David Harsh
Shelby County Court House
Memphis, Tennessee

Mr. Harry Miller
Chattanooga City School Board
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mr. Sam McConnel, Supt.
Hamilton County School System
Chattanooga, Tennessee

County Judge Tom Greer, Jr.
Sequatchie County Court House
Dunlap, Tennessee

County Judge Harry C. Templeton
Franklin County Court Houst
Winchester, Tennessee

Mayor George Smith
City Hall
Jackson, Tennessee

Mr. D. W. Moulton, City Manager
City Hall
Kingsport, Tennessee

Mayor Theo Emison
City Hall
Alamo, Tennessee

Mr. Willaim Lamar Pittman
Milan, Tennessee

Mr. William Bragg, Superintendent
Cannon County School System
Woodbury, Tennessee

General Allison Humphreys
Solicitor General
Supreme Court Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Robert H. Roberts
Legislative Council Committee
State Capitol Building

Mr. Harlan Matthews
Budget Director's Office
State Capitol Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Commissioner Claude A. Armour
City Hall
Memphis, Tennessee

SURVEY STAFF

STUDY OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, GRADES 1 THROUGH 12

The Survey Staff selected by the Education Survey Subcommittee of the Tennessee Legislative Council to conduct the public schools, grades 1 through 12, phase of the current Long Range School Study in Tennessee is as follows:

Director of the Study:	Dr. James E. Gibbs, Jr., Coordinator Division of Finance and Administrative Services State Department of Education Nashville, Tennessee
Administrative Assistant to the Director:	Mr. James W. Whitlock
Planning Committee:	Dr. James E. Gibbs, Director of the Study of Public Education, Grades 1 through 12
	Dr. Truman Pierce, Director of the Study of Public Higher Education
	Dr. A. D. Albright, Associate Director of the Study of Public Higher Education
	Mr. Ormond C. Corry, Chairman of the Committee on Social and Economic Conditions and Outlook
	Mr. W. E. Turner, Chairman of the Committee on Professional Personnel
	Mr. Joe Morgan, Chairman of the Committee on Legal Structure, Organization, and Administration
	Mr. T. Wesley Pickel, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Transportation
	Dr. Charles P. White, Chairman of the Committee on Public School Finance

STATE-WIDE STUDY COMMITTEES

Committee on Social and Economic Conditions and Outlook (for both the study of Public Education, grades 1 through 12, and the study of Public Higher Education).

Chairman: Mr. Ormond C. Corry, Research Associate, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, College of Business Administration, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee

Mr. Linzy Albert, Director, State Planning Division, Tennessee State Planning Commission, Nashville, Tennessee

Mayor William D. Baird, Lebanon, Tennessee
(Attorney at Law)

Dr. Willaim Earle Cole, Head of Department of Sociology, College of Liberal Arts, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee

Dr. E. J. Eberling, Chief of Research, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Joseph W. Goss, Field Supervisor, Division of Finance and Administrative Services, State Department of Education.

Dr. J. Milton Henry, Professor of History, Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tennessee (on leave, 1955-56)

Mr. Robert Horton, Research Analyst, Advance Planning and Research Division, City and County Planning Commissions, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Charles Houk, Secretary-Treasurer, Tennessee Federation of Labor, 810 Sudekum Building, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. J. S. Hughes, Divisional Commercial Engineer, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Nashville, Tennessee (in 212-224 Capitol Blvd. Bldg.)

Mr. Don Jackson, Assistant Secretary, Tennessee Taxpayers' Association, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Louis Johnson, Professor of Business Administration, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tennessee

Mr. Carl Jones, Editor, Johnson City Press-Chronicle, Johnson City, Tennessee

Mr. Herbert J. Markle, Professor of Management and Finance, School of Business Administration, Memphis State College, Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Howard McCorkle, Supervisor of Instruction, Johnson City Schools, Johnson City, Tennessee

Miss Louise Oakley, Supervisor, Madison County Schools, Jackson, Tennessee

Dr. Lloyd F. Pierce, Professor of Economics and Sociology, East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tennessee

Mr. John Richardson, Assistant Secretary, Tennessee Education Association, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Donald G. Sahli, Principal, Unicoi County High School, Erwin, Tennessee

Dr. Bealer Smotherman, Associate Professor, Middle Tennessee State College, Murfressboro, Tennessee

Judge William H. Swiggart, Executive Vice President, Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad, 930 Broad Street, Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Henry L. Taylor, Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics, Tennessee A and I State University, Nashville, Tennessee

Judge August Wilde, Madison County, Jackson, Tennessee

Mr. Clyde M. York, Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation, Box 313, Columbia, Tennessee

Among the major consultants for this Committee are:

Dr. Charles F. Schwartz, Assistant Chief, National Income Division, Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Henry Shryock, Jr., Assistant Chief for Population, Population and Housing Davision, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.

Committee on Curiculum and Instruction

Chairman: Mr. W. E. Turner, Coordinator of the Davision of Instruction, State Department of Education, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. D. F. Adkisson, Superintendent, Bristol City Schools, Bristol, Tennessee

Mrs. Andrea Briney, Training School Murfressboro, Tennessee

Mr. N. A. Crippens, Consultant, In-Service Education, Tennessee A and I State University, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. George Freeman, Director of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Robert P. Mahon, Jr., Associate Editor, Jackson Sun, Jackson, Tennessee

Mr. Rollin McKeehan, Principal, Jefferson Jounior High School, Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Mr. Willard Millsaps, Central High School, Chattanooga, Tennessee (Classroom teacher)

Mr. H. Claude Moore, Superintendent, Dyer County Schools, Dyersburg, Tennessee

Mr. Allan O'Neal, B. F. Goodrich Company, Clarksville, Tennessee

Dr. Earl Ramer, Head of the Department of Curriculum and Instruction, College of Education, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee

Mrs. Marjorie M. Sloan, Supervision Teacher, Maury County Schools, Columbia, Tennessee

Mr. E. C. Stimbert, Assistant Superintendent, Memphis City College, Memphis, Tennessee

Mayor Andrew L. Todd, Murfressboro, Tennessee (Attorney at Law)

Among the major consultants forthis committee are:

Mr. R. Lee Thomas, Director of Supervision, State Department of Education, Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Harold D. Drummond, Professor of Elementary Education, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee

Committee on Professional Personnel

Chairman: Dr. J. A. Barksdale, Dean of Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tennessee

Mr. J. C. Akard, Superintendent, Sullivan County Schools, Blountville, Tennessee

Dr. Edward S. Christenbury, Associate Professor of Education, College of Education, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

Mr. Leonard Crawford, Director, Alumni, Placement, Field Services, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tennessee

Mr. Mack Davis, Director of Training School, East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tennessee

Mr. K. C. Dodson, Executive Secretary, Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation, Box313, Columbia, Tennessee

Mrs. M. S. Draper, 566 So. St. Paul, Memphis, Tennessee

Mr. Joseph Goddard, Personnel Manager, Rich, Inc., Knoxville, Tennessee

Mr. C. W. Hughes, Executive Vice President, Tennessee Valley Bank, Knoxville, Tennessee

Mr. W. O. Inman, Superintendent, Paris City Schools, Paris, Tennessee

Mr. Roy Jones, Principal, Humboldt Elementary School, Humboldt, Tennessee

Judge Neil Robertson, Cheatham County, Ashland City, Tennessee

Miss Christine Vaughn, Manchester Elementary School, Manchester, Tennessee (Classroom teacher)

Mr. Hugh Waters, General Supervisor, Nasvhille, City Schools, Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Margaret Williams, Personnel Office, Memphis City Schools, Memphis, Tennessee

Among the major consultants for this Committee are:

Mr. A. B. Cooper, Secretary, Tennessee State Advisory Council on Teacher Education, Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. T. M. Stinnett, Executive Secretary, National Commission on Teachers Education and Professional Status, National Education Associateion, 1201 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Mr. Sam T. Whited, Acting Director of Personnel, State of Tennessee, Cardell Hull Building, Nashville, Tennessee

Committee on Legal Structure, Organization, and Administration

Chairman: Mr. Joe Morgan, Director of the Area of Field Service, Division of Finance and Administrative Services, State Department of Education, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. C. C. Bond, Principal, Montgomery High School, Lexington, Tennessee

Mr. L. G. Derthick, Superintendent, Chattanooga City Schools, Chattanooga, Tennessee

Miss Mildred Doyle, Superintendent, Knox County Schools, Knoxville, Tennessee

Judge Elmer Eblen, Roane County, Kingston, Tennessee

General Fred Gilliam, District Attorney General, Manchester, Tenn.

Dr. Orin Graff, Head of the Department of Educational Administration and Supervision, College of Education, University of Tennessee, Knox ille, Tennessee

Mr. Dudley Human, Superintendent, Morgan County Schools, Wartburg, Tennessee

Mr. George Kelly, Editor, Johnson City Press-Chronicle, Johnson City, Tennessee

Mr. John Long, Attorney At Law, Springfield, Tennessee (Chairman, Robertson County Board of Education)

Mayor Edward Millard, Athens, Tennessee (Wholesale oil jobber)

Mr. R. Shannon Robinson, Principal, Whitehaven School, Whitehaven, Tennessee

Mr. David C. Terry, Chairman, Committee on Education, Tennessee State Industrial Union Council, Post Office Box 155, Old Hickory, Tennessee

Mr. C. W. Tuley, Tennessee Manufacturer's Association, Nashville, Tennessee

Among the major consultants for this Committee are:

Mr. Harry Phillips, Attorney at Law, American Trust Building, Nashville, Tennessee

Honorable James M. Glasgow, Assistant Attorney General, 401 Seventh Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee

Committee on Buildings and Transportation

Chairman: Mr. T. Wesley Pickel, Coordinator, Division of School Plant, Pupil Transportation, and Special Services, State Department of Education, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. George Barnes, Superintendent, Shelby County Schools, Memphis, Tennessee

Mrs. C. H. Bolton, Henderson, Tennessee

Judge Adrian Bramley, Carroll County, Huntingdon, Tennessee

Mr. Joe Brown, City Manager, Shelbyville, Tennessee

Mr. Guy Buckner, Superintendent, Lenoir City Schools, Lenoir City, Tennessee

Mr. David Burkhalter, City Manager, Elizabethton, Tennessee

Dr. John Gilliland, Professor of Education Administration, College of Education, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee

Mr. E. H. Kennedy, Stokely Brothers Company, Newport, Tennessee

Mr. Ben Kizer, Attorney at Law, Chippewa Drive, Maryville, Tenn.

Mr. Swink Pearce, Supervisor of Buildings and Transportation, Gibson County Schools, Trenton, Tennessee

Mr. Earl Sexton, Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tennessee

Mr. Fred Neil Smith, Superintendent, Washington County Schools, Jonesboro, Tennessee

Mr. H. H. Turpen, Business Manager, Nashville City Schools, Nashville, Tennessee

Among the major consultants for this Committee are:

Dr. W. D. McClurkin, Professor of School Administration and Director of the Division of Surveys and Field Services, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Ray L. Hamon, Chief, Office of Education, School Housing Section, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D. C.

Dr. Glenn Featherstone, Director, Branch of State and Local School Systems, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D. C.

Committee on Public School Finance

Chairman: Dr. Charles P. White, Director of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, College of Business Administration, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee

Mr. Leonard Evans, President, Tennessee State Industrial Union Council, Post Office Box 268, Maryville, Tennessee

Mr. C. F. Fisher, Superintendent, Robertson County Schools, Springfield, Tennessee

Mr. James E. Harwood, Vice President, American Snuff Company, Memphis, Tennessee

Mr. Fenner Heathcock, Attorney at Law, Union City, Tennessee

Mr. Baxter Hobgood, Superintendent, Murfressboro City Schools, Murfressboro, Tennessee

Mr. J. Kermit Keisling, Manufacturer, Sparta, Tennessee
(Chairman, County Board of Education)

Mr. Dan May, May Hosiery Mills, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Lon McFarland, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Tennessee

Mr. E. M. Reed, Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport,
Tennessee (Chairman, City Board of Education)

Mayor William Shoaf, Covington, Tennessee
(Attorney at Law)

Judge George Thomas, Weakley County, Dresden, Tennessee

Mr. J. B. Walker, President, First National Bank, Centerville,
Tennessee

Mr. Mitchum Warren, Co-owner, Peacock Perfume Company, Paris,
Tennessee (Chairman, Henry County Board of Education)

The major consultant for this Committee is:

Dr. Erick L. Lindman, Professor of School Administration,
George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee

SURVEY STAFF

STUDY OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

Director of the Study:	Dr. Truman M. Pierce, Dean, School of Education, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama
Associate Director of the Study:	Dr. A. D. Albright, Director, Bureau of School Service, College of Education, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky
Administrative Assistant to the Directors:	Mr. Robert Saunders
Secretary to the Staff:	Mrs. Anne Cullum
Planning Committee:	Dr. Truman M. Pierce, Director of the Study of Public Higher Education
	Dr. A. D. Albright, Associate Director of the Study of Public Higher Education
	Dr. James E. Gibbs, Director of the Study of Public Education, Grades 1 through 12
	Mr. Ormond C. Corry, Chairman of the Committee on Social and Economic Conditions and outlook
	Dr. Kenneth L. Kinckerbocker, Chairman of the Committee on Role, Purposes, Functions and Needs of Higher Education
	Dr. Q. M. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Analysis and Interpretation of Existing Programs and Services of Higher Education
	President Halbert Harvill, Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tennessee
	President Burgin E. Dossett, East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tennessee
	President J. M. Smith, Memphis State College, Memphis, Tennessee

President Walter S. Davis, Tennessee A. and I. State University
Nashville, Tennessee

President Everett Derryberry, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute,
Cookeville, Tennessee

President C. E. Brehm, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee

STATE-WIDE STUDY COMMITTEES

Committee on Social and Economic Conditions and Outlook (for both the Study of Public Education, grades 1 through 12, and the Study of Public Higher Education):

Chairman: Mr. Ormond C. Corry, Research Associate, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, College of Business Administration, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee

Mr. Linzy Albert, Director, State Planning Division,
Tennessee State Planning Commission, Nashville, Tennessee

Mayor Willaim D. Baird, Lebanon, Tennessee
(Attorney at Law)

Dr. Willaim Earle Cole, Head of Department of Sociology,
College of Liberal Arts, University of Tennessee, Knoxville,
Tennessee

Dr. E. J. Eberling, Chief of Research, Department of Employment
Security, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Joseph W. Goss, Field Supervisor, Division of Finance
and Administrative Services, State Department of Education,
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. J. Milton Henry, Professor of History, Austin Peay
State College, Clarksville, Tennessee (on leave, 1955-56)

Mr. Robert Horton, Research Analyst, Advance Planning and
Research Division, City and County Planning Commissions,
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Charles Houk, Secretary-Treasurer, Tennessee Federation
of Labor, 810 Sudekum Building, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. J. S. Hughes, Divisional Commercial Engineer, Southern
Bell Telephone Company, Nashville, Tennessee (in 212-224
Capitol Blvd. Bldg.)

Mr. Don W. Jackson, Assistant Secretary, Tennessee Taxpayers' Association, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Louis Johnson, Professor of Business Administration, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tennessee

Mr. Carl Jones, Editor, Johnson City Press-Chronicle, Johnson City, Tennessee

Dr. Herbert J. Markle, Professor of Management and Finance, School of Business Administration, Memphis State College,

Mr. Howard McCorkle, Supervisor of Instruction, Johnson City Schools, Johnson City, Tennessee

Miss Louise Oakley, Supervisor, Madison County Schools, Jackson, Tennessee

Dr. Lloyd F. Pierce, Professor of Economics and Sociology, East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tennessee

Mr. John Richardson, Assistant Secretary, Tennessee Education Association, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Donald G. Sahli, Principal, Unicoi County High School, Erwin, Tennessee

Dr. Bealer Smotherman, Associate Professor, Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Judge William H. Swiggart, Executive Vice President, Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad, 930 Broad Street, Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Henry L. Taylor, Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics, Tennessee A and I State University, Nashville, Tennessee

Judge August Wilde, Madison County, Jackson, Tennessee

Mr. Clyde M. York, Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation, Box 313, Columbia, Tennessee

Among the major consultants for this committee are:
Dr. Charles F. Schwartz, Assistant Chief, National Income Division, Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Henry Shryock, Jr., Assistant Chief for Population, Population and Housing Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.

Committee of An Analysis and Interpretation of Existing Programs and Services of Higher Education:

Chairman: President Q. M. Smith, Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Judge Howard Bozeman, County Judge, Knox County, Knoxville, Tennessee

Mr. Raleigh Robinson, State Property Administrator, Cotton States Building, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Robert Lyle, Section Chief, Finance Division, Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Dr. A. C. Pullias, President, David Lipscomb College, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. E. R. Stevens, Public and Industrial Relations Manager, Buckeye Cellulose Corporation, 2899 Jackson Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee

Dr. Norman Frost, Member, Tennessee State Board of Education, 1818 Cedar Lane, Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Ben Douglass, Member, University of Tennessee Board of Trustees, Lexington, Tennessee

Dr. Mack Davis, Director, School of Education, East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tennessee

Dr. J. A. Barksdale, Dean, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tennessee

Dr. Howard Kirksey, Dean, Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Dr. C. M. Hill, Chairman, School of Arts and Sciences, Tennessee A and I State University, Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Harold Reed, Budget Officer, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee

Dr. W. P. Carson, Director, Arts, and Sciences, Memphis State College, Memphis, Tennessee

Committee on a Description of the Role, Purposes, Functions, and Needs of Higher Education:

Chairman: Dr. Kenneth L. Knickerbocker, Professor of English, College of Liberal Arts, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee

The membersof this committee will be named at a later date.

Committee on A Description of Steps to Improve Present Programs and Services and Steps Recommended for the Continued Improvement of Higher Education in Tennessee:

The members of this committee will be named at a later date.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Consultants Report on Roane County
Joseph R. Ellis

Roane County has three small town communities; Kingston, Harriman, and Rockwood. It is a well populated county with about five (5%) percent of the population Negro. There is textile industry in Harriman and Rockwood, T.V.A. steam plant near Kingston, and the county contains the major portion of the A.E.C.'s plants for the Oak Ridge operations. The majority of the non-farm income comes from employment in Oak Ridge. There is no Negro doctor, lawyer, paper, or undertaker in the county. No real Negro organization.

There are three school systems within the county: 1) Roane County Schools which includes all of the county except for the two city systems, 2) Rockwood, and 3) Harriman. I spent four days in the county talking with both Negro and white leaders and generally followed the plan discussed at the June 11 conference concerning the role of consultant in this program.

Following is a general narrative report of each of these three systems regarding factual data on the community, my judgement concerning attitudes of the community on segregation and integration, activities favoring and opposing integration, and some recommendation as to what the T.C.H.R. might do to facilitate a successful integration program in the school system. Data on individuals may be found on the key person data sheets found elsewhere in this report.

I. ROANE COUNTY SCHOOLS (Superintendent's office, Kingston.)

The Negro elementary schools are located in Negro communities, students are transported to the only Negro high school in the county at Rockwood. This school is operated by the Rockwood City System. (See Rockwood City Schools). The county sends about sixteen high school students to Rockwood. There are thirty schools in the county, four of which are Negro. Negro schools are generally physically inferior to white schools.

The superintendent does not seem to oppose integration; the school board appears much more conservative, but those with whom I talked indicated a Negro would not be denied admittance to a white school if he enrolled this fall. There is no official policy; the board would acquiesce with the Supreme Court's rulings.

There is no activity afoot to promote planning for integration, nor was I able to observe evidence of an organized activity opposed to integration. Real estate interests in Kingston are strongly for segregated residential districts and might form a block to oppose school integration. Many people employed at Oak Ridge and moving into the area from all parts of the country threaten to upset the political status quo--- there is some antagonism between these two factions.

Negro leadership and organization is lacking, school officials have not been given the Negro feelings on integration. Organization on a community and county basis is needed.

There is some resentment of "outside" interference on any problem, especially this one. Materials should be sent to leaders in the county as they don't seem to realize that "separate-but-equal" policy is out.

II. Rockwood City Schools.

About one-tenth of Rockwood's 5,000 population are Negroes. The city maintains a Negro school (gradesl-12) which is the only high school serving Roane,Morgan, and parts of Anderson and Rhea counties. There are about ninety students in the high school, some coming from over thirty miles away. About half are transports.

The attitude on the part of the school and town officials appears to be strongly against integration unless forced to do so by court action. Present policy is to deny a Negro entry to the white schools if one should apply this fall.

There is no movement planning toward integration, except that the local ministerial association is studying the problem and appears to favor gradual integration. They were eager to get factual data.

The Negro leadership and organization in the community is lacking; I do not feel that they have expressed their true feelings to the officials or others in the white community. Some organization on a community and county basis is needed.

III. Harriman City Schools.

About one-tenth of Harriman's population of 6,000 is Negro. There is little residential segregation and no distinctly Negro communities. The city maintains a Negro elementary school and transports high school students some ten miles to Rockwood.

~~Harriman appears to be nearest to being ready for integration. Many people employed at Oak Ridge and moving into area from all parts of the country threaten to upset the political status-quo---there is some antagonism between these two factions.~~

~~Negro leadership and organization is lacking; school officials have not been given the Negro feelings on integration. Organization on a community and county basis is needed.~~

~~There is some resentment of "outside" interference on any problem, especially this one. Materials should be sent to leaders in the county as they don't seem to realize that~~

Harriman appears to be nearest ready for integration of any section of Roane County. The Board has no real policy regarding integration and has made no plans to initiate a program. If a Negro makes application for entry to a white school this fall, he will be admitted. Three of seven school board members were interviewed and all seemed favorable to integration.

The local ministers are interested in the problem and would benefit from receiving materials.

Although there is no effective movement for integration, there appears to be no organized effort opposed to it.

Again Negro organization and leadership is lacking; however, the principal of the Negro school would be an effective leader in this situation. A small playground is supervised by this man and his wife during the summer months. Over half of the children using this playground are white, but this situation has worked out very well as all associations in games, rules, etc. have been natural and without discrimination.

I was unable to see the superintendent as he was out on the four times which I visited his office. From conversation with various people it appears that he is not opposed to an integrated program, but Mr. Ballard, principal of the high school, is said to be strongly in favor of segregation.

Negro and white teachers have met together in their in-service training program for some time and recently there was a joint meeting of the PTAs.

With the rather limited knowledge I could gain from this survey, I feel that at least the following recommendations might be made concerning TCHR's relationship to this county and its integration problem:

1) Pertinent data should be provided to interested leaders in each of the county's three school districts.
2) The Negroes in the county should be encouraged to form an organization to deal with the problem and reach a degree of harmony among their leadership.
3) A period of time should elapse before further work in this county. The time involved would be determined by factors making for a readiness to move toward integration by the community.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
CONSULTANT'S PROGRAM
FACTUAL REPORT

ROANE COUNTY, TENNESSEE
J. R. Ellis, Consultant

Roane County population.....about 40,000, about 5% are Negro.
Number of school systems in the county...three.

School Systems

I. Name of system- Roane County School System
A. School census- n.a.
B. School enrollment-White 7,099 -Negro about 105
1. Elementary White -Negro " 88
2. High School White -Negro " 17 (Transported)
C. No. of teachers White 201 -Negro " 4
D. No. of schools White 26 -Negro " 4

II. No. of students (Negro) transported ot other districts - about 25
III. No. of students (Negro) transported into district- None
IV. Names of key persons interviewed in this district.
(See key person data sheets)
Mr. Brittian, Superintendent of Schools
Mr. Joe Griffith, Retired Negro janitor of Kingston School
Mr. Fritts, Chairman of County School Board
Mr. Marion Bailey, High School Teacher
Rev. Fred Rudder, Minister, Kingston Baptist Church
Mr. J. C. Powell, Negro leader in Kingston, land owner and Oak Ridge employee.
Mrs. Ruby Lucky, PTA, Oak Ridge employee, church worker.

* * * * * *

I. Name of system- Rockwood City Schools
A. School Census- n.a.
B. School enrollment- white about 1,500 Negro about 150
1. Elementary 1,132 89
2. High School 364 60
C. No. of teachers 54 7
D. No. of schools 2 1

II. No. of Negroes transported to other districts- none.
III. No. of Negroes transported into this district- about 65.
IV. Names of key persons interviewed in this district.
(See key person data sheets)
Mr. Darwin Womack, City Superintendent of Schools
Mr. J. B. Olinger, Principal of Negro school
Mr. Russell Simmons, Mayor and head of school board
Rev. Jasper Timbs, Minister of Rockwood Christian Church and Secretary of the Rockwood Ministerial Association.

Factual Report (Continued)

I. Name of school system- Harriman City Schools
   A. Schools census N.A. (City population about 6,000, 10% Negroes)
   B. School enrollment, not available as I was unable to see the Superintendent and his secretary said she had rather that he give me such data.
   C. No. of teachers White about 50 Negro 3
   D. No. of schools White 3 Negro 1

II. No. of Negroes transported to other districts- about 20.

III. No. of Negroes transported into this district- about 10.

IV. Names of key persons interviewed in this district.
   (See key person data sheet)
   Mrs. James Kring, School Board Member
   Mrs. Charles Saddler, School Board Member
   Mr. David Henley, School Board Member
   Rev. Frank McClain, Episcopal Minister
   Rev. Hayden Laster, Presbyterian Minister
   Mr. F. R. Davis, Jr., Principal of the Negro school.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Consultants Report on Roane County
Joseph R. Ellis
June 27, 1955

Roane County has three small town communities: Kingston, Harriman, and Rockwood. It is a well populated county with above five (5%) percent of the population Negro. There is a textile industry in Harriman and Rockwood, T. V. A. steam plant near Kingston and the county contains the major portion of the E.E.C.'s plants for the Oak Ridge operations. The majority of the non-farm income comes from employment in Oak Ridge. There is no Negro doctor, lawyer, paper, or undertaker in the county. No real Negro organization.

There are three school systems within the county: 1) Roane County Schools which includes all of the county except for the two city systems, 2) Rockwood, and 3) Harriman. I spent four days in the county talking with both Negro and white leaders and generally followed the plan discussed at the June 11 conference concerning the role of consultant in this program.

Following is a general narrative report of each of these three systems regarding factual data on the community, my judgment concerning attitudes of the community on segregation and integration, activities favoring and opposing integration, and some recommendations as to what the T.C.H.R. might do to facilitiate a successful integration program in the school system. Data on individuals may be found on the key person data sheets found elsewhere in this report.

I. ROANE COUNTY SCHOOLS (Superintendent's office, Kingston.)

The Negro elementary schools are located in Negro communities; students are transported to the only Negro high school in the county at Rockwood. This school is operated by the Rockwood City System. (See Rockwood City Schools.) The county sends about sixteen high schools students to Rockwood. There are thirty schools in the county, four of which are Negro. Negro schools are generally physically inferior to white schools.

The superintendent does not seem to oppose integration; the school board appears much more conservative, but those with whom I talked indicated a Negro would not be denied admittance to a white school if he enrolled this fall. There is no official policy; the board would acquiesce with the Supreme Court's rulings.

There is no activity afoot to promote planning for integration, nor was I able to observe evidence of an organized activity opposed to integration. Real estate interests in Kingston are strongly for segregated residential districts and might form a block to oppose school integration. Many people employed at Oak Ridge and moving into the area from all parts of the country threaten to upset the political status quo---there is some antagonism between these two factions.

Negro leadership and organization is lacking; school officials have not been given the Negro feelings on integration. Organization on a community and county basis is needed.

There is some resentment of "outside" interference on any problem, especially this one. Materials should be sent to leaders in the county as they don't seem to realize that the "separate-but-equal" policy is out.

II. ROCKWOOD CITY SCHOOLS.

About one-tenth of Rockwood's 5,000 pupulation are Negroes. The city maintains a Negro school (grades 1-12) which is the only high school serving Roane, Morgan, and parts of Anderson and Rhea counties. There are about ninety students in the high school, some coming from over thirty miles away. About half are transports.

The attitude on the part of the school and town officials appears to be strongly against integration unless forced to do so by court action. Present policy is to deny a Negro entry to the white schools if one should apply this fall.

There is no movement planning toward integration, except that the local ministerial association is studying the problem and appears to favor gradual integration. They were eager to get factual data.

The Negro leadership and organization in the community is lacking; I do not feel that they have expressed their true feelings to the officials or others in the white communities. Some organization on a community and county basis is needed.

III. HARRIMAN CITY SCHOOLS.

About one-tenth of Harriman's population of 6,000 is Negro. There is little residential segregation and no distinctly Negro communities. The city maintains a Negro elementary school and transports high school students some ten miles to Rockwood.

Harriman appears to be nearest ready for integration of any section of Roane County. The Board has no real policy regarding integration and has made no plans to initiate a program. If a Negro makes application for entry to a white school this fall, he will be admitted. Three of seven school board members were interviewed: all seemed favorable to integration.

The local ministers are interested in the problem and would benefit from receiving materials. Although there is no effective movement for integration, there appears to be no organized effort opposed to it.

Again, Negro organization and leadership is lacking; however, the principal of the Negro school would be an effective leader in this situation. A small playground is supervised by this man and his wife during the summer months. Over half of the children using this playground are white, but this situation has worked out very well as all associations in games, rules, etc., have been natural and without discrimination.

Negro and white teachers have met together in their in-service training program for some time and recently there was a joint meeting of the P.T.A.'s.

With the rather limited knowledge I could gain from this survey, I feel that at least the following recommendations might be made concerning T.C.H.R. relationship to this county and its integration program problems:

1) Pertinent data should be provided to interested leaders in each of the county's three school districts.

2) The Negroes in the county should be encouraged to form an organization to deal with the problems and reach a degree of harmony among their leadership.

3) A period of time should elapse before further work in this county. The time involved would be determined by factors making for a readiness to move toward integration by the community.

Roane County

Roane County School System
Key Person Data

Mr. Brittian
County Superintendent of Schools
Kingston, Tennessee

Thirty-four years in office---politically secure.

Very cooperative in interview and providing data; professed to have no racial prejudices and seemed to sincerely want to improve the Negroes' educational opportunity; however, he does not think a majority of Negroes want integration in Roane County.

Little constructive planning for integration has been done by the Superintendent or County Board, and there are no plans to formulate a program or policy of integration. He summarized the situation as of now by saying that the Board had no real policy on the matter and if a Negro should enroll in the previously white schools he would in all probability be admitted as they wished to obey the law of the land.

The Superintendent's attitude seemed to favor integration which he assured us was inevitable, but he anticipated no problems from it. (Probably because he thinks it far off and is unaware of the feelings of most Negroes on integration.

Mr. R. P. Fritts
Chairman, County School Board
South Harriman, Tennessee

Old political figure in the county, former mail carrier, deputy sheriff, and school teacher. Regarded as an honest, sincere board member. Professed to be fair-minded, but opposed to integration; would never consider placing Negro teachers over white students.

Mr. Fritts is very provincial in thought and resents influence of outsiders from Oak Ridge, many of whom have moved into his area. He is unaware of the real Negro attitude on integration, believing about 98% of them in favor of the present situation. He thinks integration will ultimately come, but his thinking is in terms of a generation or so from now; he is not fully aware of the meaning of the court decisions on segregation, still thinks in terms of mollifying the Negroes' dissatisfaction by making facilities better.

He said the Board had discussed the problem but had decided to do nothing about it; if any changes were made the Negroes would have to initiate them. He further expressed the view that the Board would abide by the court ruling if a Negro were to attempt to enroll in a "white school".

ROANE COUNTY

Roane County School System
Key Person Data

Rev. Fred Rudder
First Baptist Church
Kingston, Tennessee

Rather young conservative minister of the largest and one of the most influential churches in the Kingston community.

Rev. Rudder said he was not involved in the segregation problem; however, there is a Negro Baptist Church in the community. He was indifferent and evasive in discussing integration; showed no desire to become involved in a controversial issue of this nature. He, too, seemed to have no appreciation of the true Negro feeling on the matter. He would be of little value in initiating action to promote an integration program in the schools; he might be of helf after such a program had moved along toward rather definite success.

Mr. Joe Griffith
Kingston, Tennessee

Old, (76) retiring this year after 46 years as janitor of the local high school. Respected throughout the community. He could give support and influence, but probably would not be an active leader in integration work.

Mr. Griffin was rather guarded in his conversation with me and I feel that he and I were not freely communicating.

Mr. J. C. Powell
Kentucky Street
Kingston, Tennessee

Well educated (Tennessee A&I), age about 50, owns a farm within Kingston which is extremely valuable as residential site, former teacher in the community, now doing maintenance work at Oak Ridge; his wife teaches at Rockwood in the Negro High School. Well-known in the community.

Mr. Powell and I had a lengthy conversation which convinced me that he could be a very effective Negro leader in Roane County integration movement. He gave me a true picture of Negro attitudes in the county and offered to meet with interested group for further planning.

ROANE COUNTY

Rockwood City Schools
Key Person Data

Mr. Darwin Womack
Superintendent of City Schools
Rockwood, Tennessee

Mr. Womack is a U. T. graduate, young, superintendent in his second year of office. He was rather guarded in our interview and indicated he know I had been in the county. He admitted some prejudices in race relations and professed to want to do the right thing; however, he wants to avoid trouble (with the whites) at all costs. He said that the Board (Rockwood's school board) consists of the Mayor and two commissioners, had made no definite plan for integration, but that the present situation was to deny admittance to any Negro who might attempt to enroll in a "white" school. He asked such questions as how could the court enforce integration if local officials were responsible and opposed it.

He seemed to regard anyone on the outside (of Rockwood) as potential source of trouble rather than assistance, probably because of the absence of any plan for integration and a lack of understanding of real Negro feeling on the problem.

Mr. Russell Simmons
Mayor of Rockwood
Rockwood, Tennessee

Mr. Simmons is the Mayor of Rockwood and as such he functions as head of the school board. He operates the locak Quick Check grocery store.

Mr. Simmons was rather curt in his interview with me. He showed no interest in any planning for integration. He said that he felt confident that Rockwood would take care of the problem. He appeared very narrow and prejudiced on the topic of local race relations. This fellow will do nothing to implement the court's decision unless forced to do so.

Mr. J. B. Olinger
Principal of the Negro High School
Rockwood, Tennessee

Mr. Olinger is one of the most respected Negroes in this area. He has been in Rockwood for some twenty years as a teacher and is presently working on a Ed D degree at Columbia. He has a very nice home and is well established in the community. We had an interview lasting about two hours in which Mr. Olinger expressed interest but remained guarded and evasive in his discussion-- taking a very conservative position on segregation and integration. Other people with whom I talked in the county had a similar impression of his views from hearing him speak to ministerial and other groups in the community. I do not think this man will take a lead in working for an integrated school system.

ROANE COUNTY

Rockwood City Schools
Key Person Data
(Continued)

Rev. Jasper Timbs
First Christian Church
Rockwood, Tennessee

Mr. Timbs is the young, liberal, and community conscious minister of one of Rockwood's largest churches. He is also secretary of the Rockwood Ministerial Association. (The President is Rev. Ira Saddler whom I was unable to see.) This group is interested in integration and has just recently begun a study of the problem and was glad to talk with me and learn of our source of help and literature. I think this man and the group with whom he associates can be of help in bringing about a successful plan for integration.

Harriman City Schools
Key Person Data

Mr. C. R. Black
City Superintendent of Schools
Harriman High School
Harriman, Tennessee

I called at Mr. Black's office four times, but was unable to find him in. From conversation with others I gathered that he is a fairminded and hard-working superintendent who would not be opposed to integration.

Mrs. James Kring (Member of the School Board)
711 Clinton St.
Harriman, Tennessee

Mrs. Kring is well educated (MS Columbia), a native of Alabama, and an interested and well informed school board member. She seemed favorable toward integration in the schools, but probable will not take the lead in formulating a policy to bring it about. She related that the Board had no real policy on integration, but that if a Negro were to apply for admittance to a "white" school, he would be admitted this fall. She is rather influential in the community and could be a helpful person for integration.

Mrs. Charles Saddler (Member of the School Board)
617 Clinton St.
Harriman, Tennessee

Mrs. Saddler expressed a favorable attitude toward an integration program in the Harriman schools. She is well educated and interested in school problems. She and the board are in need of factual data on the problem.

ROANE COUNTY

Harriman City Schools
Key Person Data
(Continued)

Mr. David Henley (Member of the School Board)
701 Clifty St.
Harriman, Tennessee

Mr. Henley is a young grocer who is well educated, interested and informed on school problems; he could be helpful in developing a successful integration program in the schools. Like other members of the board with whom I talked, he indicated a desire for factual information. He expressed an interest in the TCHR and might call upon us for help.

Rev. Frank McClain (Episcopal Minister)
St. Andrews Church
Harriman, Tennessee

Mr. McClain is a liberal young minister who has been in the community for only three years. His congregation welcomes Negroes to its services and has done some study on the problem of race relations; however, most of the community regards his congregation as odd since most of them and their ideas come from outside the area. He could be of help in planning an integration program.

Rev. Hayden Laster (Presbyterian Minister)
725 Cumberland St.
Harriman, Tennessee

Mr. Laster is very interested in the TCHR and recognizes the church's responsibility for work in the area of desegregation. He is a native of West Tennessee and has several community leaders in his congregation. He indicated a desire to receive materials and to work with others on the problem.

Mr. F. R. Davis, Jr. (Principal of the Negro Elementary Sch.)
926 Unaka St.
Harriman, Tennessee

Mr. Davis and wife are respected highly in Harriman by both races. He is a graduate of Knoxville College and has been in Harriman schools for fourteen years. After a lengthly talk with him, I was impressed with his frank and sound thinking on the problem. He indicated that all of the Negroes in the community were not satisfied with the present segregated situation and that he would not let his position as a principal stand in the way of better opportunities for the Negro children of Harriman.

ROANE COUNTY

Harriman City Schools
Key Person Data
(Continued)

Mr. F. R. Davis, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis supervise a small playground in their unsegregated neighborhood where most of the children are white. Here they play in harmony in a natural situation without the slightese racial discrimination. All children have a lot of respect for Mr. and Mrs. Davis and seem to take a pride in this splindid relationship.

I feel that this man could be of great value in helping to bring about an integration program by his esteem in the town, his sound thought, and ability to communicate the true feelings of the Negro to the white community.

He has a plan for integration which would be gradual by starting with the high school students who are now transported to Rockwood and integrating them into the Harriman High School, and by integrating the lower grades at the same time.

It would be desirable to send this man all the pertinent materials available.

Brief Follow-up Survey
In Roane County

Since I had passed through Roane County to wrk Rhea County I spent about half a day seeing a half dozen persons that I had interviewed six weeks before. I spent only a short time with them and we discussed what had occured regarding integration in their communities. Although these persons had appeared very enthusiatic in our original contact, they had taken little or no action other than to generally become better informed and to have some informed discussions. The school boards seem to be more alert to the problem than in June, but no positive steps appear to the underway anywhere in the county.

Wait and see is still the official attitude while some leaders are intending to do various things which business, the weather, vacations, etc. have kept them from doing.

J. R. Ellis
7-29-55

Field Report II

Jefferson County Consultant L. L. Campbell

Interview reports are in the order of the contacts.

1. Mr. D. C. Denton, County Superintendent of Schools.

Atmosphere was strained in beginning but was permissive after secretaries in offices left for lunch. Cautious of what was said in early stages of interview but free as session progressed.

Mr. Denton pointed out in the outset and several times during the interview that his statements were not official. The issues about desegregation had not been discussed by his board or any other official body that he was aware of. However, he had talked about the situations with several citizens including the Supervisor of Negro Schools. He believes the relationship between races to be very good and that when changes are to be made there should be no difficulties. He indicated they would still operate the schools on a segregated basis this fall. He thought that they must wait on some statement from the State Board of Education. There was a great deal of interest in the experiences of other systems where desegregation is operating and he indicated that he had discussed the situation with citizens in Washington, D. C., Missouri, and Virginia. Mr. Denton believes that time will help solve the issue since there has been no particular concern to this point. Even though the Board has not changed its policies he reads all available materials on desegregation.

As the interview proceeded it was revealed that the County operates buses and one bus driven by a Negro hauls both white and Negro students but not in the same load but from the same general route. When asked if his teachers met together or worked on curriculum committees on an integrated basis he responded no. He expressed a great deal of interest in the services available through the TCOHR and wanted to know where the interviewer could be contacted. The brochure about the council was put in his folder with materials for the

Board Meeting and he stated that he would bring the materials to the attention of the board at the next meeting.

Several times he asked what was going to happen on desegregation in Knox County, "I have great respect for Miss Doyle".

2. Mr. J. P. Fain, Negro, Owner and Operator of a restaurant. Husband of the teacher of the School for Negroes in Dandridge.

Warm, interested, willing to talk and gave suggestions on persons to be seen and how to locate them.

Mr. Fain expressed the fact that there has been little if any discussion of desegregation. There is a good relation between the races. Some intervisitations have existed between churches for special services but it is always pre arranged. He believes that there would be friction if the existing pattern is changed. In his opinion, "Most of the folks do not want a change." Mr. Fain thinks the Superintendent is a liberal thinker on the school issues. Believes nothing is being done.

3. Reverend John Lucas, Young Pastor of Dandridge Baptist Church. Has been in Tennessee two months.

Very cordial, interested, warm, and willing to talk.

"I have come here from Kentucky and do not know much about the feelings of the people of the community on the desegregation issue." He expressed his happiness over the decision and believes it should be put in action soon. A great deal of interest was shown about the Te C HR and its program. He will bring the issue up in his next Deacon's meeting to ascertain their feeling about desegregation. Would like to have some materials. If the church membership will accept he may call on Council for consultants. To his knowledge, nothing is being done and no groups have discussed it.

4. Mr. E. F. Howell, Negro, (78 years old) former worker with the County. Spent some time working in schools.

Friendly, interested, willing talker. Happy to see interviewer working in the County on the issue.

"The Supreme Court decision is a blessing and I'm happy it came during my life time." There is a very good relationship between the races but there is a big difference in the schools for the races. His porch in view of the frame Negro school next door and the white school across on a hill--a beautiful brick structure brought about his saying that the seventeen Negro students are being cheated.

Mr. Howell feels that desegregation will help the schools and it will also rid the County of the poor teachers, both Negro and white. There have been no meetings on the issue to his knowledge. Very few talk about it informally. Superintendent Denton will only act if he is pushed into action. Mr. Denton is a politician and he comes up for election next year, therefore, he will be very cautious. He does not believe the teachers want a change.

5. Mr. Chester Rainwater, Jr., Young white attorney and member of the School Board.

Friendly, interested, and anxious to talk about desegregation.

As the interviewer was explaining about the work of the Council, the interviewee interrupted to raise a question, "What can we do now?". The legal sides of the issue were centered around the following issues: (1) The Supreme Court decision is the law of the land but Tennessee still has the segregation law on the books? The situation in Texas was related and he saw some parallel to Tennessee. Do you believe that the decision desegregating schools in a community of the state would be reversed on State Level?

After some lengthy discussion he realized that the decision of the Court would have to abide by the ruling of the Supreme Court. Don't get an idea that I'm trying to present views which would block a wholesome view because I have given and will continue to give much thoutht to this issue. The Board has not acted on or discussed the desegregation issue further than the fact that ti came up one time in connection with something else. We had a request to install some water and toilets in the elementary school for Negroes in Dandridge. The cost of the alteration would cost about $1000.00 and he objected to the expenditure because of the Supreme Court decision. There are only seventeen students in that school and one teacher. These students could be absorbed in other schools in a short time and the building would be left idle. If our county desegregated, the over-all educational program could improve because there would be more money. You are aware that we receive money for students from the State and they are making special allowances for the Negro school now. "Do you think that the county would lose the funds?" The interviewer responded that the State could hardly afford to stop funds for that reason. Mr. Rainwater explained that he reads all materials he finds about desegregation and that he has been watching for some policy to be announced by the State Board of Education. Some statement of policy by this body would give us protection to act. He saw no other decision for the Supreme Court to rile in the May 1954 decision, but he thinks the Court did not put enough force in the last one.

What is happening in Knox County? If some of the larger systems desegregate, we can follow their pattern. It was explained that the systems that waited on the other fellow to act would continue this procedure indefinitely. Some situations are in a better position to act than others. I should think that the Negro students would be subjected to much punishment in schools with

whites since we recognize that there are "too smart" white ones in every group. It was suggested that teachers and principals must be prepared to cope with such situations in schools. The actions of the "smart ones" are carried on outside now and the results cause trouble. He agreed to the query do teachers have their meetings on a non-segregated basis and responded that he became aware that they did not this summer, but saw no reason why they could not. Some mention was made of the Negro teachers' jobs being an issue but he felt that could be worked out on a fair plan.

The relationship between the races is good as there is a high type citizen in the county. This interview lasted a full afternoon. There have been no discussion on the issue on a formal nor informal basis. As a Sunday School teacher of young adults, he plans to present the ruling and discuss the facts over two or more sessions. No one has raised any questions about desegregation from the Negro group. Maybe they want things to continue as they are now.

He thinks the board may discuss the issue soon and he is in favor of desegregation. He was happy to know about the services through the Council.

6. Reverend Aytes, Pastor, Methodist Church

Received warmly and listened well. Particularly cautious, answered all questions with few words; showed little interest in the issue.

Reverend Aytes believes that there is a good relationship between the races and most people seem to accept the decision. There have been no discussion about the desegregation of schools either formally or informally. He could not recall ever discussing it with anyone other than just a casual mention. His church has done nothing but he could not speak for other churches but the President of the Ministers Organization might (Reverend Barker--on month vacation). Reverend Aytes suggested that I talk to persons who might be directly concerned. He thought Mrs. Mason, president of the P. T. A. would

give her view. (Mrs. Mason is too busy to talk until about the 1st of September). There were no plans to have any discussions at his church, but he would have some if anyone wanted to discuss it. He believes that the Negroes do not want schools desegregated.

7. Mr. William Turner, Young white, Service Station Operator.

Interested and willing to talk but was very cautious in beginning.

Mr. Turner did not know of any formal or organized group which had discussed the Supreme Court decision. However, he believed it was a good and long overdue decision. There is a good relationship between the races and when the schools are desegregated there should be no trouble. He has lived in Detroit and the experiences there were good. His daughter could go to school with Negroes and he or his wife would not mind. As a boy in Cocke County, he was taught there were no differences in people and his early years were spent around Negroes, in their homes, attending their churches, and playing with them.

Some adults have said they will keep their children home if desegregation ever starts but the interviewee believes they would want their children to have an education. In a discussion of some high school age boys, one or two said they would quit school. Mr. Turner disbelieved their statement. He does not believe the school situation will change the school term now about to start even though he does not see why it can't work.

Though few say it, one of the big issues to be reconciled is the fear about socializing and the mixing of races and sexes.

8. Mr. V. M. Brimer, old white gentleman. Has been farmer in earlier years.

Interested, easy to talk and freely expressed his points of view.

This interviewee believes all men were created equal and believes that every man (Negro and white) should have equal opportunity to be educated but they should not be in the same classroom. He reflected and asked the

interviewer to name the organization (Te CO HR) again because this is one organization he does not like. This one is not it even though they might turn out to the same thing. The relations between the races are pretty good, but the police are not fair in their dealing with whites and Negroes (Put Negroes in jail for most any reason but will let whites go for actions much worse than what Negroes do). He can't understnad how men can call themselves Christians and live as they do. The wrong kind of men are in Church pulpits, and there was a longer discussion about the Bible and about men being brothers and God our Father.

9. Mr. Turk, Young, Negro Principal of Nelson-Merry School.

Cautious in beginning, very cooperative and talkative with suggestions of persons to talk with on the issue.

Mr. Turk has only worked one year in the school and community and was sure about relations between the races. However, he thought they were very good. He doesn't know of any groups that have discussed the issue publically. Could not think of any information or conversation which would lead him to believe that anything is being done towards integration.

In contests for public school youth, his students participate and several have won prizes. He remembers one situation when his students were the only ones to participate, thereby winning all the honors. The school basket ball team played a white school term in their gymnasium. His team members were permitted to sit in seats of their own choosing before and after the game they played. They used the visiting team dressing room to dress before and after the game. This meant they showered and used all other facilities. The school Band marches in parades and their position in the line is not pre-determined because they are Negroes. He thinks that Negroes could attend other functions at the white school though they have not done so.

Mr. Turk believes that desegregation will help improve some of the problems. He pointed out the distances some students have to travel and the time his students have to wait for one bus to return from delivering white students. The interviewee is willing for the schools to be desegregated even though he realizes some teachers will be out of a job. In his opinion, there are some Negro teachers better prepared than some white teachers and qualifications should be considered in the plan adopted in so far as teachers are concerned. He does not know of any plans being developed to desegregate the schools. However, a change would be more economical.

There was a deal of interest shown in the Council and the services available.

10. Mr. Peck, Negro, teacher in the community for over twenty years.

Warm, interested, willing to talk about the issue freely. Happy to learn about Te CO HR.

The community is a very good one in which to live as there is a wonderful relationship between the races. There have been no discussions of an organized nature held to the interviewees knowledge. People don't talk much about it. It seems every one is just waiting to see what will happen, but they don't show signs of wanting a change. Mr. Peck related, hesitantly, that he would not mind the change. He thinks Negro teachers are concerned about the affects desegregation will have on their job status.

There are several situations in the community which are note worthy and which will give some notion of the relations between the races: 1) The local Barber Shop located in the heart of the business street has two Negro barbers working along with whites and 2) Two local doctors have a Negro receptionist and nurse. These situations work out without incidents. Mr. Peck related activities which envolved students but they were the same as those mentioned in interview Number 9 (Mr. Turk). Several activities in which students from

Carson-Newman College and church are common in the community. The College seems to have a wholesome attitude about race relations. However, they do not enroll Negroes.

The Board seems to be controlled by an Attorney Hale and he suggested that I talk with him since his views will no doubt determine the action of the County Board of Education. Mr. Peck felt that the services of the Coulcil might help.

11. Dr. Wharden, Pastor, First Baptist Church, Jefferson City, Tennessee.

Warm, easy and interested talker, very relaxed.

Dr. Wharden had heard of the S. R. C. and had been affiliated at one time but was not aware of the TE CO HR. He has found in his five years in the community a very fine relationship between the races. Though there have been no organized groups to discuss desegregation, one organization connected with Carson-Newman College had a Negro to speak to the group. He did not know whether or not the audience was mixed. Several of the teachers and members of the Board including the Superintendent are members of his church but their views about desegregating the schools he did not know. Many of the citizens in the community have remarked that they thought the decision was good.

The Church (First Baptist) and students from Carson-Newman conducted Bible School in two of the communities where Negroes live and their experiences were rewarding and most interesting. Members of both groups worked well together. To his knowledge Negroes have not attended other functions of an educational nature together.

Reverend Wharden stated that the ministers are planning to have some form of an alliance in the city even though it will not be organized because there are only about five or six of them. This group will be interracial. It is

his viewthat maybe the ministers have not taken an active enough part in issues affecting education and the schools.

The interviewee attended integrated classes in his native Colorado. There has been some reluctance on his part to speak out for desegregation for fear some of the citizens may think his actions as being foreign to the Southern tradition since he was raised in a non-southern state.

He will keep the folder about the organization and sometimes in the near future he would like to feel free to request services. This action was encouraged.

12. Mr. Hale, White attorney, Member of the County Board of Education.

interested, increasingly warm as interview progressed, willing to talk over long period.

This interviewee expressed an interest in the Council and its work but did not feel any outside help would be needed. Mr. Hale believed that the relationship between the races is good and that these people could work out problems. He marvelled that the County was fortunate in having an unusually high class of Negroes. In his opinion, one of the big problems people over the South will have to face is to clean up the "low class dirty whites and Negroes". Jefferson County does have a high class Negro. He is sure that there is no basis for treating a group of people as inferior. He related some experiences of his mother in America during the war just because she is a German. It even caused him to be exposed to some experiences being her son. Any group has rights as people. Quite a lengthy discussion was had about outstanding accomplishments by men of several races. He was interested in naming Negroes in Tennessee whom he considered "biggest" in the State. These individuals were pointed out because they think through issues and they don't rush into situations. To mention one--Mr. Crippens, Tennessee State Consultant, a former Principal of the Negro school in Jefferson City is a big man. He

never had trouble in the school because he knew how to get along. To continue, Mr. Crippens served as a judge for debates at Carson-Newman College when they had to import others as judges. The people at the College respected his ability. Attorney Hale said a man who has sense can do a fine job and get along anywhere.

Our interview took three hours with most of the discussion centering around situations and individuals which do not have a direct relationship to desegregation of the schools. It was difficult to keep the discussion on the desegregation of the schools in Jefferson County.

The interviewee did state that the Board had not discussed the issue. However, he believed that some time in the future it would come up and he thinks the Board will work it out. He observed that the Negroes have not raised any questions about a change. In his opinion, they must feel the existing pattern is all right. There was concern over the decrease in the enrollment of students in the Nelson-Merry School (Negro). Desegregation would make it more economical to operate schools.

When interviewer was preparing to leave, it was expressed that he was happy to have talked and hopes there can be other opportunities. He will keep the statement about TeCOHR, and if an occasion arises he will contact him.

Recommendations:

1. The interviewer believes that the complacency of the population in the County is one which will be disturbed and/or changed when the right individuals are contacted. There are four important persons who were not available for an interview upon my visits but they are in key positions. These individuals are:

a. President of the Dandridge Ministerial Alliance--on vacation.

b. President of Local P. T. A. in Dandridge--sickness in family.

c. Political spokesman of Negroes in Jefferson City--only available in the late evenings after return from vacation.

d. Principal of White School in Jefferson City--unable to locate.

I suggest that visits be made to talk with the representatives mentioned above. It appears that these representatives may be able to influence a great number of citizens. (Professional and lay). Return visits may be advisable in the cases of Attorney Rainwater and Reverend Lucas.

2. Materials should be mailed to:

a. Superintendent Denton--complete set

b. Reverend John Lucas--pamphlets

c. Reverend Dr. Wharden--complete set

d. Attorney Rainwater--"The Southern School News" (July, August, and September issues, 1955)

July 12, 1955.

Dr. Francis Menis
School of Social Work
The University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Fran:

Many thanks for sending us a copy of the proposed brochure for the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Harold Fleming, who is Assistant Director for Information and Editor of our magazine New South, and I have gone over it carefully and believe it to be a thoughtful and excellent job.

It spells out in sufficient detail the scope and activities of the Council, so that it may be understood by all who read the brochure - congratulations. I am sending a copy of this letter to Haskell Miller for his information and also to Clarence Hughes.

Best personal regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/vc

cc/ Haskell Miller
Clarence Hughes

JUL 27 1955

University of Tennessee
Knoxville, 16, Tennessee
July 25, 1955

TO: Mr. Fred Routh, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.

THRU: Mr. Clarence L. Hughes, 420 Jackson Bldg. Chattanooga,2, Tenn

SUBJECT: Reading Material relative to school desegregation

FROM: Joseph T. Drake, Consultant

Dear Sir:

At your earliest convenience, I wish you would send a packet of free material to the names listed herein. Mr. Moyers, the county supt. of education in Claiborne,County, Tenn., is going to be faced with the problem of desegregation almost immediately, so it is imperative that he receive the very best material you can send at once. The case of Mr. Gamble is neither so immanent nor important, but I feel that Mr. Gamble is a strong man in his community and should be furnished with a good packet also.

Sent → Mr. C. L. Moyers, County School Supt., Taswell Court House, Taswell, Tennessee

Sent → Mr. Joe Gamble, Atty-at-Law, Bank of Maryville Bldg., Maryville, Tennessee

YBR — notified

Very truly yours,

Joseph T. Drake,
Cousultant, TCoHR

July 28, 1955

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Francis Manis
830 E. Long Rd
Alcoa, Tennessee

From: Harold C. Fleming, C.H. Parrish, Frederick B. Routh

Re: Administrative Handbook of the Tennessee Council of Human Relations.

The proposed Administrative Handbook for the Tennessee Council has great possibilities for regional use. The suggested modifications and additions contained in this memorandum should in no way be thought of as criticism of the document as a whole. Actually, they are proposed in order to increase the usefulness of the handbook in other states. There are certain fundamental questions which come to mind. How does the handbook fit into the total pattern of the Tennessee Council's activities ? What is the rationale for the consultant operation ? What are the next steps ? To what end ? All of us agree that the handbook would have greater utility if a short, general statement is included dealing with the foregoing questions.

Specific suggestions have been made regarding the revision of the section beginning on page 6 under "Function of Field Consultant - Guides". In the first line, it has been suggested that "non political" be substituted for "educational". Under (A), it has been suggested that the following might be substituted: "The conviction that the Council has no authoritative role and that the consultant as a professional person should not attempt to manipulate the community into handling the problem of school desegregation in a preconceived way or at a particular time". Under (B): "A strong feeling that although the consultant himself avoids the role of protagonist, this should not convey the implication that the Council is neutral in its position on desegregating schools in this area. The Council believes, in effect, that communities have the right to self determination, <u>but only within the limits of the Supreme Court decision.</u>"

The foregoing tentative change is proposed because of a possible danger of misunderstanding of the Council's objectives and a possible criticism of the Council particularly on the part of Negro citizens. Actually, the Council is a protagonist in that it is on record as favoring the rapid desegregation of the schools, although, as you have said, it is not a protagonist with respect to the particular way in which the schools should be desegregated, It is easy however for outsiders to fail to see this distinction.

Some of us have found the following breakdown of the SRC's functions helpful:

1. The Council attempts to create a community atmosphere in which desegregation bay be initiated.
2. The Council has a professional function of advising communities as to how to proceed with desegregation once they have the will to do so.
3. Subsidiary to both of these functions is that of the raising of funds in order that the first two functions may be continued.

The consultant program represents an effort to separate the professional function from the other two functions. We feel that the Tennessee Council Handbook goes a long way toward the achievement of this end.

September 17, 1956

Dr. Preston Valien
Department of Social Science
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Preston,

Oscar Cohen has been in touch with me about the preposed team visits to Clinton, Sturgis, and Mansfield. I understand you are working with him on this.

I got a note from Francis Manis and a process report on the Clinton situation. He enclosed a letter he had written to your spouse, Bonita, in which he obviously enclosed a copy of the report.

Another Tennessee consultant had visited in Clinton several months ago and his report is no doubt on file at the office of the Tennessee Council of Human Relations. The office is located at Desciples' House in the Vanderbuilt-Peabody area. The consultant was Wilson Lindsey as I recall.

Anything I can do to help, I will be glad to do. Just yell.

Best regards to both you and Bonita, and my friends at Fisk.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bms

September 19, 1956

Mr. Francis Manis
830 East Long Road
Alcoa, Tennessee

Dear Fran,

Thank you for the second report on Clinton with the list of people interviewed and a summary of their opinions.

I have O.K.'d and turned over to Mrs. Alexander your requisitions, and the check will be sent to you by her. I believe it will be wise for you to drop a note to Mrs. Todd telling her of the amount involved, and that the work was done with our approval. We are taking the money out of the funds allocated to the Tennessee Council.

Many thanks for the good work and the prompt response.

As ever,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bms

FILE COPY

September 20, 1955

Mr. Francis Manis
Associate Professor
School of Social Work
The University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Manis:

Nice job. Many thanks for sending.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE

COPY

September 14, 1955

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
KNOXVILLE BRANCH

SEP 15 1955

Mr. Dave Garroway
TODAY
N. B. C.
New York City

Dear Mr. Garroway

Your program is generally excellent. This is written for the purpose of suggesting an improvement in one area.

At about 8:30 EDT on September 13 you gave a news report on film. Part of the report included pictures and narrative depicting a group of Negro children in Maryland on their first day of attendance at a school which had as its purpose the education of all children, not just children of a particular race. The pictures told the story well. The accompanying narrative did not.

You will probably have other opportunities to tell the same story and it is for that reason that I feel it is important that you consider carefully the way you interpret the progress made by communities as they desegregate their schools.

There was nothing in your narrative on the Maryland situation which was offensive. My suggestions are related to what you did not say. Your narrative was worded in such a way that viewers were left with the impression that the only reason the Negro children were attending the non-segregated school was the fact that there were insufficient class rooms in the school system and that the school for Negro children had been condemned.

Your research undoubtedly confirmed the conditions you mentioned as fact. Beyond that is the key fact which needs mentioning: the Supreme Court on May 17, 1954 concluded that ". . . in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. . ."

Those of us who are either directly or indirectly associated with organizations such as those described in the enclosed brochures have found that one of the problems in helping the South to move toward desegregation is the fact that there is lack of clarity around the meaning of the Supreme Court decision. You could be helpful in the future in dealing with desegregation by indicating in simple terms that this is the law of the land.

(SRC. + JeCOHR)

Mr. Dave Garroway September 14, 1955

It may be that some time in the future you will be interested in developing one of the interview parts of your program around efforts and problems in the South as progress is made toward desegregation. An individual who would be able to give an accurate picture in this area would be Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta.

Sincerely yours

Francis Manis
Associate Professor

State - Tennessee

September 25, 1957

Mrs. Bonita Valien
Department of Social Science
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Bonita:

Here, at long last, is the check for your consultant's work with the Tennessee Council. I deeply regret the long delay in paying you for the work you so ably did, but as you well know there are many complications involved.

It was good to be with you in Florida at the Conference of United Church Women. I believe that our contribution there, particularly yours, more than justified the expenditure of the funds involved. I share with you an awareness of the necessity of stressing rapid acceptance of the court decision by all. I believe the court was right in demanding a prompt and reasonable start.

I trust you heard the great white father last night. The only pity is that Mr. Eisenhower did not take a firm stand back in late May 1954. Perhaps now we shall see that the executive branch of Government will exert active leadership in this field. The great prestige of the office of the President and the high personal regard in which Mr. Eisenhower is held should be brought to bear on the side of righteousness.

Once more, my apologies for the delay in securing payment of our just debt to you. Please be reassured there will be no such delay when you do consultant work for SRC itself.

Warm regards to you and Preston.

Cordially,

Enc.

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

State - Tennessee

September 25, 1957

To: Mrs. Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

This will authorise you to issue a check to Benita Valien in the amount of $836.26.

This should be labelled 'Consultant fee for services rendered the Tennessee Council'.

The money should be taken from the 1956/57 allocation to the Tennessee Council.

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

September 22, 1957

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Molly Todd asked that I send on to you a statement indicating that the amount submitted in my memorandum to her represents the total fee for my services during my period as a consultant.

It was good seeing you recently in Florida. From all I could hear, and I stayed to the "bitter end" the women seemed to have felt that some good had come out of our visit. At some time I must tell you about the long talk I had with one of the women who was home on leave from Burma. She said she found herself looking at the United States through the eyes of a Burma citizen and found herself quite critical of the United States. She said she was particularly pleased to hear such "straight talk" which characterized our part of the program. She said it was the first really "straightforward down-to-earth" discussion she had heard, and it made her feel a little less hopeless. I understand she is to return to Burma within a few days. She says we must continue to say this must be done NOW. I know you think I would remember that remark! (smiles) Anyway, I'll tell you all about it all when I see you at some future time.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Binita Valien

8-10-56 (mef)

Reports and correspondence of these are filed in State files under Tennessee!

CAREFULLY NOTE!

Reports and correspondence of these are filed in Central file under Consultant Service Program.

CONSULTANTS FOR TCHR

Campbell, L. L.
Knoxville College
Knoxville 16, Tenn.

Jack R. Conrad
Southwestern University
Memphis, Tenn.

Dotson, Louis
Route 1, Box 283
Lenoir City, Tenn.

Drake, Joseph T.
6000 Adelia Drive
Knoxville 20, Tenn.

Ellis, Joseph R.
126 W. Bryn Mawr Circle
Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Gibboney, Richard A.
Geo. Peabody College, Box 15
Nashville, Tenn.

Gibson, W. W.
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tenn.

Leatherwood, A. M.
1215 - 18th Ave., South
Nashville 5, Tenn.

Lindsey, C. W.
105 Ashland Lane
Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Long, Herman H.
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tenn.

Manis, Francis
830 E. Long Road
Alcoa, Tenn.

Vars, Gordon F.
1311 Clifton Ave.
Nashville 12, Tenn.

Wall, John L., Jr.
Geo. Peabody College, Box 1151
Nashville, Tenn.

JOHN HOPE'S CONSULTANTS - with Consultant Program of SRC not TCHR

Clark, Dr. Kenneth B.
Asst. Prof. of Psychology
City College of New York; &
Northside Center for Child Development, Asso. Dir.
New York, New York

Coleman, Dr. A. Lee *
Dept. of Sociology and Rural Sociology
University of Kentucky,
Lexington, Kentucky

Johnson, Dr. Robert
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Penna.

Jones, Dr. William
Dept. of Sociology
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

Killian, Dr. Lewis M.
Dept. of Sociology
The Fla. State University
Tallahassee, Fla.

Lewis, Dr. Hylan
Dept. of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Valien, Mrs. Bonita (Preston)
Dept. of Sociology
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

Walker, Dr. Harry J.
Dept. of Sociology
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Wilson, Dr. G. D. *
Dept. of Education
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Young, Mr. Whitney, Jr.
Dean, Atlanta Univ. School of Social Work
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

* Consultant also for Kentucky Council on Human Relations

PROPOSALS FOR CONSULTANT SERVICE PROGRAM, 1960

This is to define the terms of operation of the Consultants Service Program during the calendar year 1960.

The Field Director, under the overall supervision of the Executive Director, shall have the responsibility for the administration of the Consultant Service Program.

Program planning and implementation of the project shall be executed jointly by the Field Director and the Chief Consultant. The Chief Consultant shall be called upon to assist in perfecting the implementation of all proposed consultations, including the selection of appropriate consultants, preparation of background materials, timing of consultations, etc.

When deemed appropriate, the Chief Consultant may also be involved as a consultant to groups served by the program. He will also be expected to be available whenever possible to attend Executive Committee meetings and such special meetings or conferences as may be appropriate.

The Chief Consultant shall be remunerated at the rate of $40 a day for time spent in the execution of the duties described above. For the year 1960, this remuneration shall not be less than $2,000, assuming of course the continued availability of the Chief Consultant during the year. This minimum remuneration may be paid in pro-rata monthly instalments.

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Francis Manis, 830 E. Long Rd Alcoa, Tennessee
From: Harold C. Fleming
Frederick B. Routh
C. H. Parrish

Re: Administrative Handbook of the Tennessee Council of Human Relations.

The proposed Administrative Handbook for the Tennessee Council has three possibilities for regional use. The suggested modifications and additions contained in this memorandum should in no way be thought of as criticism of the document as a whole. Actually, they are proposed in order to increase the usefulness of the handbook in other states. There are certain fundamental questions which come to mind. How does the handbook fit into the general pattern of the Council's activities? What is the rationale or the framework within which this operation occurs? What are the next steps? To what end? All of us agree that the handbook would have greater utility if a short statement is included that will answer the foregoing questions.

Specific suggestions have been made regarding the revision of the section beginning on page 6 under "Function of Field Consultant - Guides". In the first line, it has been suggested that "non political" be substituted for "educational". Under A, it has been suggested that the following might be substituted: "The conviction that the Council has no authoritative role and that a consultant as a professional personn should not attempt to manipulate the community into handling the problem of school desegregation in a preconceived way or at a particular time. A strong feeling that although the consultant himself rejects the role of protagonist, his professional role should not carry with it the implication that the Council is neutral in its decision on desegregating schools in this area. The Council believes in effect that communities have the right to self determination, but only within the limits of the Supreme Court decision

The foregoing tentative change is proposed because of a possible dangerof misunderstanding of the Council's objectives and a possible criticism of the Council particularly on the part of Negro citizens. Actually, the Council is a protagonist in that it has a long record in favoring a rapid desegregation of the schools although, as you have said, it is not a protagonist with respect to the particular way in which the schools should be desegregated. It is easy however for outsiders to fail to see this distinction.

Some of us in analyzing the work of the Council have attempted an analysis which is briefly as follows:

1. The Council attempts to create a community atmosphere in which desegregation may be initiated.
2. The Council has a professional function of advising communities as to how to proceed with desegregation once they have the will to do so.
3. Subsidiary to both of these functions is that of fund raising in order that the first two functions may be continued.

The consultant program represents an effort to separate the professional function from the other 2 functions. We feel that the Tennessee Council handbook goes along well toward the achievement of this end.

October - November 1960 Vol. 2, Number 10 and 11

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE, KNOXVILLE, OCTOBER 17 and 18

Our members journeying from across the state to the meeting in Knoxville were not disappointed. All meetings were held in the modern and attractive University Center on the University of Tennessee campus with local planning in the capable hands of Mrs. H. Olin Troy, and the Rev. W. T. Crutcher. Fighty-four persons registered for the conference, and 153 were in attendance at the dinner. Members were delighted to see Miss Louise Young, former executive director, who had lost none of her enthusiasm on retirement.

The program, under the chairmanship of Dr. Dwight Freshley from Vanderbilt University, offered high grade fare. President Glasse kept the sessions moving in accordance with the program. The Newsletter will cover the beginning half of the program. A later one will summarize the remainder.

VOTER REGISTRATION IN FAYETTE AND HAYWOOD COUNTIES: Mr. W. C. Patton reported that attempts of Negroes to vote is made extremely difficult. Negroes in line to register must remain outside the Court House regardless of weather. Only 16 are registered in the morning and another 16 in the afternoon. Economic reprisals are wide-spread, and involve personal loss of jobs, termination of credit, and forced removal from farms. Difficulty experienced by Negroes in buying gasoline for farm equipment, and in Negro merchants obtaining licenses and supplies from wholesalers. Problems is increased by lack of records kept by Negroes, so that they are dependent on the employer's records of their financial status; they never get out od debt. U.S. Justice Department has issued injunctions against 27 persons and 2 firms in Haywood County; no injunctions filed in Fayette County. NAACP is issuing groceries to 150 families. White persons sympathetically disposed seem to be in minority and remain silent. Need is to build sentiment by acquainting persons with situation by discussion groups, letters, articles, etc.

SIT-INS - A METHOD THAT WORKED

Chattanooga - (The Rev. Charles Moore, reporting) Concern of local Council members made known by letters to local officials and merchants; discussion wherever opportunity presented; bi-racial ministerial group action. Variety stores made independent decision to desegregate in August.

Nashville - Non-violent workshops began in September 1959. Tests in local stores in November and December 1959. Sit-ins began February 13, 1960. Mass arrests followed sit-ins on February 18 and 27. Mayor's Committee not successful in mediating differences finally settled by direct negotiation between merchants and representatives of Negro community. Desegregated lunch counters opened May 10, with one exception; the "exception" capitulated in August. Students are in revolt against "going slow," "being patient," and state that future protest will not be limited to variety stores.

Observers for first days of desegregated counters were from United Church Women, and they reported gaines in insight and commitment from their participation. (Note: since Knoxville meeting conspiracy charges against 91 sit-in demonstrations, pending since last spring have been dismissed. New sit-ins began on November 2 and have continued. One restaurant has desegregated.

Oak Ridge - (Washington Butler, Jr., reporting) Used advertisements in local paper detailing civil rights which were abridged, picketing, a mayor's committee, and public discussion. There were "stand-ins" by white and Negro persons. Negroes would say "I'm waiting to be served," white persons, standing behind Negroes remarked, "I'm waiting until Negroes are served; you may go ahead if you like." Three counters are serving Negroes two or three at a time. Two more expensive restaurants are also open.

Memphis - (Ernestine Lee reporting) Students began sit-ins in March at variety stores and public libraries, art gallaries and museums. There were mass arrests. Mayor's Committee was formed, but no report has been released. In July sit-ins began at Greyhound bus station. Public libraries are now desegregated, but there is no break in variety store lunch counter segregation. Negroes are now in midst of economic withdrawal, or selective buying. Local bus service desegregated following demonstrations and loss of patronage.

Jackson - (William H. Grant, Jr., reporting) Students did not carry out demonstrations until October 1960. Within less than a week the local transit company desegregated. (Since the Knoxville meeting violence has flared in Jackson over the sit-ins in variety stores; there has been no break in the segregation pattern. A mayor's committee of three Negroes and three white persons has been appointed and is holding meetings. On election day 143 students arrested as they began to congregate near Court House and charged with parading without a permit, disorderly conduct and threatened breach of the peace. Students state that their purpose was merely to remind citizens of the voter discrimination in nearby Haywood and Fayette Counties. Demonstrators, all from Lane College, are now out on bail. Trials are set for November 23, 25, 28, 30 and December 2.)

Knoxville - (the Rev. W. T. Crutcher, reporting) The mayor was cooperative during the activity preceding lunch counter desegregation. Students and adults traveled to New York to talk with heads of chain stores involved who agreed to desegregate but did not fulfill agreement. Adults carried on after students left the city. White and Negro persons waiting in line at lunch counters would remain usually from about 11 A.M. to 3 ot 4 P.M. Economic withdrawals followed. Desegregation achieved at variety stores in July 1960. (Detailed report available from Knoxville Area Human Relations Council, Box 1011, Knoxville.)

HOW RACE RELATIONS CLIMATE AFFECTS ECONOMIC GROWTH

Dr. Vivian Henderson stated that "In communities, the difference between profit and loss the purchasing power of Negro citizens, and nationally, Negro purchasing power amounts to $23 billion a year." Segregation can only be maintained at a heavy economic loss. Bad race relations spell economic disaster. Failure to employ Negroes in positions for which trained results in further economic loss. "For the past 7 years not a single engineering graduate from Tennessee A & I State University has been employed in Tennessee." The students were trained at expense of Tennessee tax payers who are getting no return on their investment. These graduates must go elsewhere for engineering jobs, and their talent, and purchasing power is lost to the state. Failure to promote Negroes to higher positions results in additional waste of skill and manpower.

Dr. Lewis Jones, in his address "A SINGLE TURN OF THE PROGRESS SPIRAL" reviewed the historical development of a liberal movement in Tennessee during the past 30 years. As a Fisk student in 1928, and a perceptive observer and warm friend of Tennessee, he urged us to action. "We don't need to mull over what should be done. We have been saying the appropriate words for the entire thirty years. The values are well established. We don't need more facts. At Vanderbilt and Fisk and Peabody and the University of Tennessee we have them. The generation over the past 30 years has assembled answers. Now it is program and techniques. That is the task of the young men who will take the initiative." Dr. Jones cited our urgent need for improved general and vocational education and expanded job opportunities for Negroes. "Race relations in the future will improve when we follow a program for the improvement of human and personal relations. We have all the paper rights we need now."

The address of Dr. Marion Wright is being sent to all members. Persons attending the conference in Knoxville and the previous one in Nashville know with what enthusiasm Dr. Wright is received. The address is enclosed in accordance with the request of members. Additional copies are available at 15¢ each.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE DECISION AWAITED

Trustees of the University of Tennessee wil consider desegregation at the undergraduate level at a meeting November 18. Although students have been admitted to U. T. graduate and professional schools since 1952, the only undergraduates are a half-dozen in the extension division at Nashville. Following application of Theodus Robinson, Jr., a Knoxville Negro for the freshman class, Dr. Andrew Holt, U.T. President said only the Board could make the decision. Our board of directors adopted a resolution urging the trustees "to make available all facilities of the University to all qualified students without limitations imposed by race or creed," which has been sent to 16 trustees, the President of the University and the Governor of Tennessee.

NEW MEMBERSHIP YEAR

At the Board meeting, the calendar year was adopted as the new membership year. Members who join in the last quarter of the calendar year will receive full credit for dues for the remainder of the initial calendar year and the one following. Southern Regional Council has agreed to assist us in having "New South" subscriptions conform to our new fiscal year.

In order to regularize our memberships, all members (except those who paid dues in October, November and December) will be billed for dues payable January 1, 1961. We recognize that this imposes a hardship on members who paid dues in the summer. On October 25, 1960, membership due dates were as follows:

January, February, March	143 members
April, May, June	118
July, August, September	65
October, November, December	107

A joint membership category (for husband and wife) is being established at $7 per year. The $2 membership will be restricted to students beginning January 1, 1961.

A full report from the treasurer will be available at the end of the fiscal year. Special appeals for funds resulted in a total of $378 from September to November 8. New memberships and renewals for this period brought in $438. Southern Regional Council has made an additional contribution of $1300. A budget of $13,500 was adopted for 1961.

"Southern as I was, I suddendly realized that I did not want anything for which my grandfather had fought,----I do not want slavery back----I do not want this country divided into two weak nations with fortifications and guns pointing at each other across the Ohio River. Do you?" - from Methodisms Present Task by Bishop Watkins.

Do you want a copy of this reprint from the World Outlook?

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

We frequently receive several copies of pamphlets or reprints on school desegregation, housing, employment opportunities for Negroes, sit-in demonstrations experience and general information in the field of human relations. If you wish to be on a specialized mailing list please let us know and designate your interest.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Your new executive secretary is delighted to be with you in this capacity. She looks forward to meeting you on "home ground" and in Nashville. She is free to assist you as individuals or in groups, by visits, informational pamphlets, and other services you may request. Let us hear from you.

Tennessee Council On Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Non-Profit Org.
U. S. Postage
PAID
VOID
Permit No. 1221
Nashville, Tenn.

January 1961 Vol. 3, Number 1

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

The Council has a new home and a new telephone number CYpress 1-7544. Our quarters are attractive and comfortable. Come to see us.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

The Executive Committee met in Nashville on January 24, 1961 and took the following action:

The Newsletter should reflect news in depth. To do this will require reports from local areas giving background information not covered in frequent press releases. Memphis Chapter has already appointed Miss Margaret McCulloch as their reporter.

The New brochure well designed is available for wider distribution, and members are encouraged to request additional copies.

Mr. Washington Butler, Jr., is welcomed as our new membership chairman. His proposal for running an advertisement in newspapers and religious periodicals is approved. Target for a trial run is set for February 12. See his letter to members in this issue.

Request foundation support for a full time staff member to work across college boundaries to bring college level students together on subjects of mutual interest. Encourage the promotion of local chapters as an organization to which other citizens may turn for guidance and mutual interest. This should increase local effectiveness and broaden state and local participation.

Continue to act as a channel for assistance to Haywood and Fayette County. Your state office receives numerous inquiries from out of the state requesting names of appropriate recipients for contributiobs.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The Library of Congress has requested 2 copies of Dr. Eugene Weinstein's address, "The Negro Families Decision to Desegregate," orginally given at our Annual Meeting in Knoxville.

NASHVILLE

Charges against 81 persons arrested during Nashville sit-in demonstrations last February (the first sit-ins in Tennessee) were dismissed in Davidson County Circuit Court on January 26, 1961. The City of Nashville was ordered to pay $861.30 court cost, growing out of the original hearings and convictions in city court.-----The YMCA night law school has rejected a Negro applicant. J. G. Lackey, dean and chairman of the board said the rejection was "because the school does not admit Negroes.----Forty-one Negro students have enrolled in formerly all white schools in the Davidson County school system. One January 23, the system desegregated its first four grades in accordance with a Federal Court order. The changeover was without incident, and the Superintendent remarked, "There was no trouble of any kind and we don't expect any."

MEMPHIS

With the opening of an adult elementary night school last September by the Board of Education, it is now possible for an ambitious but wholly illeterate Negro adult to

pass from literacy classes, through elementary education and night high school. One hundred eighty students enrolled in the elementary night school in its first semister of operation.

Shelby County Circuit Court dismissed cases against about 48 Negroes arrested in the demonstrations which lead to desegregation of the zoo, museums, libraries and buses. The city attorneys said that since desegregation the city had no case. The fines already paid will be refunded.

A LeMoyne graduate is enrolled in a class taught by Medical School faculty and under the auspicies of the U. T. Medical School. The student is working toward a certificate in cyto technology which involve the study cells in the body and the spotting of abnormal developments.

KNOXVILLE

Galen Martin, Staff secretary for the Knoxville Area Human Relations Council, will begin work with the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights on February 1, 1961. The Executive Committee is carrying on a search for a suitable replacement. Public meeting held in Knoxville on January 24 sith Mr. Robert Hembree of the Knoxville Housing Authority discussing urban renewal program and plans for relocation of residents in the renewal areas. There is a move in Knoxville, under auspicies of Fellowship House to get 3 church supported hospitals opened to all persons.

CHATTANOOGA

Membership continues to work on school desegregation plans and has recently met with a school official and school board members to discuss the plan presented to Judge Darr. This is part of the Chattanooga membership program of creating an improved climate for school desegregation.---Dr. Martin Luther King spoke in Chattanooga on December 31 to an audience of 2500. Police protection was adequate and there was no disorder.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Dear Fellow Member:

February 1 marked the beginning of our membership drive for 1961. It was brought out at the annual meeting held in Knoxville, that with our expanding program and increasing budget, more memberships and contributions are needed to raise the monies necessary to support our current obligations. Therefore we are engaging in an all out membership drive.

Our minimum goal is 500 new members. If each current member will secure one new member the larger part of our quota will have been met. Take time out "now" and contact enough of your friends to insure gaining one new member for TCOHR.

The Membership Committee needs your help, the Council needs additional members, please give this matter your immediate attention. Thank you.

Washington Butler, Jr.
Membership Chairman

" THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS "

The Southern Regional Council has submitted a 48 page report to President Kennedy presenting an analysis of the "powers which the President has - without any further legislation - to end or lessen racial discrmination, together with suggestions for their use. Among the proposals made are the following:

(1) Appointment of an adviser on race relations whose judgement and experience he trusts; program planning with Commission on Civil Rights and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice; review of governmental program and contracts for compliance with policy of non-discrimination.

(2) National leadership by forthright statements "to and of the South." Broadening of Southern support for civil rights and equal opportunities by frequent communication with Southern political leadership, and regional economists.

(3) Presidential declaration of national intent to end racial discrimination as a clear policy of the administration's and to clarify our position with other nations. Appointment of competent Negroes to high level administrative posts at home and abroad,

(4) Affirm support os Supreme Court's 1954 decision and his administrations belief that segregation is an intolerable hindrance to higher educational standards. Review of use of federal funds in vocational education, research, health, etc., to assure their expenditure is free of discrimination.

(5) Protection of persons and property during school desegregation and assure right of peaceable assembly.

(6) Sponsor nation wide voter registration, publish voting qualifications and procedures for each state.

(7) Open National Guard and all R.O.T.C. units to Negroes. Increase appointment of Negroes to West Point, Annapolis and Air Force Academy.

(8) Review "separate but equal" clause in Hill-Burton act which makes federal funds available for construction of local hospitals. Assure free use of beach and recreation areas, wherein federal funds have been invested in their construction or maintenance.

(9) An Executive Order which stated "that the national housing policy is to encourage integration." Refusal of federal agencies in housing field to continue insuring loans to developments with racially restrictive clauses.

"Civil rights and liberties are the dignities of free men and the essential condition of a free country. In working for their enlargement, the government and we as people do that which is closest to the core of our national purpose.

"We have disadvantaged people in this country. Both fair play and national self-interest dictate that they be helped to become useful, and that their potential for talent be put at society's service.

"National unity is a primary political value, and the views of the South should be part of the national consensus. There are, however, vast and largely untapped reservoirs of popular agreement and support in the South for national leadership that would ease from the South an ancient and uncomfortable burden.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE AND OTHER STATE SUPPORTED COLLEGES

The Board of Trustees' decision to admit Negro undergraduates to the University of Tennessee means that all state colleges and universities are now desegregated in principle, and all but two actually have students of more than one race. Eligibility to enter U. T. is now predicated only on graduation from an accredited high school in Tennessee. However 800 qualified freshmen were turned down last fall because of space limitations. The Tennessee Council, in individual letters to the Trustees, urged this step. President Glasse has since commended them on their leadership.

MEMPHIS CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS

Recently elected officers are: President, The Rev. Eugene A. Luening; Vice President, The Rev. John Charles Mickle; Secretary, Miss Margaret McCulloch; Treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Stanley Ish. Dr. Hollis Price and Mrs. Ruth Osoinach were also elected to the Executive Committee.

Memphis Zoo and Art Gallery have ended their one day per week rule for Negroes, and are now open freely to all citizens. A group of Negro business men were refused service to the Oak Room at Goldsmith's, and the restaurant was closed to white customers while the Negro business men were there. Students have continued to sit-in at downtown eating facilities. Only two of the variety stores prosecuted the students. The City Sanitation Department has announced that it will employ 10 Negro foremen. School segregation case has been set in Federal Court for March 1961. Negotiations are proceeding quietly on several fronts. There is concern that while certain segregation laws and ordinances are being ignored they have not been repealed and suceeding city officials may seek to enforce them.

NASHVILLE

Did you see NBC-TV White Paper, "Nashville Sit-Ins" on December 20, narrated by Chet Huntley and featuring local students and adult leadership? Davidson County school desegregation of first 4 grades slated for January 23, 1961. No court decision on petition for reorganization of schools on non racial basis including pupil and teacher assignment and appropriation of funds. Other Nashville news crowded out! See next issue.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Additional brochures are available on request. Appreciation is due Miss Margaret Regg, Methodist Board of Education who set up the copy and art work. The new address 2011 Grand Avenue, Nashville, will be ours after February 1, 1961.

Tennessee Council On Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Non-Profit Org.
U. S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 1221
Nashville, Tenn.
VOID

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

February 1, 1961

Have you heard?

Knoxville city schools began desegregation with the first grade on August 31 without incident. Negro parents have been welcomed members of PTA.

Davidson County desegregation of county schools tock place January 23 with nothing to mar the changeover.

Jackson Tennessee citizens, white and Negro, are meeting together in small groups to discuss issues which divide the community and work toward their solution.

Memphis members have succeeded in desegregation of libraries, museums, the zoo, and the public transportation system.

In Chattanooga its an all out effort toward community education in preparation for school desegregation.

Oak Ridge has official City Council support for ending discrimination in all places of public accommodation.

WE'RE ON THE WINNING TEAM. IT'S TIME TO PAY YOUR ANNUAL DUES.

.....

1961 DUES

Member.....$ 5.00
Joint Member (husband and wife).....$ 7.00
Contributing Member.....$10.00
Sustaining Member.....$25.00 and up
(This year, wouldn't you like to be a contributing member?
(If you are not getting "New South" regularly please check here /_/

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

Please list the names of persons you recommend for membership information on the Tennessee Council On Human Relations

NAME	ADDRESS

You may /_/, may not /_/ use my name in contacting above persons.

February 1961 Vol. 3, Number 2

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

U. S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The Tennessee Civil Rights Advisory Committee, meeting in Nashville on February 14 was requested to bring before the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights need for a Federally directed relief and rehabilitation program in Fayette and Haywood Counties. Dr. Herman Long, vice president of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, led the Council's representatives in pointing out that the suffering in those counties was directly caused by the denial of voting rights. Any successful rehabilitation program will require the professional leadership and resources in the Departments of Agriculture, Labor, Health, Education and Welfare. A representative of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission who was in attendance agreed to transmit our request; and inform the Advisory Committee and our Council of its reception.

KNOXVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Neal B. Spahr received the 1961 Brotherhood Award of the Knoxville Roundtable of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and were honored at the Brotherhood Week banquet in Knoxville on February 23, 1961. Dr. Andrew Holt president of the University of Tennessee was the speaker and presented the award. This "two-in-one" award, the first ever given by the organization, was in recognition of 40 years of active service in church and civic affairs and in the field of bettering human relations. Mr. Spahr is a Board member of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, and we join with Knoxville in enthusiastic agreement of their award choice.

Mrs. John N. Hitch has succeeded Galen Martin as Staff Secretary of the Knoxville Area Human Relations Council and continues its office at 701 Empire Building. Welcome aboard!

NASHVILLE

Cerebral Palsy Day Care Center on Vultee Boulevard in Nashville has eliminated race as a qualification for enrollment. The Center operated by the Middle Tennessee affiliate of United Cerebral Palsy, Inc., provides a day care program including transportation, physical therapy, education, and medical supervision for cerebral palsy children from 4 to 12 years.

Twenty-two museums, in the Nashville area are open to all visitors, without regard to race. The Inter Museum Council of Nashville publishes a listing of the Museums and a helpful map in locating them.

The Junior League Home for Crippled Children, 2400 White Avenue, Nashville has made its in-patient treatment and convalescent care facilities available to all children in 41 middle Tennessee counties without regard to race. The Home provides hospital and residential care for children under 15 years of age whose primary disability is an orthopedic plastic or medical condition.

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES

In the October-November 1960 Newsletter, summary reports were made on the first day of the Annual Meeting in Knoxville. The remainder is reported here, and is just as pertinent as it was on October 18, 1960.

LOCAL TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES

I Knoxville: Lewis Sinclair, Associate Council for Full Citizenship.

(1) A few Negroes in Knoxville now hold jobs from which they were excluded
(2) Knoxville has not grown industrially.
(3) Negro nurses are employed by three hospitals. Only one hospital receives Negro patients. None of the hospitals accept Negroes for nurse training.
(4) TVA has employed about 60 Negroes. About 20 of these are white-collar workers. No Negro woman works in a white-collar job. Most of the Negroes employed by TVA have formerly worked in jobs at the plant. Very few are recruited.
(5) Few Negroes are upgraded in the police department. Negro firemen serve in segregated fire companies.

II Oak Ridge: Dr. Ralph Martin, Knoxville College

(1) The ratio of white to Negro in professional jobs is 21 to 1
(2) In managerial jobs the ratio of white to Negro is 52 to 1
(3) There must be positive effort to break down the psychology that Negroes must be teachers. We must create a new image in industry.
(4) Negroes have increased 100% in clerical jobs. In Oak Ridge the trend for employment is good in clerical areas.
(5) The rate of increase is much slower on technical jobs.
(6) Better educational facilities must be provided for Negroes.

III Memphis: J. A. McDaniel, Executive Secretary, Urban League

(1) Memphis has a large number of unskilled and uneducated people
(2) In Memphis about 6 have been placed in industry in past year.
(3) International Harvester has led the way for employment of Negroes in industry
(4) Ford Company did not employ Negroes on the assembly line.
(5) The Post Office has given more jobs to Negroes than any other federal agency.
(6) There is one Negro apprentice in carpentry.
(7) The common laborer's union is integrated
(8) Negroes find best opportunities in small industries
(9) 700 men applied for a foreman's job paying between $2400 and $2700 per year

IV Nashville: Dr. John Hope, Fisk University

(1) For the first time, a Negro Deputy Tax Assessor employed.
(2) It is possible Negro guards will be employed at the penitentiary. This represents small pay, but since many Negroes are not trained, it will represent good jobs for them
(3) Negro bus drivers have been employed.
(4) The Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights is making a study of government contracts operating in Tennessee.
(5) After viewing all communities, there is a dual problem of lack of facilities for training and discrimination

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"Silence is not always golden; sometimes it is just plain yellow."
Harry Fischman, National Labor Service, Institute on Human Relations

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"Outside the South, there is a clearer understanding of the fact the racial problem is the most grave and critical internal problem the nation faces. It is tied so tightly to international events that neither our nation nor the Christian church may avoid it.

Somehow we must hurry to lift the anguish and the danger of it from off the nation's back. We do not need new legislation. This is something we must find the will to do by ourselves. There is need for the White House to lead in it, and there are indications it will." Ralph McGill February 1961

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

To: Members of the Tennessee Council

From: James Glasse, President

OUR FINANCIAL PICTURE

The firm of Price Waterhouse & Company has completed its audit of our accounts for 1960, and has found them in order. A copy of their report is available for inspection in the Council office. From memberships and contributions in 1960 we received $5,018.70. Due to a special grant of $1300 from SRC in October 1960, we ended the year with a total fund balance of $1419.29.

We have a budget of $13,500 for 1961. Anticipated revenues are:

From the Southern Regional Council		$ 5,600
Grant, payable quarterly	$ 3,500	
Matching Funds	2,100 *	
	$ 5,600	
From the Tennessee Council on Human Relations		$ 7,900
To qualify for SRC matching	2,000 *	
To receive maximum SRC matching	2,100 *	
To meet balance of budget	3,800	
	$ 7,900	
Budget for 1961 for support of minimum program		$13,500

Plans to raise necessary money for support of 1961 Budget

I. From memberships:	450 renewals of membership (ave. $7.00)	$ 3,100
	150 new members	1,000
	(50 at $10.00 - 100 at $5.00	
	TOTAL FROM MEMBERSHIPS	4,100
2. From gifts and special sources		3,800
	TOTAL FROM ALL SOURCES	$ 7,900

* "The matching funds will be made available to match, dollar for dollar, all local funds raised by the Tennessee Council above a minimum figure of $2,000 and up to a maximum total of $4,100. Matching funds can be claimed as of June 1, 1961, on the basis of fund-raising performance during the first two quarters (December 1-June 1)." Paul Rilling for SRC.

You will note that we are anticipating a considerable part of our income from large contributors. If you know of persons who might become substantial contributors, please send us their names, and suggestions for an effective approach.

The immediate goal is the payment of dues from our own members. Out of 483 members of the Tennessee Council, 178 members or 36% have paid dues. There are 305 members who have not paid 1961 dues.

ARE YOU ONE OF THEM??

" THE NEGRO FAMILY'S DECISION TO DESEGREGATE"

Dr. Eugene Weinstein of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Vanderbilt University presented the findings of a research study effected in the summer of 1960. Basic information was obtained through intensive interviews conducted by 2 competent Negro staff members with the 88 Nashville Negro families having children eligible to attend desegregated schools during the school year 1959-60. Fifty of the 88 families chose to enroll their eligible children in segregated schools. These parents gave as the most frequent reason for use of segregated schools that they did not wish to separate the eligible child from his siblings. Other reasons stated, listed in desending order of frequency were desire for childto remain with children of his own race; fear of harmful effects on child; desegregated school farther from home; poor class of children in white school; fear of violence to family. Eleven children formerly enrolled in desegregated schools transferred to segregated schools, with their parents listing the following reasons: child upset by desegregation experience; family moved to another school district; outside pressure on family.

Families choosing an integrated experience for their children gave as their reasons that the desegregated school was closer to home; desire for child to have a desegregated experience; help to support the Supreme Court decision, and overcoming initial fear of sending the child. Parents who chose the integrated school experience for their children were better educated than the other group of parents, with less incidence of broken families, and had more positive outlook on life and on the value of education. They had a positive interest and conviction about pioneering, both parents joined in the decision after thorough discussion, and there was little fear of economic retaliation from the breadwinner's employer. There were expressions of conviction that desegregated school would offer better equipment and materials and children could learn more quickly. The effect of separation of childdren in accordance with grade placement eligibility is one of the disadvantages of the grade-a-year system, and carries with it a "hidden extra gradualism." Nearly 35 of the desegregated school group do not have to have children separated while just the opposite is true in the choice made by parents using segregated schools.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Non-Profit Org.
U. S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 1221
Nashville, Tenn

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Field Dir.
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

October 27-28, 1961

Divinity School

Vanderbilt University

Nashville, Tennessee

"We owe to a man higher succors than food and fire. We owe to man man."

Emerson

Friday, October 27

1:00	Luncheon	Maxwell House
	Presiding	Rev. James Glasse, President
	Invocation	Rev. Kelly M. Smith
	Introduction of Speaker	Maclin P. Davis
	Speaker	Berl Bernhard, Staff Director, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

"THE CITIZEN, THE GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL RIGHTS"

3:00	Registration	Vanderbilt Divinity School Room G-23
4:00	Welcome	

Economics and Employment Opportunity
a Panel Discussion

Moderator	Dr. Vivian W. Henderson
Panelists from	Chamber of Commerce Organized Labor Large Industrial Firm

(This session is not open to the press)

5:30-6:30	Dinner	Vanderbilt Divinity School Cafeteria
7:30	Role Playing	Dr. Phillip Sottong & Chattanooga Community Relations Conference Members
	Commentator	Dr. Arthur Foster

Saturday, October 28

8:30-9:45 Annual Membership Meeting

President's Report Rev. James D. Glasse

Proposed Amendments to the By-Laws

Nashville as a New Chapter Mrs. Nelson Fuson

Treasurer's Report &
Proposed Budget John H. Cheek, Jr.

The Council and Finances Mrs. Tom Ragland

Election of Board of Directors and Nominating Committee

Report of Nominating Committee Mrs. Robert W. Peelle
Chairman

Report of the Executive Director Katherine Jones

* * * * * * *

9:45-10:00 Coffee Break

10:00 A "DO IT YOURSELF" WORKSHOP AND ROUND-UP
ACROSS THE STATE

Chairman Dr. Dwight L. Freshley

1) Desegregation and the Schools
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
Dr. Gideon Fryer
Mrs. G. N. Bennett

2) Use of Public Parks and Recreation Facilities
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
John Lewis

3) Communication Across College Campuses
Donald Frank, Nashville
Rev. Paul Moehlman
Miss Linda Line

4) The Church and Social Change

Rev. Woodward Adams, Nashville
Dr. John H. Marion
Mrs. Dewey Grantham

5) Hospital - Staff and Patients

Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Rev. W. T. Crutcher
Miss Sandra Dodd

6) Commercial Recreation

Rev. Metz Rollins, Nashville
Mrs. James Todd
Clarence Thomas

7) How a Local Council gets started - The Jackson Story

Mr. H. O. Forgy, Jr., Jackson
Mrs. John C. Hull
Hibbard Thatcher

8) Communication in Campaigning

Mrs. David E. Rogers, Nashville
Mrs. John Thomas

Following 5 minute presentations, there will be workshops on each of these 8 general subjects. Choose the one which interests you, or is pertinent for your community.

11:40 "This is It"

Wisdom from the Workshops
Program Emphasis for 1962

12:00 Adjournment

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

12:00-1:00 Lunch at Rand Hall Cafeteria
Vanderbilt Campus

1:00-3:00 BOARD MEETING

Election of Officers
Relationship of Chapters and State Office
Other Business

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

OFFICERS

Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville
President
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Herman H. Long, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Vice-Presidents
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary
John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

Miss Katherine Jones, Nashville
Executive Director

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Chairman
Eugene Cox
Rev. W. T. Crutcher
Rev. Will D. Campbell
Rev. Arnold Slater

ANNUAL MEETING

Dr. Dwight L. Freshley, Chairman
Mrs. Jack May, Local Arrangements

LOCAL COUNCIL IN TENNESSEE

COUNCIL	PRESIDENT
Knoxville Area Human Relations Council	Dr. Charles L. Cleland
Nashville Community Relations Council	Dr. Gideon Fryer
Oak Ridge Community Relations Council	Dr. Paul Spray
Chattanooga Community Relations Conference	Dr. Charles Whitworth
Jackson Community Relations Conference	H. O. Forgy, Jr.
Memphis Chapter Tennessee Council on Human Relations	Rev. John C. Mickle

"Men work together', I told him from the heart,
'whether they work together or apart"

Robert Frost

CONSTITUTION and BY-LAWS

of the

COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Chattanooga, Tennessee - Spring 1961

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

Name

The Name of this organization shall be the Community Relations Conference.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

The purpose of this organization shall be to do what we can, as a group of private citizens, to assure that social changes involved in desegregation take place in an orderly and legal fashion, and to promote communication among persons whose viewpoints and racial backgrounds are different.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Persons wishing to join the Conference shall complete a written application in a form approved by the executive committee and shall be added to the roster upon approval by the membership committee and subject to the payment of dues.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

The officers of this organization shall be: a president, vice president, corresponding secretary, recording secretary, assistant recording secretary, and treasurer who shall have the official duties usually assigned to such officers. They shall be elected by the organization to serve a term of one year ending June 30th next following their election, or until their successors shall have been elected.

ARTICLE V

Committees

There shall be four standing committees: executive committee, membership committee, program committee, and nominating committee. The executive committee shall include the officers and the immediate past president. The other committees shall be appointed by the president.

ARTICLE VI

Meetings

There shall be monthly meetings of the organization. Meetings may also be called by the president when necessary. There shall be an annual meeting of the organization.

(continued on next page)

ARTICLE VII

Dues and Other Income

Each member of the organization shall pay annual dues of $2.00.

The organization may receive income from other sources, including grants for special purposes.

ARTICLE VIII

Amendments

This constitution may be amended at any regular or called meeting of the organization by a majority vote of those present, provided a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been sent to each member at least two weeks before the meeting at which the amendment is to be considered for adoption.

BY - LAWS

ARTICLE I

Officers

Section A: 1. The president shall preside at all meetings, if present. He shall be an ex-officio member of all committees.

2. The president is responsible for calling the meetings of the executive committee.

Section B: The vice president, in the absence of the president or his inability to act, or in case of a vacancy in the office of president, shall perform the duties and exercise the powers of the president.

Section C: The corresponding secretary shall send out notices of meetings and conduct such correspondence as may be required.

Section D: The recording secretary shall keep an up-to-date list of the membership and shall keep the minutes of the organization.

Section E: The assistant recording secretary shall perform the duties of the recording secretary whenever necessary due to his absence or inability to act, or in case of a vacancy in the office.

Section F: The treasurer shall receive all funds of the organization, making an accurate account of them, and disbursing funds on the order of the president and/or the executive committee or membership.

ARTICLE II

Committees

Section A: Executive Committee. The executive committee shall also include two members-at-large elected annually by the organization, and the chairmen of the membership, program, and nominating committees. The executive commit-

(continued on next page)

tee shall have the responsibility for the conduct of all the affairs of the organization in the interval between meetings.

Section B: Membership Committee. The membership committee shall be composed of at least three members who shall approve applications for membership and notify the recording secretary when persons are to be added to the membership list.

Section C: Nominating Committee. The president of the organization shall annually appoint a nominating committee composed of at least three members who shall have the duty of preparing a slate and submitting a report to the membership. This slate shall include nominations for all elective positions. The nominating committee shall also be charged with filling vacancies in the offices occurring during the year by proposing candidates to the membership.

Section D: Program Committee. The program committee shall be composed of at least three members who shall have the responsibility for planning programs for the meetings of the conference.

ARTICLE III

Meetings

Section A: Meetings of the organization shall be held on the third Tuesday of each month.

Section B: The president may call other meetings as may from time to time be necessary.

Section C: The annual meeting of the organization shall be held in June, at which time the annual election of officers shall take place.

ARTICLE IV

Dues and Fiscal Year

Section A: Each member of the organization shall pay annual dues of $2.00.

Section B: The fiscal year of the organization shall be from 1 July through 30 June.

ARTICLE V

Amendments

These by-laws may be amended by an affirmative vote of the majority of those present and voting at any meeting of the organization, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been included in the notice of meeting.

- - -

Knox. Hospitals.

STATEMENT in KNOXVILLE NEWS-SENTINEL
and KNOXVILLE JOURNAL-Saturday, Feb. 10, 1962

1

Do You Know the Facts About

KNOXVILLE'S HOSPITALS?

TOMORROW IS

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

We Invite you To Meditate on the Following:

★★★ **THE THREE CHURCH-RELATED GENERAL HOSPITALS IN THE CITY OF KNOXVILLE DO NOT ADMIT NEGROES AS PATIENTS. No beds are available to Negroes at any of these hospitals.**

★ **The tax-supported U-T Hospital has set aside about 60 beds for the use of a Negro population of 21,000. Frequently Negroes go without hospital care, even when seriously ill, though there may be empty beds in all four hospitals.**

★ **The administrators and boards of the three church-affiliated hospitals have turned a deaf ear to all pleas that they reconsider their admission policies. Can't the citizens and churches of Knoxville, in the cause of humanity, influence the hospitals in this community?**

★ **The problem of hospital admission for Negroes in the City of Knoxville is of grave concern to all citizens because it affects the health of all.**

IF YOU WISH TO HELP CORRECT THIS UNJUST AND UN-CHRISTIAN POLICY, YOU MAY BEGIN BY DISCUSSING IT WITH YOUR MINISTER, NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS

TO INDICATE YOUR SUPPORT, PLEASE SIGN AND RETURN THE ATTACHED COUPON:

To City-Wide Committee for Equal Services
P.O. Box 10302, Knoxville, Tenn.

☐ I believe that all hospitals should make available their full resources to all people.

☐ I would like more information.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

PHONE NO._____

JM
Return to MM
Tenn Mtns

KNOXVILLE AREA HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL

HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

Post Office Box 1011
Knoxville, Tennessee

Office: 602 Empire Building Phone: 524-0357

March 1962 Volume IV, No. 7

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Public Forum	1
General Hospitals Report	1
Open Discussion of Hospitals Scheduled	2
Books - Suggested Reading	2
Policies of National Park Service	3
Theatre Integration	3
City Audit Planned	3
KAHRC Membership Drive	3

* * * * * *

Public Forum Scheduled

Mr. and Mrs. James Stokely of Newport, Tennessee, will be the featured speakers at a public forum sponsored by the Knoxville Area Human Relations Council on Sunday, May 6, 1962, at 3:00 P.M., in the Ballroom of Knoxville's Civic Auditorium. Mr. and Mrs. Stokely, who are remembered for their recent book NEITHER BLACK NOR WHITE, have another book SEEDS OF SOUTHERN CHANGE scheduled for publication in April 1962.

Their topic on Sunday afternoon, May 6, will be: SEEDS OF SOUTHERN CHANGE - A Look at the South the Past Fifty Years.

It is hoped that readers of this newsletter will mention this public forum to their friends and neighbors and invite any interested person to attend. There will be NO admission charge!

General Hospitals Report

The City-Wide Committee for Equal Services, pursuant to its decision of January 24, published ads in the two Knoxville papers on February 10, in order to bring the facts about Knoxville's general hospitals to the attention of the public. The ads contained a coupon which readers could sign and return, indicating support of the Committee's cause and/or requesting additional information.

So many coupons were received that the Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. R. D. Present, decided to publish a report for public distribution. Copies of this report can be obtained by writing the Committee at P.O. Box 10302, Knoxville, Tenn. Since the Committee still needs tangible support for its cause, persons who have not signed and returned a coupon are requested to do so. Coupons may be obtained from the Committee or from this Council office.

Open Discussion of Hospitals Scheduled

On March 26, 1962, an inter-group meeting was called by Rev. W. T. Crutcher, upon the recommendation of the Human Relations Committee of the Knoxville Ministerial Association, to make plans for a public discussion of the problems around the admission policies of Knoxville's General Hospitals.

Rev. W. Burney Overton was elected to act as moderator for a public meeting to be held at 7:30 P.M., May 3, 1962, at Second Methodist Church, 1524 Western Ave,NW. Various aspects of the problems of admission of Negroes to Knoxville's General Hospitals will be discussed; and all interested persons are encouraged to attend. Remember the date, the time and the place and: COME!

Books - Suggested Reading

DIARY OF A SIT-IN, by Merrill Proudfoot, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N.C., March 1962. Price: $5.00

This book is a day-by-day account of the sit-ins conducted by Knoxville College students, with the support of courageous white and Negro friends, to obtain equal service at lunch counters in Knoxville's down-town stores. Dr. Proudfoot, a Member of the Board of this Council, is presently on leave from the faculty of Knoxville College.

Since Dr. Proudfoot recorded events and impressions daily as they were occurring, DIARY OF A SIT-IN makes fresh, suspenseful reading as one experiences with the author and others whose names are mentioned, the many days of non-violent protest which led finally to success. All Knoxvillians should read this book. They may be in it. Knoxville College Book Store has a large supply of this book, with the proceeds going to the Student Christian Association.

* * * * * *

THE NEW NEGRO, Edited by Mathew Ahmann, Fides Publishers, Notre Dame, Indiana. Published in 1961. Price: $3.50

This book contains several papers prepared by various authorities around the subject of "The New Negro" for presentation at The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice in 1961. Following are some of the authors and their topics:

Stephen J. Wright, President of Fisk University, "The New Negro in the South".
Kenneth Clark, Professor of Psychology at the City College of New York, "The New Negro in the North".
Diane Nash, "Inside the Sit-Ins and Freedom Rides: Testimony of a Southern Student".
William J. Kenealy, S.J., "The Legality of the Sit-Ins".
Thomas P. Melady, "African Independence and the Negro Peoples".
A Symposium, "The Negro in American Culture", participated in by James Baldwin, Emile Capouya, Lorraine Hansberry, Nat Hentoff, Langston Hughes, and Alfred Kazin.

* * * * * *

SOME OF MY BEST FRIENDS, by Benjamin R. Epstein and Arnold Forster, Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York, 1962. Price: $4.50

This book is an important documentation of the prevalence of anti-Semitism in the United States by Benjamin R. Epstein, who is National Director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and Arnold Forster, the League's general counsel. The title used here is often the expression used to cover up a serious prejudice against Jews; and this book is recommended to all who would be more knowledgeable of the furtive ways in which prejudice works and is expressed.

Policies of the National Park Service

This Council has received a letter from the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., to the effect that for many years the regulations of the National Park Service "have prohibited discrimination or the denial of use or occupancy of overnight accommodations, dining room service, camping facilities, or other conveniences in the national parks because of race, creed, color, ancestry, or national origin". The letter also points out that it is the policy of the Interior Department to "require non-discriminatory employment practices by both the National Park Service and its concessioners". Additional safeguards against violations of these policies are now being considered.

Theatre Integration

Knoxville College students, with the support of white and Negro friends, have decided to renew their efforts to gain admission to Knoxville's motion picture theatres. The students conducted stand-ins at down-town theatres for more than two months in the fall of 1961 without success.

Two excellent examples have been set for the guidance of Knoxville theatres: (1) Down-town theatres in Nashville have been integrated peaceably and without loss of business to the theatres, and (2) Atlanta's down-town theatres have announced a plan for controlled desegregation of theatres beginning May 5, with complete desegregation to begin June 1.

City Audit Planned

Under the sponsorship of the Council of Church Women, a city-wide audit of facts in regard to civil rights is now being planned for Knoxville. This audit will be similar to recent surveys made in Montclair, N.J., and Miami, Florida. Such an audit should reveal useful information in several areas, including: Employment, housing, education, public accommodations, health and recreation.

KAHRC Membership Drive

This Council is now engaged in a membership drive in the Knoxville Area in order to obtain the finances essential to carry out the purposes for which it was founded. Readers of this newsletter are invited to join the Council in one of the following categories:

Membership	$ 2.00	( )
Subscribing Membership	5.00	( )
Contributing Membership	10.00	( )
Sustaining Membership $1.00 or more per month.		( )

Council members and other readers of this newsletter are requested to furnish the Council with names of persons who might like to be on the Council mailing list and/or who might wish to become members.

The annual meeting of the Knoxville Area Human Relations Council will be held in May. Watch the April newsletter for the exact date, time and place of this year's meeting.

//////////

Tenn - Miss Rpts etc

OFFICERS

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville

Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga

Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Rev. William G. Brockman, Chattanooga
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
John H. Compton, Nashville
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Miss Leah James, Chattanooga
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. John A. Osoinach, Memphis
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Margaret Valiant, Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

TO: BOARD MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

RE: BOARD MEETING, Saturday, May 5, 1962, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Lane College
Jackson, Tennessee

We have been invited to meet at Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee for our mid-year board of directors meeting. This cordial invitation from Dr. Kirkendoll and other Jackson board members would be an advantage to our West Tennessee board members. The Council will reimburse board members who live east of Nashville for travel (including plane travel) and over-night accommodations in Nashville on May 4. Cars will be available in Nashville at 7 a.m. to transport members to Jackson and return to Nashville by 7 p.m. on Saturday, May 5.

Already on our agenda are the following items:

1. Chattanooga Community Relations Council request to affiliate with TCHR.

2. Equal Employment Opportunity Program
   Report on Johnson City meeting, April 27 and 28
   Future plans for workshops

3. Special summer projects: State Parks
   Nashville Internes in Community Service
   Jackson voter registration

4. Report from local councils - special projects, successes and failures

5. School desegregation - Emphasis and change.
   What is role of Council in new developments?

6. Fall meeting - Location
   Dates
   Program emphasis

Will you please let us know immediately on enclosed post card if we should accept the Jackson invitation and if you can attend? If not please propose another date and place.

George E. Barrett
President

4-5-62

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Cordially invites you to participate

in a workshop on

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

TIME: Friday, April 27 - 7:30 p.m.
Saturday, April 28 - 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

PLACE: Johnson City, Power Board, 100 North Roan Street

LEADER: Dr. Vivian Henderson, Economist, Fisk University, Nashville

HOST: Johnson City Council for Community Concerns

LUNCHEON: April 28 at Inns of America, Cost $1.25

COSTS: No admission or registration charge

Reservations must be made by April 23

The workshop is open to all persons interested in promoting employment opportunities for all citizens on a basis of merit. All costs, except the luncheon, will be borne by the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations, a voluntary inter-racial membership organization of 700 Tennessee citizens, is pleased to present Dr. Henderson as leader. Dr. Henderson, a native of Bristol, Tennessee, and a graduate of North Carolina College and the University of Iowa, is an economist and Department head at Fisk University. He is author of numerous articles in professional and popular magazines related to the field of Economics. He is active in the Civil Rights field, and an experienced leader in the area of merit employment.

Since admission is limited by number, you are requested to register as soon as possible.

- -

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

I plan to attend the workshop on "Equal Employment Opportunity" at Johnson City.

___Friday night, April 27 - 7:30 p.m.

___Saturday, April 28 - 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

___Luncheon Reservation ($1.25)

Name _____

Address _____

April 2, 1962

EMPLOYMENT PROGRESS IN NASHVILLE

(The following statement was prepared by Dr. Vivian Henderson, vice president of the Nashville Community Relations Council, for the information of the Council members.)

-A-

A systematic program initiated several months ago by the Nashville Branch of the N A A C P is currently at the stage of full implementation and is achieving some results and significant breakthroughs in the area of employment opportunity for Negroes in Nashville.

Six commissions, set up by the the Community Conference on Employment Opportunity and the Nashville Branch of the N A A C P, have been negotiating with industrial employers, federal, state, state and local governments, retail merchants, public utility firms, and distributive retailers. A Commission on Education has been actively pursuing improvements in the area of vocational and technical training with local school boards as well as working with local guidance teachers in stimulating Negro youth to apply for jobs in Nashville with federal, state and local government agencies as well as with industrial firms holding government contracts.

Negotiations with employers coming under the provisions of President Kennedy's Executive Order 10925, outlawing discrimination in Federal employment and by industrial firms holding government contracts, were given priority along with retail firms in the downtown Church Street area where the leverage of economic pressures could be applied.

-B-

The Labor and Industry Committee of the N A A C P has been filing complaints with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity on local government contractors and local federal agencies. To date over forty-five separate complaints have been filed.

A report issued October 16 by the Labor and Industry Committee of the Nashville N A A C P recommended a program of economic and political pressure to support negotiations. A "selective buying campaign" (and economic withdrawal from downtown retail firms that refused to cooperate) was launched in October and several visible changes were brought about involving the utilization of Negroes in sales positions, clerical and office positions and other jobs above traditional and menial levels. An agreement was reached with three major department stores on Church Street to initiate a plan in January to implement "fair employment practices". Negotiations will continue with these stores on a progressive program. Meanwhile a "selective brand preference campaign" is being launched relative to beer distributors, soft drink companies, bakeries, etc. to support negotiations to obtain Negro salesmen.

-C-

Developments in Civil Employment. The October 16 report, referred to above, also recommended that political pressures be brought to bear upon state and local offices; it was recommended that employment be projected as a dominant issue in the 1962 campaign for Governor as well as other elections.

Mayor Ben West, of Nashville, has been holding meetings with local Negroes and his major department heads and the chief of the civil service commission for the purpose of increasing the utilization of Negroes in city government operations. The employment of a Deputy Tax Assessor in the County Court House by County Tax Assessor Clifford Allen is the first time that a Negro has held a staff position in the city or county court house. It is expected that breakthroughs in city government operations will occur in the near future.

Following investigations by the United States Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Nashville Housing Authority integrated its employee staff and its main offices located in the Cayce Homes Housing Project. Negro social workers previously working out of segregated offices are now integrated in the main offices of the Nashville Housing Authority. The Authority is also committed to employ additional Negroes in its main office above traditional levels.

Under the provisions of Executive Order 10925 complaints are being processed on the Nashville District of the Internal Revenue Service involving discriminatory employment practices; a hearing was held last week on discriminatory employment by the U. S. Department of Labor's operations in Nashville as result of a complaint filed by the Nashville N A A C P. Although a Negro has been upgraded to a supervisory job by the Nashville Post Office, complaints are being processed by the Nashville Branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees and the Nashville N A A C P on discrimination in upgrading and promotion by the Nashville Post Office.

-D-

Developments in Industry. As result of complaints filed by the Nashville N A A C P three local firms have made changes in employment practices. Two local firms are branches of national firms which have signed "plans for progress" agreements with Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson and the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity; they are Western Electric Company and the AVCO Corporation. Meanwhile complaints filed on Western Electric, GENESCO and AVCO have produced results. The GENESCO Corporation has hired Negro clerical workers in the main office of the Corporation in downtown Nashville and is currently recruiting Negroes for production work. For the first time this firm is recruiting engineers at Tennessee A & I State University in keeping with its "Plans for progress" agreement.

Two compliance officers from the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity made an on-the-spot investigation of AVCO Corporation as result of complaints and unsatisfactory negotiations. AVCO has upgraded several Negroes to production jobs and is actively recruiting Negro clerical workers in keeping with its "plans for progress" agreement under Executive Order 10925. AVCO is committed to recruit Negro engineers from various schools, including Tennessee A & I State University, and with expected expansion in employment to recruit Negro production workers to be trained for employment in the Aircraft Division of the plant.

January 1962

OFFICERS

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville

Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga

Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Rev. William G. Brockman, Chattanooga
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Washington Fuller, Jr., Oak Ridge
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Cox, Memphis
John H. Compton, Nashville
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Miss Leah James, Chattanooga
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. John A. Osoinach, Memphis
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Margaret Valiant, Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

and

CIVIL RIGHTS

A statement of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations prepared for the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights

July 14, 1962
Nashville

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is a voluntary non-political organization, chartered by the state, and open to persons of all races and faiths. It seeks through education, communication and leadership to foster an environment in which all citizens may live together in decency and dignity, free from discriminatory practices.

The opening statement in the 1961 report of the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights dealt with employment. The Council's choice of employment as one of its most important problems throughout the state serves to confirm the previous report. In the intervening months there has been progress, but not enough to dislodge employment as a chief area of discriminatory practice.*

Tennessee's population, according to the 1960 Census shows that only 16 per cent of the state's population is non-white. Removing from the non-white category the Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino and "all others", the percentage drops to less than 1/10 of 1 per cent. This is true despite the increase of 300 per cent in Asiatic residents within our state. Therefore, the problems associated with discrimination are Negro-white ones. We are not forgetting the 2400 persons classified as non-white, other than Negro. We simply mean to say that prejudice and discrimination are transferable and when we clear away points of discrimination toward Negroes, we will modify or relieve discrimination toward other minority groups.

In September 1960, a two day meeting was held in Nashville to explore the employment opportunities for Negroes. A summary of that conference was made by Dr. V. W. Henderson and its opening statements describes the Tennessee Council's interest and commitment.

"Inherent within the democratic philosophy are basic individual rights which apply to all persons, or else they cannot, in the final analysis, be enjoyed as the privilege of any. Among these are:

1. The right to pursue gainful employment and economic security within the limits of the individual's highest capabilities and skills,
2. The right to participate in such schools, general education and vocational training programs, which will provide the needed skills, and

3. The right not to be denied either of the above opportunities by virtue of such accidents of birth as race, social class, or religion.

The greatest mutual benefit for the individual and society will obtain when these rights are maximally developed and utilized throughout the social structure and at all levels of capacity."

Your committee may have received statements dealing with employment from local groups throughout the state. We know that local councils have been working for breakthroughs in employment. There have been successes, such as sales clerks and clerical personnel employed in department stores and small specialty shops, check-out clerks, grocery clerks, etc. There has been some upgrading in large firms with Federal Contracts including Avco, Western Electric and General Shoe. It has been slow and tedious work, and has required great patience and persistence on the part of negotiating teams. Although many of the larger firms have Federal Contracts they have demonstrated little initiative in recruitment of Negro employees and have generally responded only to pressure. Dr. Henderson's statistical information of two years ago remains valid: Twelve thousand new jobs in Nashville firms since 1957 with less than 4 per cent Negro employees; almost no jobs above the unskilled level; of all unskilled jobs in Nashville over 80 per cent are held by Negroes; a 20 per cent increase in number of manufacturing jobs in Nashville since 1950, but only 5 per cent of those jobs are held by Negroes

Public utilities furnish a vivid example of discriminatory practices. Since they are monopolies traditional methods of demonstrating disagreement with their personnel policies, such as "trade where you can work", are not applicable. Both Federal and state organizations have a responsibility in the area of public utilities, and both have regulatory bodies to protest the public interest. They have not done so. In the Nashville area there

are more than 23,000 telephones, 20,000 electric meters and 12,000 gas meters registered to Negro customers. These companies are reluctant and at times adamant toward employment of Negroes at any job other than building maintenance positions. The Civil Rights Commission hearings in Memphis portrayed this quite clearly. There are 1300 employees of Southern Bell in Memphis; 54 are Negroes.

When large firms are approached about Negro employment they frequently assert that there are no Negro applicants. Frequently this is true. Only a few determined souls will continue to make application at places where they have been unwelcome, or to take promotional examinations whereby they invite redicule. Sometime ago a Nashville postal employee, who was taking an examination to upgrade his position, was ridiculed by his superior who asked if the employee took these examinations for "your health or recreation".

Tennessee State University graduated 15 engineers in June 1962. Prior to graduation they all obtained positions, and all outside of Tennessee. According to the personnel office and the Engineering School, the Tennessee Highway Department has never attempted to recruit A&I graduate engineers. In 1962, 52 industries came to A&I seeking personnel with specialized training - chemists, physicists, etc.; not one of these companies was Tennessee based. One engineering graduate of A&I is working for TVA in Knoxville and another at Red Stone Arsenal in Alabama. It is believed that all other graduates are out of Tennessee and out of the South. The state is thereby making a generous contribution to the economy of the North and West, but this erosion of our "top soil" in human resources is one we can ill afford.

Perhaps even more serious than losing the investment made in these young people to the general economy of the state, is losing their services as incentive to young Negroes struggling with long division and logarithms. If youngsters could witness the utilization of Negroes on skilled jobs, it

would serve as an effective motivation for their own preparation.

Technical training at the high school level is either non-existent, or so antiquated that it has little worth for the types of jobs which our economy will produce. In Chattanooga, the plan for desegregation of the schools, effective for the first three grades in 1962 does not become effective for the first year of high school until 1968. It appears that Kirkman Vocational School will not be open until 1969 to Negro students, and the School Board's post high school institution, Chattanooga Technical Institute, will not admit Negroes until that date. This delay will effectively eliminate Negroes from training programs which would prepare them for the current job market. A Negro child in Chattanooga entering school in September 1954 will graduate from high school without ever having an opportunity for training in areas of employment for which there is an increasing demand. Let me illustrate by comparing the vocational courses offered at these two schools:

KIRKMAN HIGH SCHOOL	HOWARD HIGH SCHOOL
automotive mechanics	auto mechanics
auto motors	auto motors
commercial arts	commercial arts
cosmetology	cosmetology
drafting	
electricity	
industrial chemistry	
industrial electricity	
industrial instrumentation	
machine drafting	
basic and advance machine shop procedures	
printing	
radio and television repair	
refrigeration	
air conditioning	
sheet metal	
welding	
practical nursing	practical nursing
photography	
pre-flight aeronautics	
assorted business subjects	some basic business subjects
	tailoring
	shoe repair
	carpentry
	commercial baking
	bricklaying

In Chattanooga, both the city and county restrict vocational offerings in Negro schools to those courses that train for jobs now open to Negroes in the Chattanooga area. This very effectively eliminates a Negro youth from competition for the burgeoning new jobs in Chattanooga, and guarantees his unpreparedness for the labor market elsewhere in the United States. The Superintendent of the Chattanooga City Schools defended the unequal educational advantages by saying that the school system "cannot regulate community employment practices." We would disagree. Their training programs are quite effective.

The administration of vocational education in Tennessee is a product of state, federal and local financing and regulations. The current interpretation and implication of these regulations is such that vocational education is inadequate and unequal throughout Tennessee.

Once you have provided training, and the incentive to obtain it, there must be a channel for the applicant to obtain a job. Not just any job, but the one for which he is trained, and by which he may make the greatest contribution to the economy. Segregated employment offices, and personnel of those offices who think in terms of racial classification of jobs can thwart all earlier efforts to improve employment practices. The state employment offices are the key. This is not a matter of long time strategy. A Commissioner of Employment Security who wanted to change these practices could do so immediately. These employment offices are supported by state and federal funds; they are amenable to change.

In summary, employment patterns depend on:

1. Vocational guidance, counseling and training in public schools.
2. Recruitment and referral for employment
3. Initial hiring
4. Employee on the job training
5. Upgrading and transfer
6. Lay off and termination policies.

August 1962 Vol. 4, Number 8

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

ANNUAL MEETING - CHATTANOOGA

Thursday October 11 - Friday October 12

HAROLD FLEMING, director of the Potomac Institute, Washington, D. C. will be our dinner speaker at the annual meeting set for Chattanooga from noon Thursday to noon Friday. Mr. Fleming, Georgia born, Harvard graduate, one-time Army Captain, and former director of the Southern Regional Council, now heads a Washington based organization "whose purpose is to eliminate discrimination and advance equal opportunity for all Americans". At the time Mr. Fleming left Atlanta, Ralph McGill commented, "It is difficult for me to think, off hand, of a person who has been more valuable to a changing South than Harold Curtis Fleming."

Mr. Fleming is one of the "Red Hot Hundred" chosen by Life Magazine (September 4, 1962) as the most important young men and women in the United States.

Mrs. Ernest Silver, 201 East Vanderbilt Drive, Oak Ridge, is program chairman for the Annual Meeting. She will welcome your suggestions. Already shaping is an employment workshop session full of challenging concepts and practical suggestions. There will be reports from around the state, discussions on housing, education and other matters of vital interest to Council members. Chattanooga citizens are preparing a cordial welcome. Over-night accommodations are available at the Rosetta Motel, 37th and Williams Street, Chattanooga; all meetings will be at the Hotel Patton.

A NEWSLETTER with full plans of the ANNUAL MEETING will reach you in 10 days. Remember the dates:

OCTOBER 11 and 12
CHATTANOOGA

==========

We're sorry that our NEWSLETTER will reach you too late for you to attend the Oak Ridge Federation for Equal Public Services (ORFEPS) meeting on Tuesday, September 11. Mr. Pedro San Juan, deputy chief of Protocal, State Department, will speak on "Total Diplomacy, 1962".

OAK RIDGE

Oak Ridge citizens provided scholarships to summer school remedial courses for students from junior high through high school. Desegregation begins with junior high school in Oak Ridge and the scholarships have made it possible for Negro students to correct deficiencies in their educational background. Individual reports have been excellent.

Oak Ridgers have made use of their many interesting foreign visitors by inviting them to the Scarboro School which serves the isolated Negro Community. Foreign visitors have talked to the children about customs, dress, food, etc., in their own countries. The classroom children watched intently as a visitor from India dressed one of the children in a sari. The students have caught the excitement of "difference" and the visitors have been delighted with the students' interest.

The Oak Ridge Community Relations Council has spearheaded a drive to obtain housing in Oak Ridge for Negro scientists moving to this city. Two families are now living in the central city. You will want to hear more about this experiment at the annual meeting.

LEBANON

Six Negro citizens picketing the theatre in Lebanon were arrested on August 22, and spent two nights in jail. The arrest warrant read, "failure to stop parading in front of the Capitol Theatre". The demonstrators made no attempt to purchase tickets, and had informed Police Chief Maurice Young earlier in the day of their plan to picket, in order to assure police protection. The arrests came 10 minutes after their picketing began. Miss Mary Hamilton, field secretary for CORE, now residing in Lebanon, stated "we only wanted a peaceful demonstration. We were not looking for trouble". Two days later, in City Court, the charges were dismissed; Attorney Avon Williams of Nashville defended the demonstrators.

Your director has made many visits to Lebanon over the past year. Negro citizens have been harrassed, buildings and cars rocked, and a Negro student attending Lebanon High School was "roughed up" by white students on the last day of school in May. Negro students have been dubious that they could take the pressure and insults another year. In August 1962, two crosses were burned in the Negro residential area. Two Negro teachers, concerned with the civil rights movement, but not involved in demonstrations were not rehired. The Superintendent refused to give them an explanation, despite a petition bearing 500 names of citizens asking that they be retained. Powerful pressure has been exerted to remove from Lebanon any Negro participant in the civil rights movement.

The white community remains silent. On direct questioning, white citizens say that the "wrong people are leading this movement". "They want too much too fast", "You can't expect anything but violence when Negroes ask for admission where they aren't wanted". A city alderman explained that the city's concern was with the "health, welfare and morals" of the community, and that the Negroes bid for public accommodations and the harrassment they have endured is of no concern to city government. One lunch counter at a variety store is desegregated. Two drug stores on the town square have closed their food counters.

THE SCHOOLS - SEPTEMBER 1962

Six additional school districts in Tennessee desegregated this month. Negro children began attending all-white schools in Franklin, Bristol, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Dickson County and Obion County. With the peaceful admission of 58 Negro children to previously all-white schools, Chattanooga, our last major city has achieved token desegregation.

Tennesseans have been congratulating themselves on their orderly acceptance of change. On reflection, is it a matter for celebration that Tennessee communities have come to obey the law within strictly defined limits?

##

WORKSHOP ON "EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY" HELD IN JACKSON

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations sponsored another workshop on "Equal Employment Opportunity" at Lane College, Jackson. This workshop was voted a success by 25 persons attending from Jackson, Somerville and Bolivar.

"...progress is increasing at a decreasing rate"

Dr. Vivian Henderson, leader for the workshop, made his opening statement on Friday night. It was emphasized that this workshop was geared to information on equal job opportunities especially with firms with Federal Government contracts. Dr. Henderson made it clear that this workshop, and others, originated in order to develop a systematic action program in communities for bringing about change in employment patterns.

On Saturday morning the session continued and was established that there are no Negroes employed in or around Jackson in firms with federal contracts. Technology and automation have reversed the trend in labor force. The materials handler becomes an operator instead of a laborer. This trend has not helped the employment of the Negro. Now, this comes to the point of adequate training and skills for Negroes. The community must recognize and do something about the kind of training in the high schools. See to it that the education system is geared to the type of available employment in the community - not for NOW but FUTURE opportunities.

It was also pointed out by Dr. Henderson that the community must have some definite organization. Interracial groups should get together and map out plans to visit firms and federal installations to determine opportunities in employment. These should be carefully constructed plans and well presented. Action programs should be set up for developing specifics.

"...The real problem that we face today is that the gains in the past 25 years are leveling off".

##

MARYVILLE

An informal interracial fellowship has been meeting in Maryville for the past two years, gaining understanding of each other while seeking direction for bringing about equal opportunities for all Maryville citizens. Thus far, Maryville schools have undertaken no desegregation plan, while less than one hundred Negro children attend a segregated school - first through twelfth grades.

ARTS AND CRAFTS STUDY GROUP - NASHVILLE

The Tennessee Council sponsored a study group in arts and crafts for eight year-old girls of all races and religions. There was a total of 15 girls participating during the entire length of the course which started July 19 and ended August 22. This group met each Wednesday from 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. Attendance was very good although this was the vacation period for most of the families involved. Out of the total number, 4 had perfect attendance; 2 missed only 1 day; 6 missed 2 days and 3 missed 3 days.

Enthusiasm grew at each meeting among the group and interest was high during the sessions with both student and parent. There was always a sort of self-help attitude, but the most amazing thing was the attitude each youngster took toward helping each other. This is the kind of relationship that is so healthy to human growth and development.

Miss Frances Thompson, Professor of Art, Tennessee A&I State University, taught the course and was most effective in preparing for and working with the group. The Council would like to congratulate Miss Thompson for such an enriching and knowledgeable way in which she went about conducting this study group. This was an experiment in understanding and relaxed association for both children and adults.

Similar study groups are planned for the future.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
VOID
PAID
Permit No. 1221
Nashville, Tenn.

LD ✓
MM

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

September 24, 1962

Report of the Nominating Committee for 1962-63

The Nominating Committee presents the following slate of officers and Board members for election at the 1962 Annual Membership Meeting in Chattanooga, October 12.

FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS (elected by membership)

Term Ending in 1965

Carl Carson, Memphis
John J. Compton, Nashville
David Crane, Jackson
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga
Hunter Lane, Jr., Memphis
M. D. Merriwether, Jackson
Mrs. Hugh Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Ewell Reagin, Knoxville
Mrs. Earl L. Sasser, Nashville
Dr. Vasco Smith, Memphis
Miss Martelle Trigg, Memphis
William Willis, Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

elected

Term Ending in 1964

Mr. Joseph L. May, Nashville, appointed in May 1962 by Board

FOR NOMINATING COMMITTEE (elected by membership)

Mrs. W. R. Donigan, Memphis
Miss Elizabeth Edwards, Chattanooga
Mrs. James Todd, Nashville

* *

FOR OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL (elected by the Board)

elected

President: George E. Barrett, Nashville
Vice Presidents: Mr. Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Secretary: Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Treasurer: Dr. G. D. Tarleton, Nashville

Respectfully submitted,
NOMINATING COMMITTEE

John J. Compton, Chairman

Miss Claire Andreae
Miss Ellen Correll
Rev. W. T. Crutcher
Albert Porter

PAGE (s) MISSING

PROPOSED CHANGE IN BY-LAWS

Recognizing the need for the Council officers, and especially the President, to be currently informed on the Council's activities and program, this Committee proposes a change in Article V of the By-Laws. We believe that the designation of a president elect would be of advantage to the incoming president and to the entire Council. We, therefore, recommend the inclusion of the underlined sentence in Article V.

Article V: Officers

The officers of the Council shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer, <u>one of the vice-presidents shall be designated president elect</u>. Their duties shall be those usually pertaining to these offices. They shall be elected by the Board of Directors for terms of one year immediately following the Annual Meeting. The Nominating Committee shall present a slate at this time and nominations from the floor will be accepted provided the person whose name is presented has agreed to serve if elected. The Executive Committee may fill any vacancies in these offices occurring between Annual Meetings.

In accordance with Article XI "Amendments", the membership is herewith notified of the proposed change, in writing, at least 10 days before the Annual Meeting.

Mollie Todd, Chairman
By-Laws Committee

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

"ONE FLAG, ONE PEOPLE" - or is it?

The following quotations are from a letter which appeared in the Oak Ridger, daily newspaper on August 6, 1962. We regret that the entire letter is too long for our space:

"As modern parents, my husband and I try to answer our children's questions as frankly as possible. Lately we find it becoming increasingly difficult, here in this 'Opportunity's Hometown'."

"Our children, four and five, are asking "Why?" 'Why can't we?' We have tried to tell them the truth. But how do you say to a five-year-old, 'They don't mean you; you are not wanted, you are not allowed there, you are different.' We can't. Could you?"

"With sparkling brown eyes, erect, proud shoulders, my children watched our Girl Scout Troop display the American flag. That night our oldest, after asking God to bless everything including the lighting bugs in the jar beside her bed, beseeched Him to 'please give us a flag, because the white people might take theirs away someday.' When she finished I tried to explain that the flag belonged to the people of America and that she is an American person, living in one of America's most famous cities, Oak Ridge."

"How shall I raise my children to feel as a first class, full-blooded American citizen should feel, about their country, their state, and their city?"

LDV
MM

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TREASURER'S REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1962 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1962

INCOME

Memberships	$ 2,593.00	
Contributions	924.70	
Southern Regional Council	2,850.00	
Interest on Savings-Special Account	120.50	
	6,488.20	
Fund Deficit January 1, 1962	379.20	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 6,109.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries:		
Executive Director	4,000.00	
Office Secretary	790.34	
Social Security	149.17	
Travel:		
Staff	142.74	
Board	18.38	
Office:		
Rent	437.50	
Repairs	64.88	
Supplies-Mimeo paper, carbon paper, etc.	173.36	
Stationery & Printing	45.53	
Telephone & Telegraph	281.89	
Pamphlets & Subscriptions	10.00	
Postage	141.86	
Auditor	125.00	
Annual Meeting - 1961	46.32	
MISCELLANEOUS		
New South subscriptions	684.00	
Memphis Chapter Returns	46.00	
Nashville Chapter Returns	355.36	
TOTAL		7,512.33
Deficit		$ 1,403.33

($1610.28 in unpaid checks remain in our office. $5902.05 has been paid out, leaving bank balance of $206.95)

Income Received to October 10 -	Memberships & Contri.	$ 217.00
	Southern Regional Council	950.00
		1,167.00

October 10, 1962

Special Account

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Field Foundation Grant

January 1 through September 30, 1962

FUNDS AVAILABLE		$7,500.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries:		
Administrative Assistant		1,050.00
Social Security		- 32.83
Travel:		
Staff		261.48
Board		477.23
Meeting of Local Council Presidents		28.70
Travel for Local Presidents		68.41
1962 Annual Meeting		17.29
Consultants and Workshops		233.90
Postage		7.29
Reprints		41.55
Printing		103.00
Telephone		4.06
Meeting with U.S. Commission on Civil Rights		84.05
Total		$2,409.79
	Less refund on reprints	.80
		$2,408.99
Balance September 30, 1962	Checking Account	$1,091.01
	Savings Account	$4,000.00

October 9, 1962

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR JANUARY 1, 1963 - DECEMBER 31, 1963

EXPENSES

SALARIES	
Executive Director	$6000.00
Social Security Taxes	150.00
TRAVEL	
Executive	500.00
Board Members	300.00
OFFICE	
Rent	750.00
Supplies and Equipment	300.00
Telephone and Telegraph	450.00
Postage	300.00
Books and Subscriptions	50.00
Printing and Stationery	200.00
MISCELLANEOUS	
Annual Membership Meeting	200.00
New South subscriptions	1400.00
Memphis Chapter Return	100.00
Nashville Chapter Return	500.00
Local Chapter Projects	400.00
	$11,600.00

INCOME

Membership dues	4200.00
Contributions	1500.00
Affiliated Organizations	100.00
Southern Regional Council	3800.00
Southern Regional Council - Matching Funds	2000.00
	$11,600.00

October 10, 1962

LD ✓
MM

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

October 11-12, 1962

Hotel Patten

Chattanooga, Tennessee

"Individual freedom
is still the great
unfinished business
of the world today"

-Adlai Stevenson
September 22, 1962

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11

12:00- 1:30 - Registration and Buffet Luncheon
Hotel Patten

1:30- 3:15 - Presiding: George Barrett, President

ROUND-UP ACROSS THE STATE

Chairman: Mrs. Ernest Silver

Bristol	- Rev. Dogan Williams
Oak Ridge	- William Ramsay
Knoxville	- Rev. W. T. Crutcher
Chattanooga	- Mrs. Seamour Shavin
Lebanon	- Mary Hamilton
Nashville	- Gideon Fryer
Jackson	- Mrs. Ray Allen
Fayette and Haywood Counties	- Lewis W. Jones
Memphis	- Hunter Lane, Jr.
The South	- Paul Rilling

Recorder: Elizabeth Edwards

3:30- 4:30 - WORKSHOPS

<u>Housing</u>
Leader: William Ramsay
Resource: Father Robert Hunter
Recorder: Mrs. Burnell Davis

a1

<u>Health & Hospitals</u>
Leader: Mrs. Richard Present
Resource: Mrs. Stanley Ish, Jr.
Recorder: Mrs. Fred Muhleman

a2

N M WM 1460
13 48
56 27

3:00- 4:30 - Continued

Education

Leader: Robert Coveyou
Resource: Mrs. Robert Peelle
Recorder: Mrs. Luke Jackson #1

Local Council Representatives

Leader: George Barrett
(For heads of local councils or their representatives.) #2

4:45- 5:15 - A STATE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Presiding, George Barrett

SPEAKER: Galen Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Commission on Human Rights

Discussion Leader, Washington Butler, Jr.

7:00 - DINNER - Hotel Patten

Presiding, Seamour Shavin

Invocation: Rabbi Abraham Feinstein

Introduction of Speaker: Herman Long

SPEAKER: Harold Curtis Fleming, Director
Potomac Institute, Washington, D. C.

"Southern Politics and National Policy"

Benediction: Rev. John Cooper

CONFERENCE HOUSING: Rosetta Motel
37th and Williams Street
Phone: AM 7-2068

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12

9:00-11:00 - EMPLOYMENT IN THE SIXTIES

Moderator, Philip J. Winkfield

SPEAKER: Vivian W. Henderson, Economist

"Manpower Demands and Community Preparation"

Panel:

Hunter Lane, Jr. - Memphis

Mrs. James Todd - Nashville

Rev. M. J. Jones - Chattanooga

Lewis Sinclair - Knoxville

Recorder: Mrs. Philipp Sottong

11:15-12:15 - ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Election of Board
Consideration of Amendment to By-laws
Treasurer's Report
Adoption of Budget
Executive Director's Report
President's Report
Discussion

Annual Meeting Adjourned

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

1:00- 2:30 - BOARD MEETING

Election of Officers & 3 Executive Committee Members

Other Business

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. Ernest Silver
Program Chairman

Reg Stagmaier
Local Arrangements & Publicity

JOBS *and* COLOR

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT IN TENNESSEE STATE GOVERNMENT

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT IN TENNESSEE STATE GOVERNMENT

A Report from

Nashville Community Conference on Employment Opportunity

Prepared by

DR. HERMAN H. LONG and
DR. VIVIAN W. HENDERSON,
Consultants

Published by the

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue — Nashville, Tennessee

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Conference on Community Employment Opportunity expresses its deep gratitude and appreciation for the interest and cooperation which Governor Buford Ellington gave, unhesitatingly and unstintedly, to the furtherance of this inquiry.

To the Heads of Departments sharing in this study and making available essential information, the Conference also extends its fullest measure of thanks.

This encounter of Chief-of-State, public official and citizen addressed to the discovery of the basic facts of employment inequity in the state administrative establishment, represents in its fuller implication what is meant by the democratic process and its enhancement by free access to public information and enlightened citizen action.

Lack of employment opportunity, limited access to jobs, and racial patterns of selecting and placement are all clearly detailed in the findings of this study. All the more serious are these practices when it is considered that they characterize the operation of public agencies. And by the same token, all the more important and urgent is the need for executive action, at the highest level of state responsibility, to correct the patterns of inequity which have been allowed to accrue in regard to Negro citizens of the state.

Without the assistance of the Race Relations Department of the Division of Higher Education and the American Missionary Association of the United Church of Christ, the completion of the study would not have been possible. For this invaluable service to NCCEO and the people of Tennessee, we acknowledge our deep indebtedness.

The publication of this report—and its distribution to the state officials and citizens of Tennessee—was made possible by the generous assistance of the TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

December, 1962

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT IN TENNESSEE STATE GOVERNMENT

In the spring of 1962, Governor Buford Ellington was waited upon by a committee of Negro citizens largely representing the Nashville Community Conference on Employment Opportunity, although membership of the committee included persons active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other organizations. This meeting was part of a series of conferences and interviews which the NCCEO had initiated among both private and public sectors of the employment field, aimed toward determining the status of Negro utilization and altering the assumptions and practices which have produced local, regional and national patterns of chronic exclusion and under-use. It was perhaps the first occasion in the recent history of the community that a representative group of Negro leaders had opportunity to raise, with the chief policy-maker of the state, basic considerations of policy and practice underlying Negro employment in state government. The discussions produced a full, candid and rewarding review of the problem and led to some initial steps toward further study and amelioration.

The major proposal to come out of this session was the need to determine the actual status of Negro employment in agencies of the state government and to appraise the degree to which the directors of these agencies were attempting, or were inclined, to effect practices of *merit employment* of Negro workers broadly across all occupational levels in contrast to the traditional pattern of "Negro jobs." Accordingly, the NCCEO undertook an interview coverage of the several agencies and Governor Ellington, in his own interest and in good faith to the Committee, introduced the study effort to the departmental executives and elicited their full cooperation. This report summarizes the findings produced by interviewing teams of the NCCEO in conference with the heads of 14 agencies of the Tennessee State Government and from reports submitted to NCCEO in two instances where direct interviews could not be arranged.

In the main, this report will deal with the essential statistical data on the number of Negro employees and the levels of occupation in which they were used by the several agencies. Important qualitative information obtained in the interviews can be added in a later and fuller account. As a reflection of the general climate of attitude which obtained in this effort, it should be mentioned, at the outset, that in every instance the interviewing teams were warmly welcomed by the several department heads, and full cooperation was given. In retrospect, the interviewing teams look upon this direct and friendly encounter as an invaluable educational experience—both for themselves and the departmental directors—as they entered upon issues which, for the most part, had lain unattended.

Extent of Negro Worker Use

The major findings of the study are summarized in the four charts contained in the text of this report. Additional appendix tables carry a full breakdown of the Negro employees by specific jobs and job levels. Among the 14 agencies covered, a total of 17,295 employees were reported, representing approximately 85 per cent of an estimated 20,000 workers serving all of the agencies in state government. (See Chart I.) These agencies had a total Negro employee force of 1,223, and it is likely that this number is a close approximation to all of the Negro workers under state agency employment.

Negro workers were 7.1 per cent of the total employee force of the state agencies, exclusive of the personnel of state institutions of higher learning who, because they are directly hired by the institutions involved, were not immediately pertinent to the study. As a benchmark for purposes of rough comparison, it may be observed that Negroes constitute 16.4 per cent of the state's population. Thus, their representation in employment opportunities offered in state government, 7.1 per cent, is grossly below their proportion in the total population—less than half.

As to extent of Negro employment over the range of state agencies, the following findings are most salient:

1. Some Negro workers were found in all of the 14 reporting state agencies, with the number ranging from a low of one worker in the Department of Standards and Purchases to a high of 492 in Public Health.

2. Even with such representation, however, in all but one agency, Public Health, the number of Negro workers fell far below their proportion in the general state population. In this agency, Negro employment exceeded the gross population standard by a conspicuous margin.

3. Negro employment in state government is largely concentrated in two agencies—Mental Health and Public Health—which together had 797 Negro workers, amounting to *65 per cent* of all Negro employees in state establishments.

   The third highest proportion of Negro employees was found in the Department of Education where its 83 Negro workers constituted 10.4 per cent of the total employee force.

5. On the other extreme the most severe under-representation of Negro workers was in the departments of Highways and Conservation. In the case of the latter agency, the 44 Negro employees were only 2.8 per cent of the total agency force of 1,575.

Range of Job Access

In addition to numerical or proportional representation in the work force, a further and important index to employment opportunity is the degree of Negro

or minority worker use over the total range of jobs available. It is possible to have relatively large numbers of Negro workers concentrated in only a few job types or categories, in which case the sheer size of the Negro worker force would not at all be an adequate index of good employment opportunity. Thus, as a partial measure of constriction of opportunity or its opposite, the quantitative range of job types and classes in which Negroes are found becomes significant. Chart II summarizes the data in this regard. It shows the number of job types or classes which were available in the agencies, on the one hand, and the number in which Negro workers were found, on the other.

The most conspicuous general finding in this regard is the very limited extent of Negro worker use over the total range of jobs available in the state government agencies. A total number of 1,216 job types or classes were found in these agencies and Negroes were found in only 115 or 9.5 per cent of the cases.

Another way of putting it is that Negroes have failed to find access to more than 90 per cent of the types of jobs available in state government.

In the case of specific agencies, the following additional findings are of significance:

1. Even though the Department of Education was among the highest ranking agencies in proportion of Negro employees, it fell within the lower ranking establishments in terms of range of job types or classes occupied by Negroes—3.4 per cent. Others exhibiting limited range of job types for Negroes were the departments of Agriculture (8.0), Highways (3.4), Insurance and Banking (3.3), Labor (8.7) and Standards.
2. Mental Health came out best among all of the agencies, having both a high level of Negro employees (12.6 per cent) and a high degree of access by Negro workers to the different types of jobs available in the agency. Negro employees were found in 72.7 per cent of the total job types or classes provided by the agency.
3. Public Health, with the second highest number of Negro employees and the highest proportion of its total force Negro, nevertheless used Negro workers in only 12.7 per cent of the classes or types of jobs found in the agency.
4. In general, the dominant pattern appears to be: the greater the variety and number of jobs, the more limited is Negro access. Thus, the Department of Education with 295 job classes had Negro workers in only 10; Highways, with 236 job classes, had Negroes in only 8; Conservation, with 125 classes, used Negroes in just 13; Public Health, with 150 classes, had Negro employees in only 19.

Occupational Level of Negro Employee Force

The pertinent occupational data are summarized in Charts III and IV. In general, state administrative operations require a heavy employee concentra-

tion in clerical and professional performances—jobs commonly referred to as "white collar." Accordingly, patterns of occupational distribution in state agencies differ quite radically from those obtaining in the general job market. The Tennessee Civil Rights Advisory Committee data for 1961 show for example, that 35 per cent of all state employees covered were in professional jobs; 20.4 per cent in clerical; 9.6 per cent in semi-professional and 8.3 per cent in technical and skilled jobs. Altogether, almost three-fourths (73.3 per cent) of the total employee force was above the semi-skilled level. These trends provide a model for evaluating the Negro occupational data and seeing to what extent the Negro job distribution conforms or diverges.

1. It is apparent, from Chart III particularly, that the pattern of Negro use by state agencies is widely divergent from that of all workers in the employee force. The preponderance of Negroes are in jobs of low classification in contrast to the total employee force where the heaviest concentrations are in the high job levels. More than half of the Negro workers are in unskilled jobs as compared with about 10 per cent of all employees. Indeed, the patterns of use are diametrically opposite.

   If the professional and clerical jobs are combined to form a "white collar" category, almost two-thirds of the total employees (65.0 per cent) would be included and only 19.7 per cent of the Negro workers. More than 80 per cent of the Negro force is outside the pale.

2. The most extreme under-representation of Negro workers was found in clerical jobs. Only 17 Negro employees were so classified, accounting for a bare 1.5 per cent of the Negro worker total. The proportion of clerical workers in the total state employee force was almost 20 times greater.

3. There were just 132 Negro professional workers in the entire state, amounting to 11.3 per cent of the Negro total. For state employees as a whole, 35 per cent held jobs at the professional level.

4. On the more favorable side, Corrections, Education and Public Welfare had the largest segments of Negro workers in professional jobs—32.9, 27.7 and 49.5 per cent were so classified.

5. At the same time, six agencies—Highways, Insurance and Banking, Labor, Personnel, Safety, and Standards—did not have a single Negro worker to fall into either of the two professional categories.

Training Opportunities

In addition to direct employment, the state government provides opportunity for training in programs for which the state has somewhat special need. These positions are available at both pre-employment and post-employment levels, providing opportunity for entrance into a wide variety of professional jobs and for improvement of job status by those under employment. The following is a

listing of these available training opportunities, as seen in the job titles reported by the Personnel Department for all of the state agencies.

IN-SERVICE POSITIONS

Juvenile Probation Division

1. Field Probation Trainee.

Department of Conservation and Commerce

1. Geologist Trainee.
2. Student Geologist Part-Time.
3. Industrial Economist Trainee.

Department of Public Welfare

1. Child Welfare Trainee.
2. Tuition and Maintenance Grant.

Department of Public Health

1. Industrial Hygiene Aide.
2. Sanitary Engineering Aide.
3. Engineering Aide coop.
4. Clinic Assistant.
5. Clinic Aide.
6. Medical Assistant.
7. Dental Extern.

Administration Division (Agricultural)

1. Serologist Trainee.
2. Jr. Seed Analyst Trainee.

Department of Highways

1. Engineering Aide High School—Seasonal.
2. Engineering Student coop.
3. Engineering Student coop. TPI.
4. Engineering Aide College—Seasonal.
5. Instrumentation Trainee.

Department of Mental Health

1. Student Nurses (R.N. Course).

Department of Public Health

1. Nurses (undergraduate).

No information was at hand which indicated the actual number of persons found in the trainee positions. But it was of interest to this study to determine to what extent Negroes had found access to these opportunities for training. On the basis of the listing of specific jobs held by Negroes in state government, it was found that Negro trainees existed in only *two* cases: one Negro in a nurses' program, and one child welfare trainee. The pattern which obtained generally in occupational use seems likewise to apply as to accessibility of training opportunities in the state programs.

Basic Policy Changes

In the context of these findings as to the extent and pattern of Negro use, two important changes in policy which were effected during 1962 should be observed. One of these, as reported to the committee by Governor Ellington, is the initiation of procedures to eliminate the racially separate arrangements and procedures for handling Negro worker applicants in the State Employment Service. The extent to which this was achieved, and whether the same job orders which the central or white agencies receive and process also now go to former Negro offices, was not determined. While this is a step toward breaking the pattern of job restriction facing Negroes in the general job market of the state, it may not effect substantially the status of Negro employment in the state agencies themselves.

For many years, it has been the practice of the state to maintain racially separate listings of eligible Negro and white applicants from which selections are made by the department heads for job openings. As of the current year, these separate listings were abolished, and no racial designations are included in the single list of eligibles maintained for job selection. Undoubtedly, this is a significant policy departure, inasmuch as in theory it removes the shadow of racial designation from the official job selection procedure of the state.

A Final Word

● The findings of this inquiry confirm in general a low degree of Negro participation in job opportunities available in state government employment. Negro workers comprised only 7.1 per cent of the employee force of 14 state administrative agencies, which, by rough comparison, is less than half the proportion that Negroes comprise of the population of Tennessee.

● The substantial majority of Negro workers was found in just two of the agencies—Mental Health and Public Health. Together these agencies had a total of 797 Negro workers who accounted for 65 per cent of all Negro employees in state government. Even though at least one Negro worker was found in all of the agencies, in six instances Negro employment was hardly more than nominal or token.

● To the pattern of limited use must also be added the factor of limited access to the types of jobs available in state government. Out of the 1,216 types or classes of jobs which existed in the agencies, Negro workers had managed to find access to only 115. Thus, Negro access was excluded, in terms of current practice, in more than 90 per cent of the total range of job types.

● In qualitative and occupational terms, the findings indicated that, in contrast to the general high concentration of state job functions in the professional and clerical levels, the pattern of Negro job occupations was the exact opposite. More than half the Negro workers were in unskilled jobs, and some 80 per cent fell outside the general "white collar" occupations.

● Limited use of the training opportunities for entrance to higher level state jobs also obtained in the case of Negro workers. Only two Negro trainees were found in the variety of trainee programs currently under operation.

● There were conspicuous differences between the several state agencies in the extent and range of Negro use. In all of the factors covered by the data, the Highway Department represented the most gross pattern of Negro employee under-utilization, although five others with only token numbers were just slightly better. On the other end of the spectrum of use, characterized by larger numbers of Negro employees and use over a relatively wider range of job types, the departments of *Mental Health*, *Public Health*, *Public Welfare* and *Education* were found. But even in these cases, a high degree of Negro use was not consistently found to be associated with access to a wide range of job types. Public Welfare had the highest proportion of Negro workers in professional jobs—49.5 per cent—but a lower percentage of its employee force was Negro (6.6) than obtained for all the agencies together (7.1). And in another instance of relatively better practice, Mental Health, with 12.6 per cent of its employees Negro, only 2.9 per cent of the Negro workers were in professional jobs. Still further, Public Health had the largest number and percentage of Negro employees among all of the agencies, and yet 68.1 per cent of these were in unskilled job performances.

● The single statistic which best symbolizes the extremely marginal position of the Negro worker in Tennessee state government is the fact that among agencies requiring large numbers of clerical workers only 17 Negroes were reported in such jobs. This number represented a bare 1.5 per cent of the Negro work force as compared with 20.4 per cent of all state employees at the clerical level.

APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE A: Tennessee Negro Employees in State Administrative Agencies by Occupational Level.

Professional I

1.	Superintendent	1	
2.	Physician	1	
3.	Dentist	2	
4.	Educational Consultant	3	
5.	Principal	1	
6.	E. S. Manager II	1	
7.	E. S. Manager III	1	
8.	Psychiatrist	1	
9.	Child Welfare Consultant	1	
10.	Sr. Child Welfare Worker	5	
11.	Case Supervision	3	
12.	Sr. Welfare Worker	11	31

Professional II

1.	Probation and Parole Officer	3	
2.	Teachers and Sub-Teachers	36	
3.	Jr. Chemist	1	
4.	Veterans Employment Representative	1	
5.	Psychologist	1	
6.	Registered Nurse	14	
7.	Dental Hygienist	1	
8.	Social Workers—incl. Welfare Workers	27	
9.	Nurses	13	
10.	Counselors	4	101

Semi-Professional and Pre-Professional

1.	Guard	12	
2.	Dorm Supervisor	33	
3.	House Mother	3	
4.	Interviewers	18	
5.	Interviewer Clerk	3	
6.	Occupational Therapist and Assistant	6	
7.	Student Nurse	1	
8.	Homemaker	5	
9.	Child Welfare Trainee	1	82

Technical, Skilled Workers and Craftsmen

1.	Offset Press Operators and Assistants	7	
2.	Asst. Warehouse Supt.	1	
3.	Warehouseman	2	
4.	Construction Carpenter	1	
5.	Skilled Construction Laborer	3	
6.	Laboratory Technician	1	
7.	Laboratory Asst.	1	
8.	Attendants and Supervisors	140	
9.	Chef	1	
10.	Meat Cutter	1	
11.	Shop Mechanic	1	159

Clerical

1.	Stenographer, Typist and Clerical	10	
2.	Stockroom Clerk and Attendant	7	17

Semi-Skilled

1.	Truck Driver	3	
2.	Cook	49	
3.	Janitor-Machine Operator	8	
4.	Janitor-Clerk	4	
5.	Housekeeper	1	
6.	Div. and District Helper	6	
7.	Div. Car and Truck Greaser	2	
8.	Laboratory Aides	3	
9.	Nurses Aides	51	
10.	Practical Nurse	31	
11.	Shop Workers Hazardous I, II and III	28	186

Unskilled

1.	Maintenance (Service and Custodial and Porters)	94	
2.	Janitory-Messenger	33	
3.	Janitor	49	
4.	Utility Men	14	
5.	Maids and Dieners	110	
6.	Food Service (except dietary)	179	
7.	Laundry Personnel	48	
8.	Kitchen Attendants	1	
9.	Night Watchmen	1	
10.	Parts Cleaner	1	
11.	Tire Changer	1	
12.	Orderlies	10	

Other Unskilled

Farm Personnel	11	
Other Full-Time	41	
Part-Time	4	597

Board Personnel	6
Unclassified	44

TABLE I Tennessee: Total Employees and Number and Per Cent of Negro Employees by Department (14 Departments) 1962.

Department	*Total Employees*	*No. Negro Employees*	*Per Cent Negro Employees*
All Departments	17,295	1,223	7.1
Agriculture	179	9	5.0
Conservation and Commerce	1,575	44	2.8
Corrections	975	82	8.4
Education	795	83	10.4
Employment	861	35	4.1
Highways	6,018	55	.9
Insurance and Banking	204	9*	4.4
Labor	70	2	2.9
Mental Health	2,419	305	12.6
Personnel	30	2	6.7
Public Health	2,096	492	23.5
Public Welfare	1,418	93	6.6
Safety	655	11	1.7
Standards		1	

*Includes Regulatory Boards—Total 113; Negro 6.

TABLE II Tennessee: Number of Job Classes[1] in 14 State Administrative Agencies and Number and Per Cent in Which Negroes Are Employed.

Department	*Total Job Classes*	*No. of Job Classes with Negroes*	*Per Cent of Job Classes with Negroes*
All Departments	1,216	115	9.5
Agriculture	50	4	8.0
Conservation and Commerce	125	13	10.4
Corrections	15	13	86.7
Education	294	10	3.4
Employment	63	9	14.3
Highways	236	8	3.4
Insurance and Banking	91	3	3.3
Labor	23	2	8.7
Mental Health	22	16	72.7
Personnel			
Public Health	150	19	12.7
Public Welfare	90	16	17.8
Safety	57	2	3.5
Standards			

[1]Job classes or *types* not equivalent to number of employees or jobs filled, since more than one worker may hold a job in a certain class or type.

TABLE III Tennessee: Distribution of Negro Employees in State Administrative Agencies by Occupational Level.*

Occupational Level	*Number of Negro Employees*	*Per Cent**
All Levels	1,223	100.0
Professional I	31	2.6
Professional II	101	8.6
Semi-Professional and Pre-Professional	82	7.0
Technical, Skilled Workers and Craftsmen	159	13.5
Clerical	17	1.5
Semi-Skilled	186	15.9
Unskilled	597	50.9
Unclassified**	6	
Not Given by Level	44	

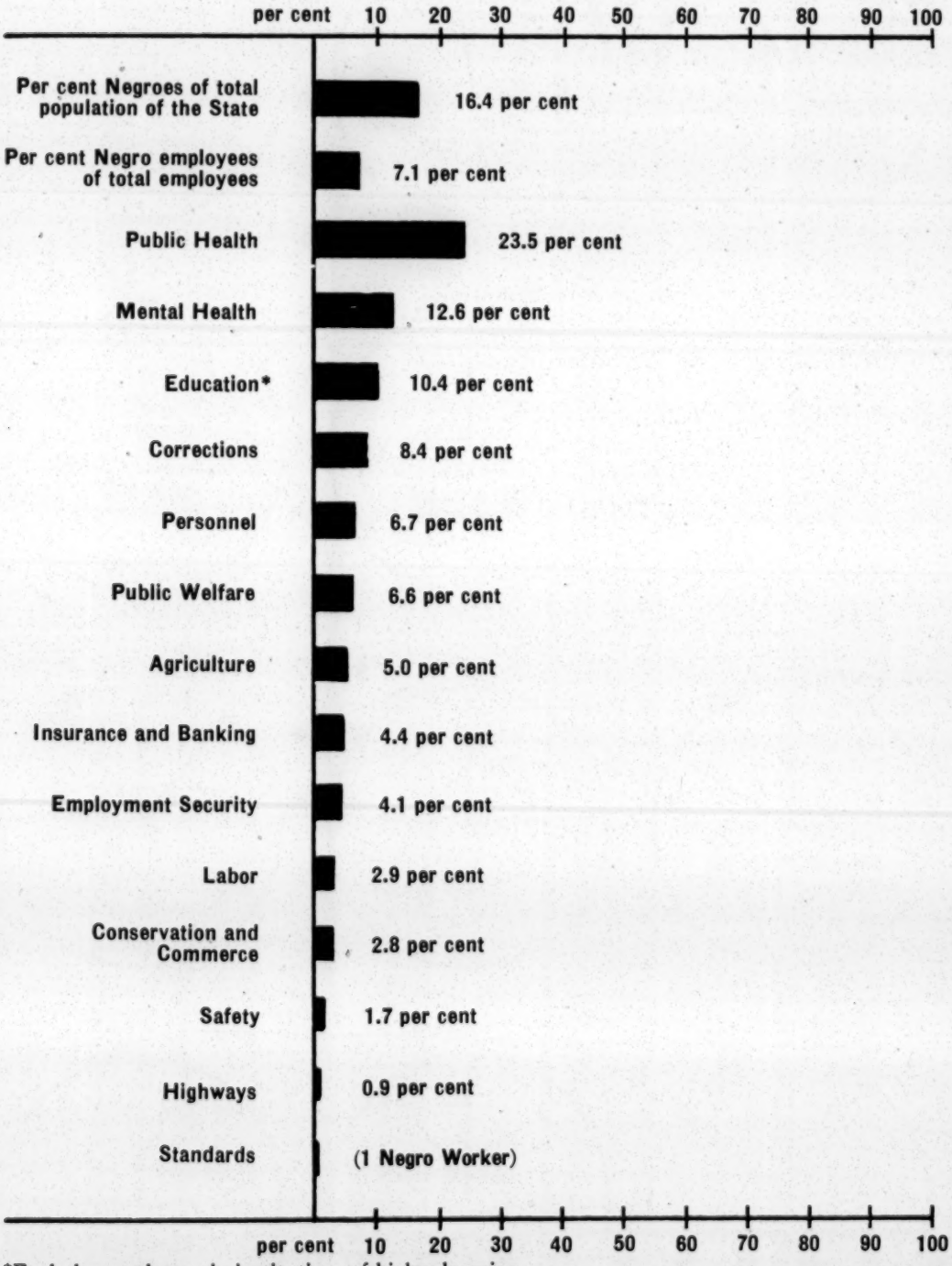
*Percentages exclude "not given" (all from one agency).

**Members of Regulatory Boards.

TABLE IV Tennessee: Negro Employees in 14 State Administrative Departments by Number and Per Cent in Professional Jobs, Above Unskilled Level, and in Unskilled Jobs.

Department	*Total Negro Employees*	*Professional Jobs*		*Above Unskilled*		*Unskilled*	
		No.	*%*	*No.*	*%*	*No.*	*%*
All Departments	1,223	132	11.3	580	49.4	593	50.6
Agriculture	9	1	1.1	5	5.6	4	4.4
Conservation	44						
Corrections	82	27	32.9	79	96.3	3	3.7
Education	83	23	27.7	53	63.9	30	36.1
Employment	35	3	8.6	25	71.4	10	28.6
Highways	55			12	21.8	43	78.2
Insurance	9			3	33.3	6	1.1
Labor	2			1	50.0	1	50.0
Mental Health	305	9	2.9	157	51.5	148	48.5
Personnel	2					2	100.0
Public Health	492	23	4.7	157	31.9	335	68.1
Welfare	93	46	49.5	88	94.6	5	5.4
Safety	11					11	100.0
Standards	1					1	100.0

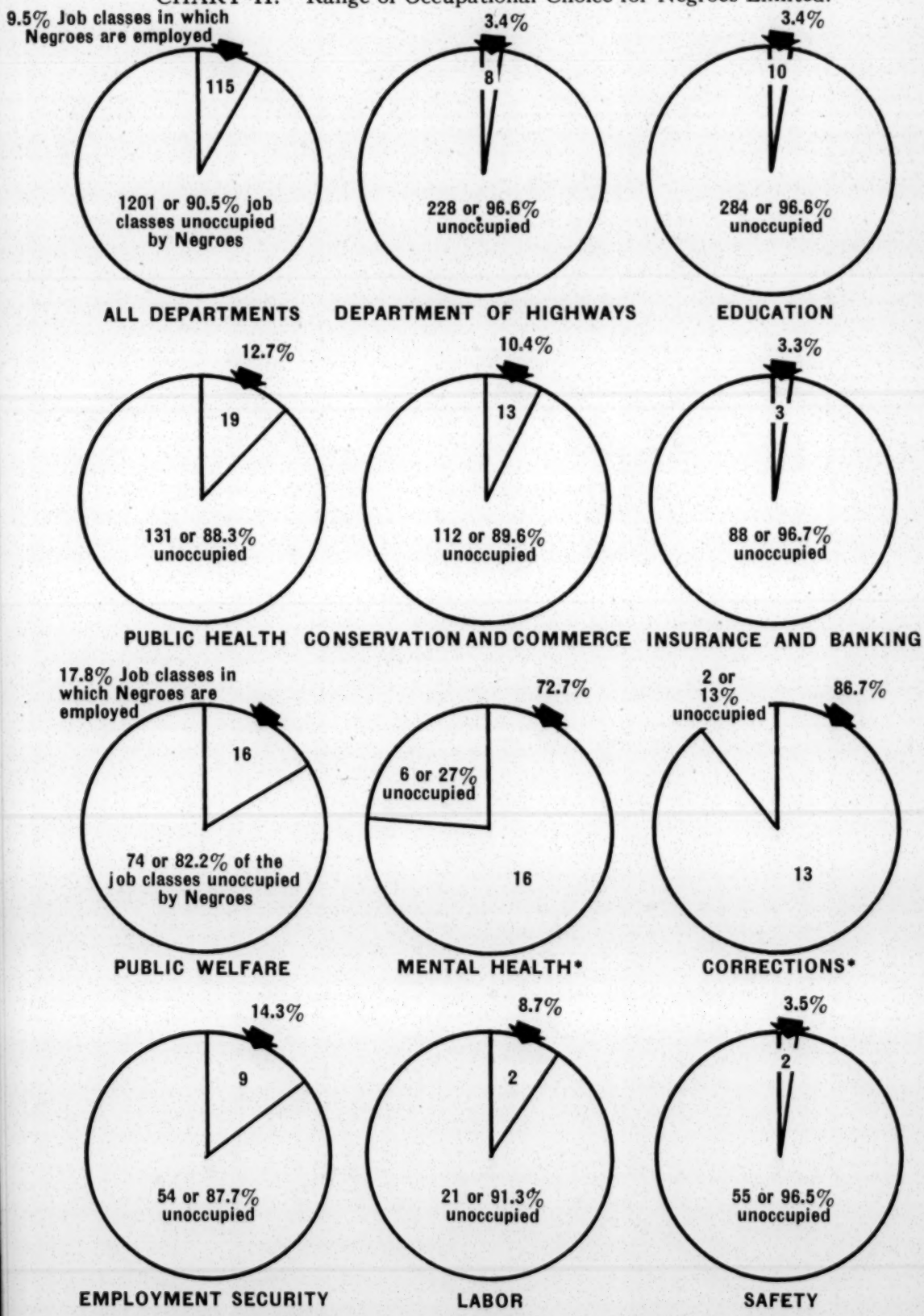
CHART I. Negroes As a Per Cent of Total Employed by Tennessee State Government and by 14 Departments.



*Excludes employees in institutions of higher learning.

Source: Table I.

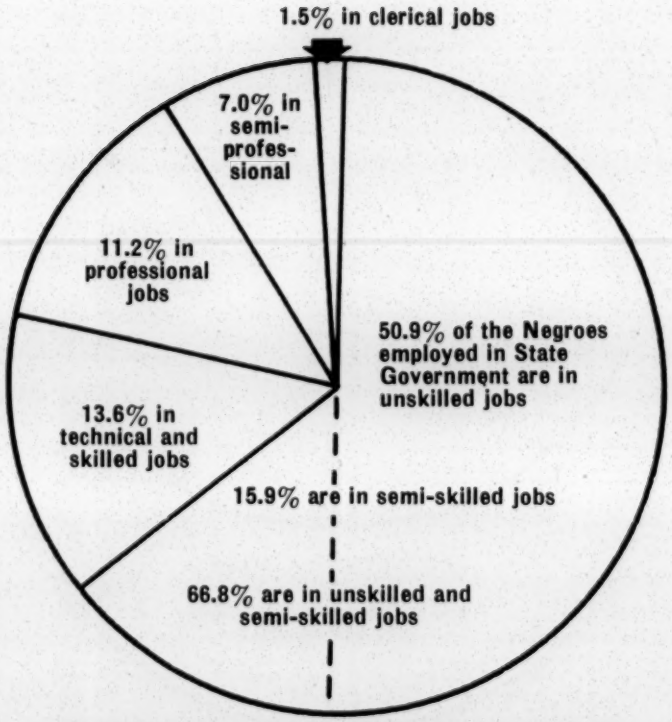
CHART II. Range of Occupational Choice for Negroes Limited.



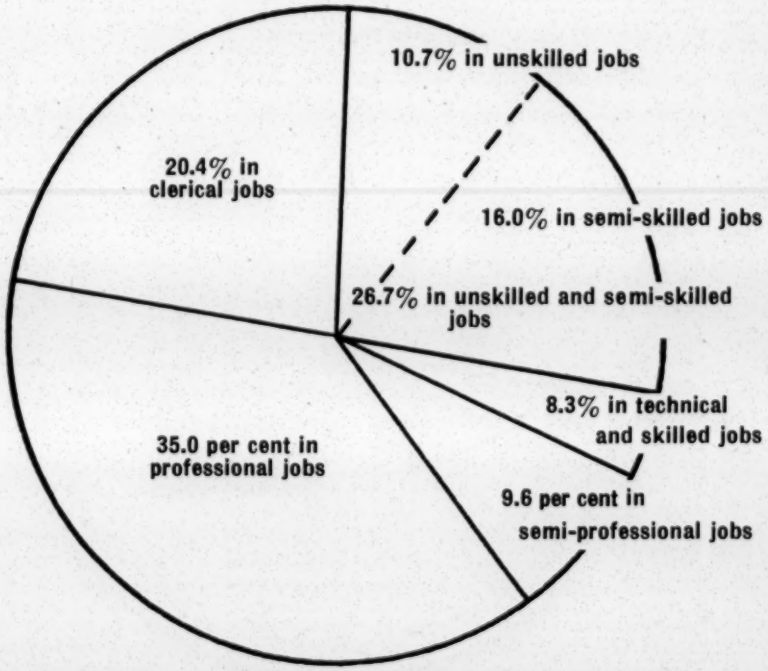
*Only 22 and 15 classes of jobs available in Mental Health and Corrections, respectively.

Source: Table II.

CHART III. Occupational Distribution of Total Employees and Negro Employees in Tennessee State Government Excluding Educational Institutions.



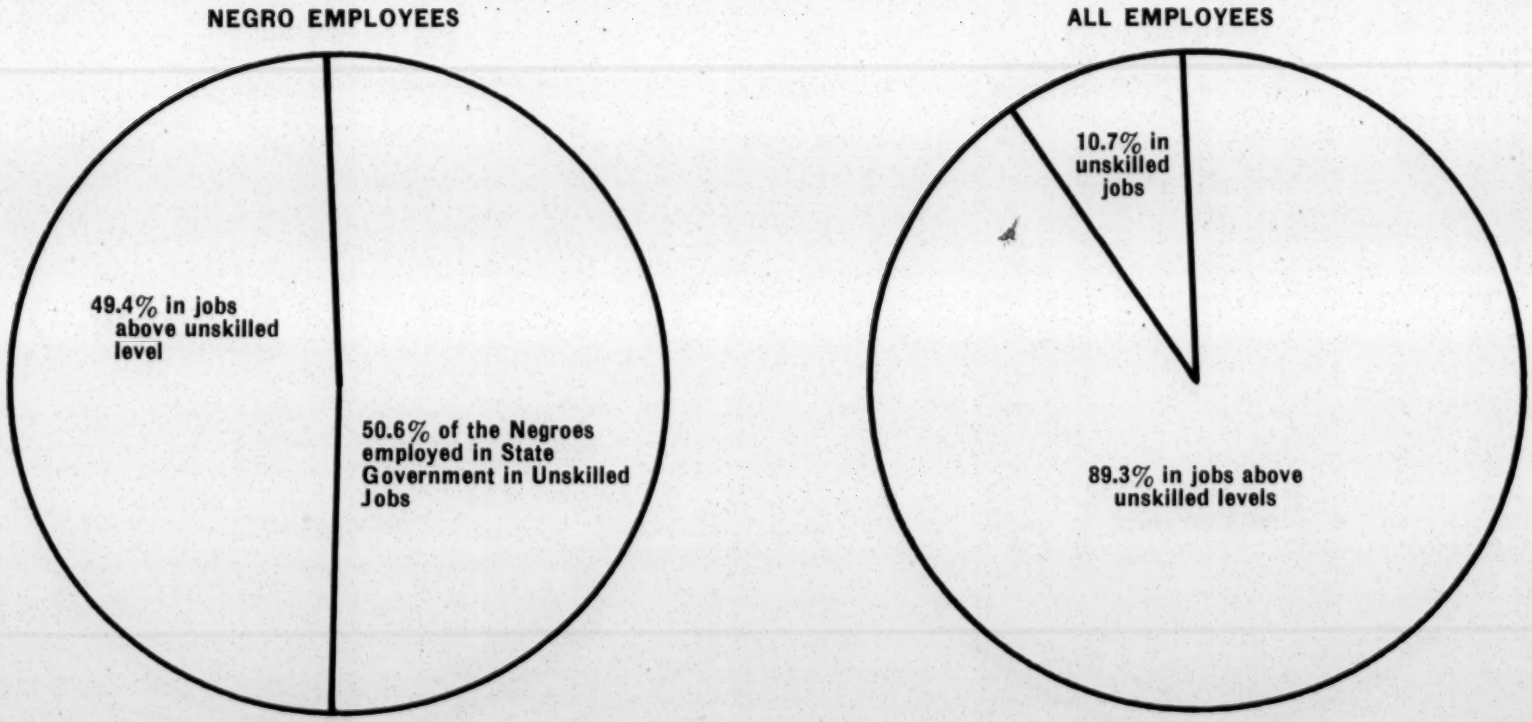
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF NEGROES EMPLOYED IN STATE GOVERNMENT, 1962. TABLE III



OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ALL EMPLOYEES IN STATE GOVERNMENT* (1961).

*Unpublished data compiled by the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission. Based upon a sample covering 9,704 employees.

CHART IV. Gross Occupational Patterns Reveal Negro Worker Disadvantage.



Paul Anthony: I hope you can come to this Board meeting. Let us know.
Roy Jones

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

April 16, 1963

TO: State Board Members and Presidents of Local Councils

RE: Board Meeting, Saturday, May 11, 1963
9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. (EST)
Holiday Inn, Oak Ridge, Tennessee

The spring Board meeting will be held at Oak Ridge as stated above. We have had a good response and are looking forward to having local council presidents with us. Mrs. Ernest Silver, 107 Lehigh Drive, Oak Ridge, is in charge of local arrangements.

Enclosed are the minutes of the October Board meeting and the January Executive Committee meeting. We have already sent you the proposal of the Committee on Structure.

Reimbursement for travel and accommodations will be as follows:

1) bus fare rate for individuals traveling alone
2) car at 7¢ per mile for two or more
3) air-line fare, if needed, by members west of Nashville.

(Accommodations: 2 to a room, and meals)

According to our records -

_____ You will attend the Board meeting on May 11.

_____ You wish accommodations for Friday night, May 10.

_____ You have not notified us of your plans. May we hear from you?

George E. Barrett, President

/dw
Enclosures

Paul: If you can't make board meeting - you may be interested in the Nashville Com. Relations Council's community meeting - "Six Years of Desegregation - and the Future!" Notices will go out in next 2 days
R. Jones

MAY 2 NIGHT

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

April 30, 1963

TO: Participants in the Chattanooga Workshop on Equal Employment Opportunity

Enclosed is a summary on the workshop held by Dr. Vivian Henderson in your community. (If you wish additional copies of these notes, please let us know.) We hope that the discussions will prove helpful in stimulating local committees, organizations and individual citizens to work toward increased merit employment and upgrading. We are also enclosing a report on employment in Tennessee state government.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations invites your participation in its programs. Membership is open to all Tennesseans who subscribe to its objectives as outlined in the enclosed brochure.

Sincerely yours,

George E. Barrett

George E. Barrett
President

GEB/dw
Enclosures

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY WORKSHOP
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
March 22 and 23, 1963

CONDUCTED BY: - Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, Economist

SPONSORED BY: - The Community Relations Conference of Chattanooga
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

FRIDAY NIGHT ADDRESS - Dr. Henderson

Employment and the utilization of people and human resources is not a "Negro problem", or a problem of Negroes. It is a national challenge which faces the entire nation. Despite gains made in the immediate post-World War II years, Negroes remain the most economically depressed and largest minority group. The South remains the most economically depressed region of the country. Dualism of the South has been a continuing drain on our economy.

There is a sense of urgency about current situation of employment for Negroes. Council of Economic Advisors to President Kennedy reported that $15 billion was lost in national income because of discrimination in employment of Negroes. National economic expansion accounts for growth of Gross National Product from $100 billion in 1940 to $520 billion in 1962, and a labor force of 45 million people in 1940 to 75 million people in 1962. Can our economy generate employment for this growing labor force?

Forward and Retreat

Negroes receive (current estimate) 6 per cent of the nation's income; in some cities it advances to 23 per cent. In 1939, Negro males earned an income which was 37 per cent of the average income of the rest of the nation. Eighty per cent of the Negroes lived in the South; 80 per cent of them were in agriculture. By 1958, Negroes were 58 per cent as well off as the rest of the nation. This has slipped to 56 per cent at present. Fifty one per cent of the Negroes are now in the South, with a continuing movement to urban areas, both South and non-South.

Forces which led to improvement in the economic situation for Negroes earlier are now in reverse. Negroes have 2½ to 3 times more unemployment than afflicts the general population. Technology, which contributed to the upgrading of Negroes before 1957, now works against people with limited education and outmoded skills. Negroes coming from rural areas have little to offer to the labor market. Their children are denied training and adequate preparation for the future labor market. At the current rate of progress, it will be the year 2000 before Negroes achieve parity with the majority group, if then.

Negroes traditionally and at present are material handlers. His function has not changed so much as technology has changed things. He continues to be a brick layer, construction worker, on automobile assembly line, etc. His productivity is higher and he gets better wages. The jobs are now more complex and require more skill, education, and competence than was true 20 years ago. The migration of Negroes in pursuit of employment opportunities, has increased income potential.

In 1950 - 54.8 per cent of Negroes 25 years old with 4 years of college lived in the South.

In 1960 - 47.9 per cent of this group in the South.

In 1950 - 54 per cent with one year of college lived in the South.

In 1960 - 34 per cent with one year of college lived in the South.

In 1950 - 67 per cent with professional and technical training lived in the South.

In 1960 - 48 per cent with professional and technical training lived in the South.

Laborers in these ten years dwindled by only 1 per cent. These workers have little to offer in occupational outlook. No economic expansion is anticipated for unskilled in our economy. There are 10,000 functionally illiterate Negroes in Hamilton County. Federal funds are needed to train these people as well as others for specific jobs. One hundred seventy-five (175) engineers have been graduated from Tennessee State University and only 2 are working in the South, one of them with TVA.

We are transferring rural poverty to urban poverty. In the cities, this becomes social dynamite requiring intelligent public leadership to counteract the effects. Welfare dependency will not solve the problem.

Our entire southern economy is caught up in industrial reorganization. The South wants expansion through industrialization, and a balance between agriculture and industry. There is keen competition for national defense contracts. Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina has spoken forthrightly about employment discrimination against Negroes. The Governor of Tennessee has committed himself to increased employment of Negroes in state government. There are currently 18,000 state employers, with 1200 Negroes, nearly all in maintenance jobs. Negroes occupy only 115 of the 1216 job classifications.

The South is losing both Negro and white potential. The problem is compounded for Negroes. In-migration to the South does not include Negroes.

The Current Outlook

One of our foremost problems is obtaining appropriate education. Desegregation eliminates only conflict of opportunity to obtain training. It is essential to bring about significant improvements in whatever schools Negroes attend. School boards are misguided in refusing training for jobs not currently available in Chattanooga.

Local groups should press for: 1) desegregation of all schools; 2) opportunities wherever Negroes are in school. Guidance teachers are not encouraging Negroes to enter broad areas of training. This is "psychological lynching" - to devastate ambition before a student has opportunity to explore possibilities.

Manpower development is as important as opening the opportunities. Chattanooga apprenticeship training programs have enrolled:

64 apprentices in electrical training
26 apprentices in sheet metal
10 apprentices in iron erectors
13 apprentices in machinists
11 apprentices in bookbinding, etc.

A total of 441 persons are enrolled in apprenticeship training in Chattanooga. How many are Negro? Our economy needs these students. Organized labor needs to bring about many changes in opportunity.

SATURDAY MORNING WORKSHOP

Leverage for Jobs

* Votes are political pressure. State and city government will yield to demands of organized groups.

* Economic withdrawal may help in retail trades.

1. Federal government offers jobs in Federal offices:

Post Office - 610 employees; 33 are Negro; 5 with college training; 3 are above P.F.S. Level 4.

Tennessee Valley Authority

Weather Bureau

Social Security

Airport & Civil Aeronautics

Mr. Simpson of U. S. Post Office Personnel Department says employment on basis of qualifications. Recruitment at Howard High School has taken place for two years. Applicants should study for exams, using handbood of previous exam questions which are available at bookstores. Stenographers with whorthand skills needed. No Negroes are at windows as this is seniority job. (Working at windows gives visible evidence of change in Post Office policy).

Employment Security Offices - Federal support - state administered. Plan is to combine offices with two divisions: One for job referrals and other for compensation applications.

Housing Authority Office -

2. Public Utilities in Chattanooga

Gas Company - no Negro employees
Water Company - privately owned. Will not reveal employment
Electric Company - no Negroes beyond menial jobs
Southern Coach Lines - none beyond menial jobs
Western Union - only a few
Telephone Company - none at operational level; no linesmen, or truck drivers.

3. Commercial Enterprises

Millers - has upgraded 2 sales clerks
Loveman's - has upgraded slightly
Sears - has 1 Negro sales person
McLellan's - has 1 Negro sales clerk in uniform

4. Groceries

Red Food Store (Part of H. G. Hill)	- 1 checker
Pruett	- 1 checker
Buy-Low	- 1 checker
Kroger	- none
A & P	- none

5. Industrial Firms

Combustion Engineering	- some upgrading, but few exceptions above semi-skilled
American Lava	- some upgrading
Dupont	- hired 8 or 10 semi-skilled, mostly women - no significant upgrading
Crane	- has downgraded. Deny opportunity to be a trainer and thereby advance.

All advancements have come through local pressure and Federal directives. Key to employment lies in the practices and policies of recruiting new employees. Community groups should request a "compliance review" from the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Washington 25, D. C. They will examine records and review recruiting methods. Obtain list of Federal contractors in your area.

6. Retail Distributors

Holsum Bakery	- has initiated six months' plan of job upgrading with specifics stated.
Milk & Beer Companies	- 1 has a salesman. Others - helpers on trucks.

7. New Programs

CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE

This is typical of other communities where plants are moving to non-urban areas, where there is frequently limited knowledgeable Negro leadership. Recruit 8 or 10 prospective high school graduates to apply for jobs in firms with Federal contracts. It might be possible to meet with all seniors in a home, church, or school. Chattanooga leadership should be available to assist in giving information and leadership. Reverend Major Jones agreed to make initial step.

(a) Already set up Youth Counselling Service - Negroes should be used as workers in this also.

(b) Industrialists have set up a "Plans for Progress" - Read the article called "The First Nine Months".

1. Do they recruit Negroes?
2. Do they go to the high schools?

(c) Labor Unions have a "Plan for Progress". Eighteen have signed not to discriminate in apprenticeship training. Nine in Memphis have done this.

1. Request that Unions have a labor member sit in on negotiations.
2. Craft Unions - Negroes should work on jobs where public buildings are being built. The Nursing Home to be erected in Chattanooga was mentioned.

8. Federal and State Parks

Apply for jobs in Federal parks as in other Federal facility. State parks are desegregated by policy except for swimming, and "no one can keep you from swimming". (Commissioner McSween has since announced that all facilities are open.)

9. Hospital Service and Employment

Varies in local hospitals. Federal hospitals are broadly open for employment and service. Some tightening up of Federal funds available for local hospital construction may be required.

It is good to have interracial teams working on negotiations. Human relations councils have a role to play because of their interracial nature.

10. Vocational Counsellors and Guidance Teachers

Hold workshop or meeting with school personnel who have guidance function to increase awareness of new employment opportunities and appropriate technical and vocational training. Stimulate direction of urban high school youth into new fields. To further liaison between community groups working in area of employment opportunity and high school personnel. (Unanimously accepted by Chattanooga workshop.)

==========

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations appreciates the opprotunity to hold this workshop in the Chattanooga area. We have confidence that these services in fostering improved human relations will be helpful.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

April 29, 1963

9 a.m.

Mtns
Rpts

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Board Meeting

Holiday Inn - Oak Ridge

May 11, 1963

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS - George Barrett

MINUTES of Board Meeting, October 1962
Executive Committee, February 1963 - Adele Schweid

RESOLUTION - In Memory of Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald - Louise Young

REPORTS FROM LOCAL COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

FIELD FOUNDATION - See report attached

Authorization requested for: $340.85 - Printing "Jobs and Color"
60.00 - Guidance teachers' meeting Nashville
50.00 - Civil Rights-Medical Care Study

Possible Future Publications: Summary of Workshops on Employment
"Medical Care and Color"

COMMITTEE ON STRUCTURE REPORT - Herman Long

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS - State and Local - George Barrett

TENNESSEE AUDIT ACROSS THE STATE:
Date
Representatives
Scope

mid-October

ANNUAL MEETING FOR 1963 - When - Month and days of week
Where
Emphasis
Chairman

MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCE - Katherine Jones
Dorothy Webster

A PROPOSAL TO INCREASE MEMBERSHIP

May 9, 1963

Schools / upper / coming

State governments

Employment

voter registration

direct action

non-violence —

appr. by HHC —
Va. - Tenn
N.C. -
S.C. -
Ga.

22
197
60

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1962 - 63

OFFICERS

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary

Dr. G. J. Tarleton, Nashville
Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Lewis S. Sinclair, Knoxville
Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
William R. Willis, Nashville
President Elect

BOARD MEMBERS

TERM ENDING 1963

Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville

TERM ENDING 1964

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Joseph L. May, Nashville
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis

TERM ENDING 1965

Carl Carson, Memphis
John J. Compton, Nashville
David Crane, Jackson
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga
Hunter Lane, Jr., Memphis
M. D. Merriwether, Jackson
Mrs. Hugh Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Ewell Reagin, Knoxville
Mrs. Earl L. Sasser, Nashville
Dr. Vasco Smith, Memphis
Miss Martelle Trigg, Memphis
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mrs. W. R. Donigan, Memphis
Miss Elizabeth Edwards, Chattanooga
Mrs. James Todd, Nashville

Expenses:

Limo: Knoxville - Oak Ridge @ 4.50	9.00
Dinner - with Ray Jones & Dot Webster - re membership	5.25
Breakfast - with Mrs Frau	1.60
5 Silver Dollars 1.50	7.21
Hotel	2.25
Airport Parking	
	$ 25.31
	1.50
	26.81
	20
Less advance	~~5.31~~
Bal	6.81

Newsletter item -
Tenn. state-wide audit -
The bench mark.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP MEETING MINUTES

October 12, 1962

The annual membership meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations was called to order Friday, October 12, 1962 at the Hotel Patten in Chattanooga, Tennessee. George Barrett, chairman, presided.

Mrs. B. R. Schweid, secretary, moved that the reading of the minutes be omitted since they had been circularized to the members. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Mr. Barrett called for reports from the various workshops which had been held the preceeding afternoon. Mrs. Robert Peelle reported on the workshop on education, Rev. Robert Hunter on the workshop on housing and Mrs. Stanley Ish on the workshop on health and hospitals. The reports are attached.

Mrs. James Todd presented a proposed amendment to the By-Laws stipulating that henceforth one of the organization's vice-presidents would be designated as the president-elect. Mrs. Todd moved the adoption of this amendment, Mr. Crutcher seconded. Motion adopted.

Mr. Albert Porter gave the report of the nominating committee, presenting the following slate of board members and nominating committee:

BOARD MEMBERS

Carl Carson, Memphis
John J. Compton, Nashville
David Crane, Jackson
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga
Hunter Lane, Jr., Memphis
M. D. Merriwether, Jackson
Mrs. Hugh Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Ewell Reagin, Knoxville
Mrs. Earl L. Sasser, Nashville
Dr. Vasco Smith, Memphis
Miss Martelle Trigg, Memphis
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mrs. W. R. Donigan, Memphis
Miss Elizabeth Edwards, Chattanooga
Mrs. James Todd, Nashville

Mr. Porter moved the adoption of this report, Dr. Herman Long seconded, motion was passed unanimously.

Mimeographed copies of the Treasurer's Report were distributed. Hunter Lane, Jr. moved its adoption, Mrs. Todd seconded, motion carried.

The executive director, Miss Kay Jones, gave her report. Copy attached.

Mr. George Barrett gave the president's report. He spoke of his disappointment in not having been able to accomplish the two major goals which he had set forth the year before:

Membership minutes continued -

1. The establishment of a sound financial basis for the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

2. The implementation of a broader membership base.

Having failed in these two objectives, Mr. Barrett urged that the Tennessee Council re-evaluate its purposes and its organization so that the members could decide exactly what type council could be most effective. He stated that he felt that they should determine whether there should be local councils with a central organization or whether the local councils should be autonomous and the Tennessee Council merely a large board supporting the activities of the executive director. Mr. Barrett warned that the local councils must assume their individual responsibility if the present structure of the Tennessee Council was to remain unchanged.

Mr. Hunter Lane, Jr. distributed the Treasurer's report and moved its adoption. Mrs. Todd seconded, motion carried.

Mrs. Nelson Fuson called for state strength to help work toward a Tennessee Commission on Civil Rights. Mrs. Silver suggested that a Committee be appointed to explore the facts concerning such a commission and to report back to the board.

Mrs. Fuson moved that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations take a position with regard to attitudes of state institutions expressing specific concern over the closing of the Tennessee School for the Blind. Motion seconded by Dr. Long, unanimously adopted.

Dr. Long moved that the Board of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations request President Kennedy to issue an order for non-discriminatory housing. Mr. Crutcher seconded, motion adopted.

Mrs. Todd recommended that a resolution be adopted by the Board expressing the support of Meredith and so moved. The motion was seconded by Mr. Lane and adopted.

The meeting was adjourned.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD MINUTES

October 12, 1962

The Board meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations was called to order Friday, October 12 at the Hotel Patten in Chattanooga, Tennessee with George Barrett, chairman, presiding.

Mr. Porter presented the following slate of officers and moved their adoption:

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President
Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary
Dr. G. J. Tarleton, Nashville
Treasurer

Vice-Presidents
Lewis S. Sinclair, Knoxville
Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
William R. Willis, Nashville
President-Elect

Mr. Major Jones seconded the motion and motion carried. Mrs. Todd moved nominations be closed and the slate elected. Mr. Jones seconded, motion carried unanimously and the officers named were duly elected.

The president called for nominations for three members for the executive committee, and the following nominations were offered from the floor:

Hunter Lane, Jr., Memphis
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Herman Long, Nashville
Albert Porter, Jackson
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro

Mr. Crutcher moved that the nominations be referred to the nominating committee and that the committee's recommendations then be voted on by the board by mail. Seconded by Mr. Spahr and adopted unanimously.

Mrs. Allen moved the establishment of a committee to study the formation of a state commission on civil rights. Mrs. Todd amended the motion to read that the committee be formed immediately and that other groups with similar objectives be contacted. Mr. Lane seconded the motion and motion adopted.

Mr. Crutcher moved that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations send a resolution to the President urging an executive order for non-discriminatory housing. Mr. Porter seconded the motion and motion carried.

Mrs. Silver moved that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations write an open letter of support to Meredith. Mr. Jones seconded the motion and it was adopted unanimously. Mr. Sinclair asked that other Mississippi people such as Sydney Browa and Duncan Gray be commended. *

Mr. Barrett appointed Dr. Herman Long chairman of a committee to determine the future direction of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and to prepare a report for the next board meeting.

Mrs. Todd moved that a committee be appointed to investigate in conjunction with other interested groups the situation at the Tennessee School for the Blind. Mr. Jones seconded, motion carried.

++++++++++++++++

*Miss Browa is editor of student paper (Ole Miss) and Rev. Gray is an Episcopal minister (Oxford, Mississippi).

Board minutes continued -

Mr. Sinclair moved the implementation of the recommendation of the Committee on Health and Hospitals concerning desegregation of hospitals and recruiting of Negro applicants for the University of Tennessee Medical School. Mr. Crutcher seconded and motion was adopted.

Mrs. Silver moved that the office staff of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and the president appoint a committee to study and implement the integration of the PTAs. Mrs. Silver seconded and the motion was adopted.

The meeting was adjourned.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD MINUTES
(Executive)

February 9, 1963

The Executive Committee meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations was called to order Saturday, February 9, at 10:45 a.m. at the offices of the Council in Nashville, Tennessee with George Barrett, chairman, presiding.

Mrs. Ish moved that the minutes of the annual membership meeting which had been mailed previously to the entire body be adopted without reading. Mr. Sinclair seconded the motion and it carried unanimously.

A typographical error in the minutes of the October Board meeting was pointed out in which Mrs. Silver was recorded as having both made and seconded a motion for the integration of the PTAs. Mrs. Todd seconded the motion. Mrs. Silver moved the adoption of the minutes with this correction, Mrs. Ish seconded, motion carried.

The Committee was presented with a request that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations underwrite the publication of a report on Negro employment in the state, prepared by Nashville Community Conference on Employment Opportunity. Mrs. Silver moved that we do so, and the motion was seconded by Mrs. Ish. Mrs. Schweid moved that the motion be amended to read that the chairman be asked to explore the possibility of obtaining assistance from other funds, but that if these were not immediately available, the TCHR would underwrite the report, Mrs. Silver accepted the amendment which was seconded by Mr. Sinclair and the motion carried.

Mr. Barrett reported that a group of the TCHR Board members had met with Governor Clement to ask him to appoint a Commission on Human Relations. The members were: Mr. Barrett, Rev. Sam Dotson, Dr. Ernest Dixon, Mrs. Hugh Morgan and Maclin Davis. The Governor stated that he intended to establish such a commission by executive order after the Legislature adjourned. He asked the Council to prepare a memorandum for him describing such commissions as have been established in other states and with any suggestions the Council might care to recommend. He asked the group to contact him again after the Assembly had adjourned. Mr. Barrett also asked the Governor to urge the Legislature to ratify the 24th Amendment abolishing th the poll tax. The Governor stated that this act had his support and that he believed it would be ratified.

Mr. Willis moved that the TCHR contact the Department of Conservation and Hotel and Restaurant Inspectors with the purpose of requesting the elimination of restrictions presently existing in the hotel and restaurant division. Mr. Sinclair seconded. Motion carried.

Dr. Long moved that after such contact had been made, the TCHR should issue a public statement expressing the need and desirability for such action. Mrs. Silver seconded, motion carried.

Mr. Barrett reported that the U. S. Civil Rights Commission had asked the State Advisory Commission to do a hospital survey showing admission policies, employment policies, staff prerequsites, etc., and the State Commission had asked that Nashville prepare it. Dr. David Rogers had agreed to undertake this task, as he felt he could get a student to do it, but he did need a little money and was asking the TCHR if they could provide it. Dr. Long moved that the Tennessee Council agree to appropriate funds for a hospital survey in this area along the lines of a formula providing for $20 per interview per hospital with an additional honorarium of $50 for writing the survey. Mr. Sinclair seconded, motion carried.

Dr. Long moved and Mr. Sinclair seconded that the TCHR issue a statement accompanying the publication of the report on employment stating our position on this question and urging reformation where needed in present policies. Motion passed.

The report of the special Committee on Structure, Program and Goals of the TCHR was discussed and the attached amendments proposed. Dr. Long moved the adoption of the amended report and its presentation to the Board for its approval. Mrs. Ish seconded, motion carried.

Mrs. Schweid moved and Mrs. Ish seconded the selection of either Oak Ridge or Knoxville as the place for the next Board meeting and that it be held Saturday, March 30. Motion carried. It was suggested that interested individuals from Kingsport, Bristol, Maryville and Johnson City be invited to the Board meeting. It was further suggested that the chairman announce the appointment of a program chairman for the next annual meeting at the Board meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at three o'clock.

PRESENT:

Mr. George Barrett
Mr. William Willis
Mrs. G. Stanley Ish
Mr. Lewis Sinclair
Mrs. Ernest Silver
Dr. Herman Long
Mrs. Bernard Schweid

ABSENT:

Dr. G. J. Tarleton
Mr. Hunter Lane, Jr.

STAFF PRESENT: Miss Jones and Mrs. Webster

/dw
March 20, 1963

3 25 60 1500

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON STRUCTURE, PROGRAM AND GOALS

OF THE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The question of the function of the committee was raised by Chairman Long and defined by the group as being to give some long-range direction to the Council and to the staff. Questions were raised as to the present and future role of the TCHR. Is it the same now as it was two years, four years ago? Will it remain the same with the appointment of the Governor's Commission on Human Relations? Concensus was that the Council has an added dimension with the creation of such a governmental body. It must serve as a sort of watch dog and lobbyist as well as cooperating body with the Commission.

The question of Council structure and finance was discussed with alternative structural arrangements being offered by members of the committee. It was agreed that a different kind of structure would not solve the financial problems. The following reasons were advanced by Herman Long: (1) A large board would tend to be restrictive. (2) There is strength to the state council in having local groups related to the central group. (3) Other agencies have tried this arrangement without success.

The following additional conclusions and proposals were reached by the committee:

In recommending that the present operational structure of the Council be maintained, namely one which permits individual membership participation and local council units, it was realized that some practicable and meaningful balance should be reached in the deployment of staff resources as between (a) organizational efforts in the field, and (b) program development through the central state office. Expanded organizational activity in new localities of the state would obviously require more time in travel and less concentration on necessary program matters at the office.

Accordingly, it was suggested that the present number of local councils, including those having an affiliated status, constitute the major focus of the Council's program effort. In this regard, effort should be made by the President and staff to bring the independent and affiliated local groups into organic relationship with the State Council.

Renewed effort and negotiations with the Knoxville group is called for in this respect.

In addition it was suggested that in view of the action taken at the Chattanooga meeting, through which the Council deliberately assumes the function of taking positions and making public statements on current issues related to its concern, the Oak Ridge group be asked whether this change removes its reluctance to be an actual local unit of the Tennessee Council.

Further, it was felt that the Council should have some concrete organizational goal in mind as a general directive to staff effort. A goal of 10 strong and functional local councils in strategic areas of the state was proposed. Columbia, Clarksville, and Murfreesboro were cited as places where staff assistance might be concentrated in the development of additional councils. This is suggested, however, not as a directive for the staff to take initiative, but rather to give service where there is indication of local interest. It was also believed that a council in the Union City-Dyersburg, Paris area would fall high in priority. Here, too, the staff would not have to assume the initiative in prompting interest, but would respond to it, should it develop, as a priority which the Council deems important.

Presence of staff at the annual meetings of local councils was suggested as a minimum goal of staff field service. This should be a regular and scheduled responsibility. Other visits are certainly desirable, but they would be determined by the convenience of the staff, crisis developments in the area, and specific programs under promotion in the area requiring staff assistance. With the present two-person staff, it was felt that some division of labor in servicing local councils in the field was desirable.

We have a functioning group now in existence in Bristol, and it was suggested that this might be encouraged to be either a tri-cities organization or a Bristol-Kingsport council.

Beyond these considerations as to goals and direction of council organizational activity, it was felt that encouragement should be given by the State Council to the organization of Student Human Relations Councils in colleges or some groups of colleges where there is interest. We now have some student members, and perhaps these young people might be helped to organize councils in the colleges and communities in which they are now located.

Stimulus to Local Councils

Over-emphasis upon fund raising can be a deterrent to local effort, but it was believed that some responsibility by local groups in meeting the state budget is a healthy stimulant. The committee recommended, therefore, that each local group be asked to raise $200 each year as a contribution to the state budget, probably through the avenue of an annual dinner. The staff of the state council could be of assistance in two important ways in this regard: (a) program planning and format, and (b) providing speakers and resource persons without cost to the local group.

It was suggested that the staff undertake the formation of a "stand-by" list of speakers willing to give their services to the council for this purpose. Persons both within and outside

the state could be obtained, especially those serving the intergroup relations field and whose organizations would encourage their coming from their own budgets. Some additional assistance in resource personnel might also be obtained through SRC. A panel of 30 to 40 such persons is realistically possible. These lists should be developed by the staff, circulated among the local groups, and requests for service channeled through the state office. This proposal obviously becomes not merely a means of raising funds for the state organization but also a major type of program activity.

A further stimulus to local program activity, it was believed, lay in the opportunity now provided by the Chattanooga decision to take public positions on various issues germaine to the general objectives of the state organization. This new function should be lifted up and emphasized for each local group. It is a line of program activity for each of them. In addition, local groups are encouraged to bring before the annual meeting general concerns about which they feel the state organization ought to make public statement. This line of departure might also broaden the concern of the organization beyond the important desegregation issue to other issues of moment.

The development of special program memoranda, dealing with these matters, would seem to be needed.

Membership and Finance

We should have in mind a membership goal of at least 1,000 members. Our present number is around 700, and perhaps our goal ought to be that of doubling our present size. This would help financially, and a campaign toward this end should be launched during the current year.

It was felt that membership on the Board carried a special meaning and responsibility. For this reason it was recommended that the Board members be asked to assume an additional financial responsibility to the Council, to the extent of giving annual contributions of $20, exclusive of membership, as a special "Board Member" donation. Pledges to this end might be solicited, with payments being made quarterly at $5.00 each. Regular reminders and reply envelopes would facilitate this process.

For the Committee:

Herman Long
Will Campbell
William Willis
George Barrett, Ex Officio

February 1, 1963

$1,278

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Membership and Dues Payment - 1963

RECEIPTS BY MONTH

December 1962	$115.00
1963	
January	826.00
February	221.00
March	409.50
April	1,499 ~~1,233.00~~
May (through 9th)	451.00

SOURCE OF MEMBERSHIPS & DUES

City	Total Members	Paid Members	Amount
Memphis	108	37	$ 326
Knoxville	35	19	160
Oak Ridge	30	21	158
Chattanooga	22	14	100
Murfreesboro	14	10	75
Bristol	14	14	63
Jackson	19	8	51
Nashville	350	154	1977
State at Large	29	17	215
Out of State	10	7	52
Totals	631	301	$3178

CONTRIBUTIONS OR MEMBERSHIPS IN EXCESS OF $10

	$100	$50-$55	$32-$55	$20-$25	$12-$15
Nashville	3	7	2	8	4
Memphis	1			1	
Knoxville				2	
Oak Ridge				1	
Chattanooga				1	
Bristol					
Murfreesboro				1	
Jackson					
State at Large	1			1	
Totals	5	7	2	15	4

May 9, 1963

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

FIELD FOUNDATION REPORT

The receipt of the Field Foundation Grant in November 1961 provided our Council with the kind of stimulation and support it so needed to strike out on a broader program. After the initial excitement we settled down to careful consideration of wise use of the grant. Due to pre-Christmas commitments of Board members, the Council did not commit itself to a specific plan until January 1962. A copy of the program directed by the officers and Board was as follows:

> "Executive director is to work in unorganized areas to develop local concern and leadership. The salary of executive is to be met from Council's regular budget with costs of travel to come from the Field Foundation grant.
>
> "The council staff in the Nashville office is to be strengthened for service to ongoing programs of established councils, assist with the Newsletter, council reports and office management; such to be paid by Field Foundation grant.
>
> "Officers and Board members may visit local groups in process of organization when their presence and experience are deemed helpful, and desired by local groups. Such costs of travel are to be paid from Foundation grant.
>
> "Funds may be used for other personnel (speakers, leaders, consultants, etc.) provided their service is part of an over-all plan for the stimulation of local education and cooperative action.
>
> "New local groups or chapters may be organized among college faculty, students, religious bodies and civic organizations."

Expenditures from the grant were initiated in March 1962. From that time through April 1, 1963 we have spent $5,660.29, with an additional $1,000 encumbered but remaining in our account for publications, leaving $8,139.71 for the second year of operation. Expenditures fall into six major groupings, and we would like to report on each category;

Workshops on Equal Employment Opportunity - $714.11

Four workshops have been held, with Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, economist and Fisk University professor providing leadership. Attached are summaries from each workshop, which were sent to all participants and to others who requested them. Approximately 193 persons attended. The workshops were held in Johnson City, Chattanooga, Jackson and Memphis. Under other auspicies, Dr. Henderson conducted a similar employment workshop in Knoxville, which was therefore omitted.

Our state is a broad one, and Johnson City, near the North Carolina border, is 517 miles to the East of Memphis. Washington County (Johnson City) has 4 per cent Negro population and adjacent counties with from 3 per cent to none. Shelby County (Memphis) has a Negro population of 36 per cent, and has coterminous borders with Mississippi, Arkansas, and two Tennessee counties with Negroes accounting for 69 per cent and 39 per cent of the population.

While the content of the information sessions has been similar, the workshops themselves have varied with the locality. In Memphis, representatives from several occupations which offer current employment opportunities explained these resources, and entrance requirements. In Jackson and Johnson City emphasis was on employment in government contract firms. The Chattanooga workshop reflected the broadened opportunities which are opening in city, state and federal employment. Throughout the state there is growing awareness of the lack of preparation of Negroes for the upcoming jobs. We believe that these sessions have stimulated local groups to press for increased and appropriate training both in the public school systems and for adults. The Memphis workshop resulted in a systematic approach to both business firms and the power structure of the community to open employment on a merit basis. While the content of the workshops has been directed to Negroes, all sessions have had biracial attendance.

One additional workshop is planned in which our Council will be one of the sponsors. This will be directed to vocational guidance teachers in the Nashville school system and other school personnel with a counselling function. It is our conclusion that the schools are not encouraging students to prepare for current employment opportunities, and are chanelling Negroes to traditional jobs.

The follow-up report from across the state, due by autumn 1963, will provide an evaluation of the effect of the workshops, and directions for future work. Each of the four workshops has been attended by one of our two full time staff members, who has also worked with local groups in preparation for the sessions. We have also processed and distributed the summaries to all persons who attended.

Consultation Provided - $249.73

In stimulating local councils and the state organization to move out of traditional patterns, we have brought into meetings -- Dr. Eric Lincoln, author of "The Black Muslim in America"; Harold Fleming of Taconic Foundation; Galen Martin, director of the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights.

When the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights met in Memphis in June 1962, over the protests of the Mayor and some other city officials, our state and local councils sponsored a reception at a downtown hotel for the Commissioners as an indication that all Memphis was not resistive to their inquiry, and to give our membership an opportunity to talk with the Commissioners and staff.

Out of Council activities has come a commitment form Governor Clement to create a Governor's Commission on Human Relations. Although no public announcement will be forthcoming, Memphis hotels are now available for conventions with interracial attendance. Tennessee Wesleyn College in Athens, where Dr. Lincoln spoke a year ago is quietly desegregating with the summer session of 1963; Dr. Lincoln was the first Negro speaker entertained at the college.

Publications and Literature - $144.55

Wide distribution has been made of Dr. Spock's article, "Do Parents Teach Prejudice?", which we purchased in quantity. This article has an appeal for moderates and many parents just facing up to the effects of prejudice. The brochure is our basic membership appeal, and is also used by staff as a "business card" in interviews with business firms, employment services, etc. While such organizations may be initially wary of us, they frequently know personally some of the listed board members as solid substantial citizens. We have also underwritten the publication of "Jobs and Color". We anticipate publishing a report on "Health and Color" sometime this summer (copies of these materials are enclosed).

New Local Council Activity - $298.41

Visits by Council staff and board members have been made to numerous smaller cities and towns in the interest of creating local councils, or bringing into the state council independent community groups. The Bristol (Tennessee) Council on Human Relations is a direct result of staff visits there, plus the stimulation of the Johnson City workshop on employment opportunities. The formerly independent Chattanooga Council on Community Relations has become an affiliate of the state council. The Johnson City Council on Community Concerns is focusing on chapter status, and their leadership has now become individual members of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Although we are disappointed that the activity has not yielded the results we may have desired, our visits have netted many of the same progressive steps which we had envisioned by formal local council structures, such as progressive steps in Athens, Tennessee, where a Mayor's commission on human relations is in existence.

In small communities there is a reluctance to develop structures which may block the informal communication between individuals across racial lines. Our visits have provided information on resources for change, (housing orders, urban renewal regulations, employment opportunities, etc.) which have affected community action. There is outright suspion in small towns of "outside interference", but encouragement of individuals has been successful. Currently, we are involved very quietly in school desegregation efforts in two rural counties where the Negro school was destroyed by fire. Two adjacent counties will be affected by their decisions. We have experienced great difficulties in our numerous efforts in Lebanon, Tennessee, where we have been completely unalbe to inspire voluntary disucssions between white and Negro citizens in the face

of demonstrations and violence. The white attitude continues to be one of suppression and ignoring of Negro dissatisfaction with segregation.

Salary of Administrative Assistant - $3,253.86

The council staff, prior to May 1962 had been composed of a full-time executive and a part-time typist. Mrs. Dorothy Webster, formerly assistant to the director of the placement bureau at Tennessee State University, joined our staff as administrative assistant in May 1962. In this capacity she carries both office routines, and professional services. She was staff representative at the Jackson (Tennessee) workshop, and created and directed the 1962 summer crafts projects in Nashville for six and eight year old girls, Negro and white, Gentile and Jewish. She has devoted most of her professional time to Nashville activities such as the United Church Women, The Nashville Council of Community Relations and similar groups. This has meant that the council executive was free for more extended trips across the state, since the state office was in competent hands. While this item accounts for over half of the Foundation funds, the results of having a full-time competent assistant are reflected in all council activities.

Board and Local Council Representative Travel - $1,000.43

Tennessee is a long narrow state, only a hundred airline miles from north to south. From Memphis in the southwest corner to Bristol on the Virginia-Tennessee border the road map shows 534 miles. It is as diverse in its problems and attitudes as its terrain indicates. In order to map out and support state-wide goals and programs it is necessary that representatives from widely separated areas come together for decisions. This has been made possible by partial reimbursement of designated local leaders and Board members. For example, we reimburse mileage (at 7¢ per mile) for one private car from each local community where a council was in being, transport persons to the annual meeting in Chattanooga. For some council members, it was their first experience in interracial travel, and the limitations on accomodations for Negroes had a telling effect on the white membe rs who traveled with them.

We brought together some local council representatives from across the state in September 1962 to discuss the state council service to them and our need for broadened support, meeting at one of the recently desegregated state parks. (Through Council negotiations, Tennessee state parks were all desegregated, except for water-front activities in the summer of 1962. Water front activities are now open on a non-discriminatory basis).

The Council president and other officers have been afforded the opportunity to meet with local groups just getting started to encourage and support their efforts. Council members have been brought to Nashville for meetings with the Governor and Commissioners to request leadership in state government functions. Due to the

success of these negotiations we anticipate increased activity in this area during the coming year.

The generous grant of the Field Foundation has made it possible for the Tennessee Council to greatly broaden its activities, and stimulate interest and movement in the field of human relations. Without this grant few of these activities would have been possible.

Respectfully submitted,

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

April 30, 1963

Memo to EWD - re visit to Oak Ridge, Tenn -
May - 4 -.

Arrived Oak Ridge in time for a 3 pm meeting with Geo. Barnett, Ray Jones & Dot Webster. Plans were to discuss several matters pertaining to TCNR, but especially a strong membership campaign during June. Barnett was retained in Nashville because of the crisis there & arrived shortly after midnight. Ray & Dot arrived at 5:30. The evening meeting scheduled with the Oak Ridge Council limited our time to a brief ~~mee~~ conference before & during dinner.

This inadequate meeting led to the following conclusions:

(1) TCNR will have a concentrated membership campaign with a goal of 1500. (Present membership, 600 to 700).

(2) The campaign will be held in October rather than June.

(3) Prior to October some methods being considered will be tried experimentally.

(4) SRC will, if needed, supply speakers & their travel costs for several membership meetings. Modest fund may also be made available for other costs such as postage.

It should be emphasized these plans were made without the involvement of Barnett, the President, or the president elect who takes office in October. On Saturday the proposal was placed before the board. This group reacted favorably to the plan, a few of them enthusiastically.

We will follow up on this in detail in August.

At lunch guests of the JCHR from Oak Ridge included the mayor, several Councilmen, a school board member & representatives of the Chamber of Commerce

OFFICERS

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville

Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga

Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Rev. William G. Brockman, Chattanooga
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
John H. Compton, Nashville
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Miss Leah James, Chattanooga
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. John A. Osoinach, Memphis
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Margaret Valiant, Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

September 6, 1962

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Mrs. Ben Russell	Mrs. Bernard Schweid
Rev. Major Jones	Mrs. Ernest Silver
Mrs. G. Stanley Ish	Rev. W. T. Crutcher
John Cheek, Jr.	Mrs. Ray Allen

George E. Barrett

FROM: George E. Barrett, President

Will it be possible for you to attend an Executive Committee meeting on:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15 from 9:30 to 4:30
MONTGOMERY BELL STATE PARK INN
Burns, Tennessee - Phone: White Bluff 2311

Local Council representatives from Johnson City, Oak Ridge, Knoxville, Maryville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Jackson, Memphis have been invited to a meeting on the same day from 9:30 to 3:30. We believe it will be mutally rewarding for the executive committee and local council presidents to meet together. An additional hour is held for matters which are the exclusive concern of the Executive Committee.

We recognize that this date gives you limited time to plan for this meeting, but this is probably our only opportunity to meet prior to the State meeting set for Chattanooga on October 11 and 12. We can reimburse your transportation, and expenses including one over-night accommodation as needed. Please write immediately to Montgomery Bell State Park Inn to make your over-night reservation. The Park is 43 miles west of Nashville on Highway 70. It is just east of Dickson.

Will you let me know on the enclosed card if you can attend on September 15, and if you desire transportation from Nashville to Montgomery Bell State Park?

GEB/dw
Enclosure

TENN

MTN

TENN. 7/1/63
CIR.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Community Survey - July 1, 1963

AUDIT OF PROGRESS IN DESEGREGATION

Tennessee City or Town _____

Population (Approximate) _____

Percentage of Negro population _____ Other - Non-white _____

FOOD SERVICE

	Number	Desegregated
Restaurants - Part of retail trade store	_____	_____
Restaurants - Independent	_____	_____
Restaurants - Motels and hotels	_____	_____

Did desegregation take place following sit-ins or other demonstrations? Yes _____ No _____

Negotiations of bi-racial committee? Yes _____ No _____

Has there been any pressure for desegregation? Yes _____ No _____

COMMENTS:

HOTELS AND MOTELS

How many _____ 10 or less _____ 10 to 50 _____ Over 50 _____

List desegregated hotels or motels:	Accept Individuals	Accept Bi-racial groups
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Is there pressure for desegregation? Yes _____ No _____

If so, who is leading it? _____

RECREATION

	Number	Segregated	Deseg.
How many public (tax-supported) golf courses?	_____	_____	_____
parks?	_____	_____	_____
swimming pools?	_____	_____	_____

Were facilities desegregated by: Demonstrations _____ Negotiations _____

Is there pressure to desegregate? _____ (Describe) _____

_____

If segregation is official policy, is it announced by signs? _____

List desegregated movie theatres, art theatres, concerts, musical offerings regularly available in your town:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

TRANSPORTATION

List any station or transportation facility with segregation signs - bus, air-lines, train, city bus line:

_____

_____

_____

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

	Grades 1-6	7-8-9	high sch.	adult educ.
Public schools desegregated	_____	____	____	____
Vocational schools desegregated	_____	____	____	____
Parochial or private schools desegregated	_____	____	____	____

Nursery schools - under private or church auspicies which are desegregated: List

_____

_____

_____

List desegregated private colleges or universities:

_____

_____

_____

What individuals or groups are bringing pressure to desegregate?

_____

_____

Is there discussion or likeliness to integrate staffs by 1963? _____

COMMENTS:

HOSPITALS AND HEALTH SERVICES

List hospitals accepting Negroes:	Patients	Nurses	Medical Staff	Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	____
_____	_____	_____	_____	____

Are patients and staff segregated within hospital? _____

Is there a current demand for desegregated service? ____ By whom _____

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

List "white" churches which accept Negroes:	As guests	As members
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Is there any desegregation, such as union services, denomination meetings?

Describe _____

10-13-63

Racial Bars Fall in State

Human Relations Unit Report From 16 Cities Shows Gains

By W. A. REED JR.

A recent audit of desegregation in the state of Tennessee has revealed that token desegregation is prevalent and progress has been achieved in direct ratio to the pressure exerted by the Negro communities

The study was made in 16 communities across the state by the Tennessee Council of Human Relations. Participating cities and towns were Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Johnson City, Jackson, Sewanee, Cookeville, Athens, Greenville, Sparta, Bristol, Murfreesboro, Lebanon, Cleveland and Oak Ridge.

One aspect of the audit disclosed that desegregation is more easily accomplished in those areas where federal laws may be cited as demanding it and is more difficult where it is clearly a matter of private or local determination.

IN THE AREA of hotel accommodation Memphis with more than 50 motels and hotels has 14 that are open to Negroes individually as well as in biracial groups. Nashville with 50 motels and hotels has 13 desegregated; Knoxville with 50 hotels and motels has five open and Chattanooga with less than ten hotels and motels has six available to individual Negroes and bi-racial groups, the study showed.

Johnson City has only one national motel chain open; Murfresboro has opened its largest hotel only for a bi-racial athletic team. Bristol has four hotels open; Sparta, nothing open; Cookeville motels will accept Negro team members in transit only. Jackson and Athens are closed towns as are Cleveland, Greenville and Lebanon. Oak Ridge has its hotel and motel open.

The report said that in the restaurant division Memphis has seven at uptown department stores but none at motels and hotels. Nashville is almost completely desegregated in the downtown area with thirteen independent restaurants, 13 out of 17 motels and all department store restaurants serving Negro patrons. Only in suburban areas does segregation still exist in this area.

Chattanooga has two department store and six variety store restaurants open and seven motels and hotels. In Johnson City only two natioanl chain stores have opened their restaurants and Murfreesboro Negro groups are served "by special arrangement."

BRISTOL has eight eateries open; Sewanee has two; Sparta and Cookeville none; one open in Jackson; a variety store open in Lebanon and a retail store desegregated in Greenville. Other cities and towns do not have open equal eating facilities.

In the area of recreation, Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Johnson City and Murfreesboro, the public courses are open to all. All public parks in Memphis, Nashville, Bristol, Athens and Knoxville are desegregated. In Murfreesboro white and Negro children play in white area parks with no official declarations.

Knoxville has two swimming pools open for Negroes; Nashville now has twelve open for desegregated classes of children under twelve. Otherwise the pools are closed to all.

In the entertainment field, all of the uptown movies in Memphis are desegregated and in Nashville all uptown and suburban ones, including driveins, with the exception of one are open. Knoxville is completely open in theatre respect; Chattanooga, all but three theaters are desegregated, including driveins.

All community concert series appear to be open across the state, and transportation facilities including city bus lines, waiting rooms, rest rooms and restaurants have been desegregated with outmoded segregation signs removed.

Fall in State

Human Relations Unit Report From 16 Cities Shows Gains

By W. A. REED JR.

A recent audit of desegregation in the state of Tennessee has revealed that token desegregation is prevalent and progress has been achieved in direct ratio to the pressure exerted by the Negro communities

The study was made in 16 communities across the state by the Tennessee Council of Human Relations. Participating cities and towns were Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Johnson City, Jackson, Sewanee, Cookeville, Athens, Greenville, Sparta, Bristol, Murfreesboro, Lebanon, Cleveland and Oak Ridge.

One aspect of the audit disclosed that desegregation is more easily accomplished in those areas where federal laws may be cited as demanding it and is more difficult where it is clearly a matter of private or local determination.

IN THE AREA of hotel accommodation Memphis with more than 50 motels and hotels has 14 that are open to Negroes individually as well as in biracial groups. Nashville with 50 motels and hotels has 13 desegregated; Knoxville with 50 hotels and motels has five open and Chattanooga with less than ten hotels and motels has six available to individual Negroes and bi-racial groups, the study showed.

Johnson City has only one national motel chain open; Murfresboro has opened its largest hotel only for a bi-racial athletic team. Bristol has four hotels open; Sparta, nothing open; Cookeville motels will accept Negro team members in transit only. Jackson and Athens are closed towns as are Cleveland, Greenville and Lebanon. Oak Ridge has its hotel and motel open.

The report said that in the restaurant division Memphis has seven at uptown department stores but none at motels and hotels. Nashville is almost completely desegregated in the downtown area with thirteen independent restaurants, 13 out of 17 motels and all department store restaurants serving Negro patrons. Only in suburban areas does segregation still exist in this area.

Chattanooga has two department store and six variety store restaurants open and seven motels and hotels. In Johnson City only two natioanl chain stores have opened their restaurants and Murfreesboro Negro groups are served "by special arrangement."

BRISTOL has eight eateries open; Sewanee has two; Sparta and Cookeville none; one open in Jackson; a variety store open in Lebanon and a retail store desegregated in Greenville. Other cities and towns do not have open equal eating facilities.

In the area of recreation, Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Johnson City and Murfreesboro, the public courses are open to all. All public parks in Memphis, Nashville, Bristol, Athens and Knoxville are desegregated. In Murfreesboro white and Negro children play in white area parks with no official declarations.

Knoxville has two swimming pools open for Negroes; Nashville now has twelve open for desegregated classes of children under twelve. Otherwise the pools are closed to all.

In the entertainment field, all of the uptown movies in Memphis are desegregated and in Nashville all uptown and suburban ones, including driveins, with the exception of one are open. Knoxville is completely open in theatre respect; Chattanooga, all but three theaters are desegregated, including driveins.

All community concert series appear to be open across the state, and transportation facilities including city bus lines, waiting rooms, rest rooms and restaurants have been desegregated with outmoded segregation signs removed.

TWO MEMPHIS hospitals have Negro patients and nurses on a segregated basis with no Negro staff members or technicians. A Catholic hospital in Nashville has desegregated all its facilities while a university hospital accepts Negro patients and segregates only on O.B. service. There are Negro nurses and technicians, but, all physicians are white. Three Knoxville hospitals accept Negro patients and use Negro nurses without segregation. In Chattanooga, the same condition prevails. A hospital in Johnson City and another in Murfreesboro have desegregated their facilities and use Negro nurses.

In the area of religion Memphis has several churches accepting Negro worshippers as guests.

Nashville's Unitarian, Catholic and Jewish churches have dropped all bars and welcome Negroes as visitors and members. Nine Churches of Christ, Episcopal, Methodist, Lutheran and Baptist churches are open.

In Knoxville 86 churches out of 171 indicated a willingness to accept Negroes as guests only; 41 said they would be welcome as members; 44 said they would not welcome Negroes at all and 41 said they had no definite policy. Oak Ridge has 20 churches open to Negro churchgoers both as guests and members.

Designated members of the Tennessee Council of Human Relations across the state surveyed their own communities to make up the report that is entitled "Operation Benchmark."

Compilation of data was completed by Charles Puttkamer of Nashville and Mrs. Bernard Schweid of Nashville. George Barrett, a Nashville attorney, is president of the Tennessee Council of Human Relations.

Racial Actions In State Varied

10-27-63

Human Relations Council Report Shows 16 Cities' Integration Gains

By W. A. REED JR.

The second section of the report "Operation Benchmark" compiled from reports of 16 cities in Tennessee by the Tennessee Council On Human Relations shows varied attitudes and actions in different sections of the state last year.

The educational picture as shown by the survey, is in sharp contrast to some desegregation gains achieved in other areas. In Memphis, where the non-white population is 36.4 of the total group, there is some desegregation at the college level. Southwestern, a church-related college, announced a desegregation policy for this fall.

LeMoyne and Owens Colleges, predominantly Negro schools, will accept white students but there are no dormitory facilities available. LeMoyne has an integrated staff, the others do not and there seems to be no immediate likelihood of movement in this direction.

THE MEMPHIS School Board's announcement of staggered school hours in five Negro high schools raised a storm of protest in the Negro community. Negro civil rights leaders proposed desegregation of all high schools to eleminate the need for greater segregated facilities to care for the increased Negro enrollment at the high school level. (The Memphis plan, now at the 4th grade level, calls for complete desegregation in 1970.)

Unable to get the extended school day rescinded, there was school picketing by objectors and some children did not attend. Following two weeks of protests and a truce on Sept. 17, the Board of Education agreed to consider proposals for upgrading Negro employment, educational opportunities for Negro students and extended day classes that terminate at 4 p.m.

In Memphis 260 Negro pupils were assigned this fall to 14 formerly all white schools, grades 1 to 4. This represents an increase of 200 students and seven schools over last year's desegregated enrollment. Two white children were voluntarily enrolled by their mother in a nearby Negro school. She explained her preference for the school nearest her home.

In Nashville, public schools have been desegregated through the seventh grade with one exception, the desegregation of Hume-Fogg High School for vocational instruction scheduled for 1964. Several nursery schools in the city have been opened including Vanderbilt University Cooperative Nursery, Centenary Methodist Community Center, Brookmeade United Church Cooperative Nursery-Kindergarten, and Scarritt College Children's Center.

ON THE college level, Peabody, Meharry, Vanderbilt, Madison, Fisk and Scarritt are desegregated. There is one Negro teacher in a special service at one public school.

Knxoville public schools are desegregated through grade six with one vocational high school opened. Knoxville College and Maryville College, both Presbyterian supported schools are desegregated in addition to three Catholic and one Lutheran parochial school.

Chattanooga has desegregated schools from grade one to six but no parochial or private schools or vocational and nursery schools are open. The graduate school of the University of Chattanooga is the only school on the college level to desegregate. Johnson City is open through the third grade.

Murfreesboro has one high school and a parochial school desegregated but there has been no open discussion of integrated staffs.

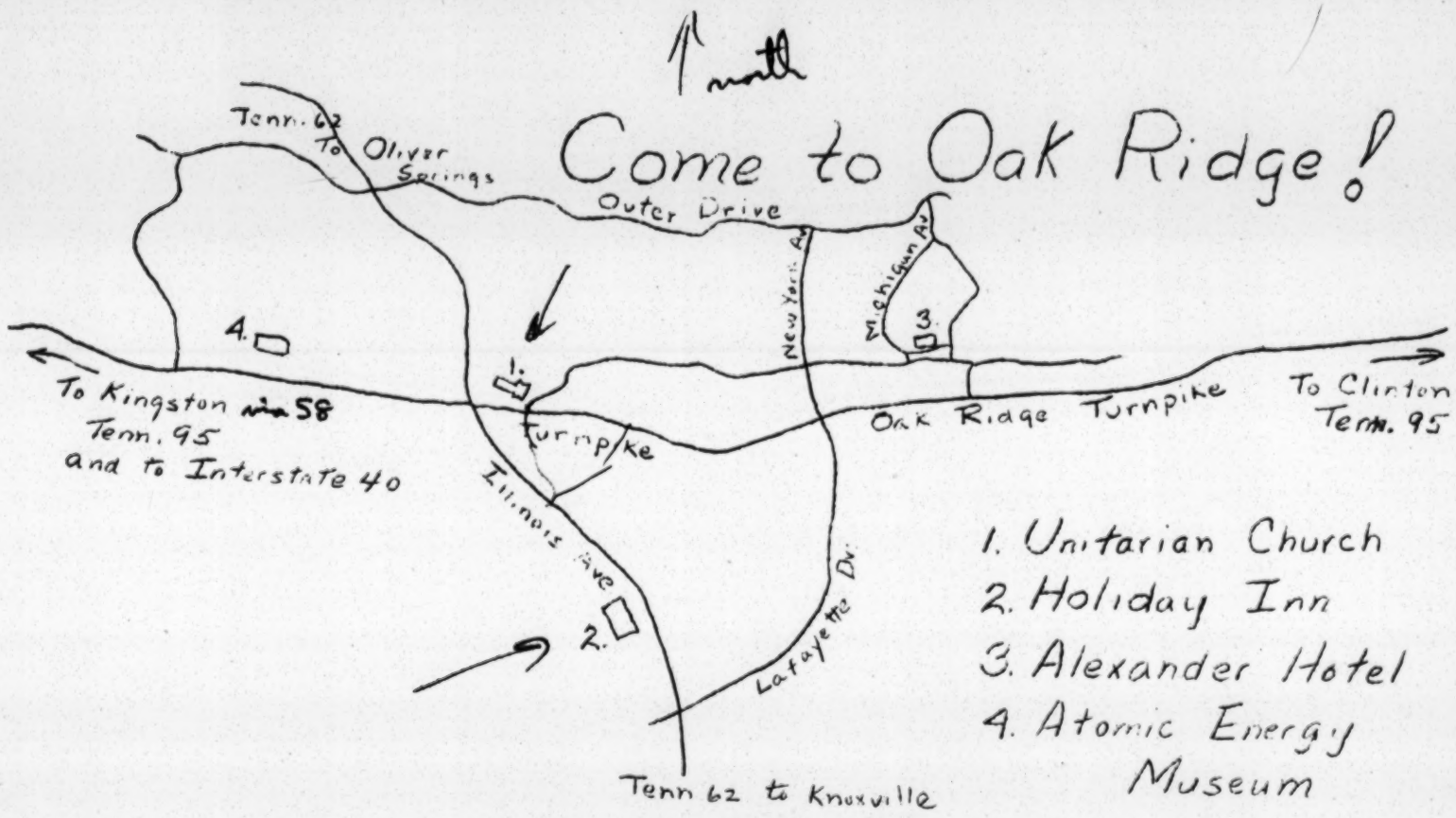
Bristol has desegrgated grades one through five and one vocational school and one adult educational program is desegregated there. A parochial school has desegregated grades 1-9. These schools are on the Tennessee side of the Tenn Va., city, but no Negro parents have sent children to the desegregated schools.

NEIGHBORING Rogersville and Hawkins County school systems have registered 216 Negroes in bi-racial classes in all 12 grades and only one Negro school remains open. Sewanee elementary and high schools are closed with the University of the South open to all. Sparta's high school is open with no change in the lower grades. Cookeville, where the non-white population is 11, is completely desegregated including special education for retarded children and adult education at Tennessee Tech.

In West Tennessee, Jackson has token school desegregation, under pupil placement act. Three Negro children were in high school last year, about ten in grade school and parochial schools are desegregated as is Lane College, a C.M.E. a basically Negro college.

Athens has no elementary or high school desegregation. Three Negro students are attending federally supported classes in electronics in McMinnville and Tennessee Wesleyan College is integrated. Lebanon schools are open with only three Negro children in grade schools and five in high school.

Cleveland is closed and in Greenville there has been no public announcement although teachers have learned it is desegregated. Lack of mathematical training has kept Negro students out of the vocational school there. Tusculum College is open there.



The 1963 ANNUAL MEETING

TENNESSEE UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST CONFERENCE

The arrangements committee for the Conference Meetings to be held November 15-17 welcomes you to Oak Ridge and to:

A CONFERENCE FOR THE CONCERNED

Friday November 15

4:00 Registration at the Church for early arrivals.

8:00 At the Church - Fred Travis, Nashville Correspondent of the Chattanooga Times will speak. Topic -- IS THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE REALLY NECESSARY?

Saturday November 16

8:40 At the Church -- Registration and Coffee.

9:00 Burton Callicott from Memphis--WORDS ARE NOT ENOUGH! A discussion on the search for spirit through creative art.

10:15 Intermission and Coffee.

10:35 MEDITATION--the Reverend Ernest Howard, Chattanooga.

10:45 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE. John Voorhees, President. Included will be talks on status of denominational affiars in the Southeast by Sid Freeman or Cliff Hoffman if present.

12:30 Luncheon at the Church--Tables will be arranged for informal discussion of topics like: Public Issues--Resolutions; Religious Education; Churchmanship; Fellowships; Organization for Planned Parenthood; and any other subject you ask for.

2:00 RELIGION IN TENNESSEE SCHOOLS, a panel followed by discussion. Panel members will include LeRoy Graf, Knoxville, Charles Farrar, Chattanooga, and Al Brooks, Oak Ridge.

3:30 Conclusion of Annual Meeting if there is additional business.

4:00 JOINT BOARD MEETING of future and retiring boards of the Tennessee Conference--John Voorhees and Don Male presiding.

4:00 Free time--Museum Tours, Shopping or "just rest."

6:30 Dinner of the Conference at the Holiday Inn, followed by

8:00 THE MOVEMENT FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN THE SOUTH -- Paul Anthony, Field Director for the Southern Regional Council.

Sunday November 17

10:00 WORSHIP SERVICE at the Church -- Arthur Graham, Minister.

NOTES FOR THE CONFEREE

Oak Ridge (pop. 28,000) is about 20 miles west of Knoxville, It can be approached via Tennessee Highways 95 and 62 and is a short distance from Interstate 40. It is served directly by Trailway and Greyhound buses which pass the site of the Conference, the Oak Ridge Unitarian Church at corner of the Turnpike and Robertsville Road one block from the intersection of Highways 95 and 62. Planes and trains do not stop in Oak Ridge but do arrive in Knoxville. If several of you come together by train or plane, do let us know ahead of time and we will arrange to pick you up. The limousine to Oak Ridge is 4.00 per passenger!

Local Unitarians are inviting you to be their guests and have breakfast in their homes on Saturday and Sunday. Local transportation can be arranged for you.

The conference desk at the Unitarian Church, 1500 Turnpike will be open Friday, November 15 at 4 p.m., phone number 483-6761. The Kernohan phone number is 483-0972.

Some of you may be interested in the Atomic Energy Museum (free) which is open Friday and Saturday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on Sunday from 12:30 to 6:30 p.m. The museum is whthin walking distance of the Oak Ridge church. A tour there requires about an hour.

Guided tours (free) for U. S. citizens at Oak Ridge National Laboratory can be arranged for Saturday, but we must have your names in advance. This tour, including the 30-mile round trip, will require about 2-1/2 hours. Numerous TVA dams and lakes for you to visit are near by. There is something for everyone! So do come, and, if we can help you in any way, let us know.

Bob Kernohan
Arrangements Committee

P. S. If you have any "burning issues" on your mind, bring along your "resolutions" to discuss at lunch time or introduce as business at the annual meeting.

Registration Blank - Please fill out and return to: Unitarian Church, Box 415, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. % Bob Kerohan.

Name (Mr. Mrs., Miss) _____

Address _____

Will you need to be met? When?_____ Where?_____

Please make arrangements for me (us) to stay overnight.

Friday, Nov. 15 _____, Sat. Nov. 16 _____ at

Private home _____ Holiday INN_____ Alexander Motor Hotel_____

I (we) will make own arrangements _____.

Registration fee for conference: Each 1.50 _____

Luncheon (Sat. noon) at Oak Ridge Church - each 1.00 _____

Dinner (Sat. 6:30 p.m.) each 3.00 _____

Microfilm Code No.

Intergp-Ofcomm

SERS Library

NASHVILLE
TENNESSEAN

Date: p. 6-B
JAN 19 1964

Human Relations Council To Meet

6-B

The mayors of three Tennessee cities will join members of state and local civil rights commissions and the head of the United States Justice Department's civil rights division at the sixth annual meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations here Thursday and Friday.

Mayors Ralph Kelly of Chattanooga, John Duncan of Knoxville and Beverly Briley of metropolitan Nashville will be panelists at the first day of a two day session at the Andrew Jackson Hotel.

The feature addresses will be given by Burke Marshall, assistant attorney general of the United States Justice Department, and Dr. Herman Long, a long-time race relations authority and now president of Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

THE PROGRAM will open Thursday at a luncheon at 12:30 with Mrs. Bernard Schweid serving as chairman and the principal address, "Aims and Objectives in Civil Rights," will be given by Dr. Long.

At 2 p.m. a panel discussion on "The Role of Local Leadership," will be presided over by Amon Carter Evans, publisher of THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN with Dr. Joseph E. Lowery, Board of Evangelism, the Methodist Church, serving as moderator. Mayors Duncan and Kelly and Dr. Paul Tudor Jones, president, Memphis Community Relations Committee will be panelists.

The annual membership meeting will be held at 4:30 p.m. An election of the board of directors, the election of a nominating committee and reports of officers will be features of the business session presided over by George E. Barrett, president of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Members of the Tennessee Biracial Commission on Human Rights and the Nashville Metropolitan Human Relations Commission will be in attendance at the meeting on Thursday and Friday.

Marshall will speak Thursday at 7 p.m. at a dinner meeting on the topic, "The Nation's Road Ahead in Civil Rights." Marshall's speech will present an analysis of the civil rights program, its national movement and reaction today. Barrett will preside at the dinner meeting.

FRIDAY'S program at 9 a.m. will concern itself with "launching pads for new experiments" and constructive approaches to old problems. The discussions at this meeting will include experiments in Nashville in matching jobs and employees, in Chattanooga finding mutual interests through hospitality, and reports on a survey of technical training opportunities in Tennessee.

All meetings are open to the public and reservations for the luncheon and banquet on Thursday may be secured by calling Mrs. David Rodgers at the offices of the Tennessee Council of Human Relations, Bill Willis is program chairman for the two day meeting.

Microfilm Code No.

Intergp-Ofcomm

SERS Library

NASHVILLE
TENNESSEAN

Date: p. 5
JAN 25 1964

William Willis New Rights Group Head

5

By W. A. REED JR.

Members of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations in their closing session yesterday elected new officers, heard a congressman assure them of civil rights passage and a Memphis board member relate problems of that city.

William Willis, Nashville, is the new president.

Dr. Vasco Smith, a board member from Memphis, said:

"I do not feel that race relations in the state have reached the point where we can have creative activity without the presence or threat of creative tension brought about by legal action, non-violent picketing boycotts."

He referred to a statement Thursday of a panel member who had said, "Memphis has had no turmoil."

Smith described that report as inaccurate. He discussed the double shift in schools there which he said "is designed to confine the Negro school population within well-defined areas and, therefore, perpetuate segregation."

He also charged that the board of education in Memphis is recruiting teachers from non-accredited schools in Mississippi, Alabama, and Arkansas and refusing to hire Negro teachers from Fisk, Tennessee State University or Lemoyne in Memphis.

REP. ROSS Bass from the 6th Congressional District visited the session yesterday morning at the Andrew Jackson Hotel and told the officials and members: "Your group is to be commended for community acceptance of a bill that may be passed" and "I have learned that there is an agreement in the rules committee that the civil rights bill will be reported by the rules committee on Jan. 30 and taken up by the House on the 31st and will be passed in seven to eight days of debate.

"I believe it will pass the House by a 5 to 1 majority and I expect to support it myself," said Bass.

George Barrett, retiring as president, suggested that the council broaden the interest and participation of citizens in higher education. Barrett urged the group to think of the $40 million plant of Tennessee A&I State University as an integrated school before "paying out tax dollars for a junior college."

A REPORT by Dr. Arthur Graham, pastor of the Unitarian Church, Oak Ridge, showed that a "committee of the concerned has been formed" and there is a great commitment on the part of the clergy there to act in the field of human relations.

Mrs. Pauline Muhleman reported from Chattanooga that 175 Negro and white families have been visiting each other in a hospitality experiment and the results are "very enriching."

Other new officers elected yesterday are vice presidents, Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville; Dr. Vasco Smith, Memphis and John Compton, Nashville; secretary, Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge, and treasurer, Dr. G. J. Tarleton, Nashville.

Executive board members are Mrs. Eugene Kilgore, Johnson City; Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga and Mrs. Ray Allen, Memphis.

PA

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

January 23-24, 1964

Andrew Jackson Hotel

Nashville, Tennessee

"Let it be clear, in our hearts and mind,
that it is not merely because of the Cold
War, and not merely because of the economic
waste of discrimination, that we are com-
mitted to achieving true equality of
opportunity. The basic reason is
because it is right."

- John Fitzgerald Kennedy
February 28, 1963

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23

10:30 - REGISTRATION Andrew Jackson Hotel Lobby

12:30 - LUNCHEON Commodore Room

Presiding Mrs. Bernard Schweid

Invocation Rev. C. M. Proudfoot

ADDRESS: Dr. Herman H. Long

"Aims and Objectives in Civil Rights-1964"

Recorder Mrs. John C. Hull

2:00 - PANEL DISCUSSION - Andrew Jackson Room

Presiding Mr. Amon C. Evans

Moderator Dr. Joseph E. Lowery

Panelists:

Honorable Beverly Briley, Mayor of Nashville
Honorable John Duncan, Mayor of Knoxville
Honorable Ralph Kelley, Mayor of Chattanooga
Honorable E. N. Backus, Vice Mayor
Johnson City
Dr. Paul Tudor Jones, Past Chairman,
Memphis Community Relations Committee

Recorder Miss Catherine Mims

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

A Hospitality Room (#101) is reserved for Council members and others attending the meeting. Please feel free to use it.

4:30 - ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING Andrew Jackson Room

Election of members to Board of Directors

Election of Nominating Committee

President's Report

Treasurer's Report

Membership Chairman's Report

Resolutions in Memory of:

Mrs. Fensterwald - Miss Louise Young
Senator Kefauver - Rev. M. J. Jones
President Kennedy - Rev. Will D. Campbell

7:00 - DINNER Ball Room

Presiding Mr. George E. Barrett

Invocation Rabbi Randall Falk

Presentation of
Governor's Commission Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr.

Introduction of Speaker Mr. John Seigenthaler

SPEAKER: Honorable Burke Marshall

"The Nation's Road Ahead in Civil Rights"

Recorder Mrs. Bernard Schweid

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

Will recorders please turn in their notes
to Mrs. Bernard Schweid by 11:00 a.m.,
Friday, January 24.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24

9:00 - BOARD MEETING Andrew Jackson Room

For continuing and newly elected Board members. Election of officers and other business.

9:45 - COFFEE

10:15 - LAUNCHING PADS FOR NEW EXPERIMENTS
Andrew Jackson Room

Constructive approaches to old problems:

Presiding Mr. William Willis

Nashville Experiments in Matching Jobs and Employees
Mr. Mahlon Griffith

Educational Issues in Memphis: Creative Encounters
Dr. Vasco Smith

Knoxville Discovers Talent in Tutorial Program
Mrs. W. B. Hembree

Creative Confrontation in Oak Ridge
Rev. Alexander Stuart

Nashville Students Add Research to Picketing
Mr. Ron. K. Parker

Chattanooga finds Mutual Interests Through Hospitality
Mr. Reginald Stagmaier

Bristol Breaks the Job Barrier
Rev. Dogan Williams

Report on Survey of Technical Training Opportunities in Tennessee Mrs. Bernard Schweid

Recorders Mrs. Dewey Grantham
Mrs. Burton Pogell

ANNUAL MEETING ADJOURNMENT

SPECIAL NOTICES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23

4:30 - PRESS CONFERENCE - Room 202

Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall will meet representatives of radio, TV and the press.

4:00 - MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE - Registration Desk

Members of Membership Committee should inquire at Registration Desk for location of meeting. Immediately on adjournment of the 2-4 panel discussion they should meet Mrs. Ernest Silver, Membership Committee Chairman.

++

Mr. William Willis, Program Chairman
Mrs. David E. Rogers, Local Arrangements Chairman

Miss Juanita Cleggett
Miss Lurelia Freeman
Mrs. S. H. Freeman
Mrs. J. F. Grimmett
Mrs. H. B. Johns
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson
Mr. Bruce Mosher
Mr. Burton Pogell
Mrs. Max Schuerman

oooooooooooooooooooooooooo
oooooooooooooooooo
ooooooooo
ooo
o

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TREASURER'S REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1963 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1963

INCOME		
Memberships	$ 4,192.83	
Contributions	700.40	
Southern Regional Council	6,300.00	
Tax Refund	12.50	
	11,205.73	
Less deficit on January 1, 1963	501.99	
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 10,703.74
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries:		
Executive Director	6,002.00	
Social Security	174.02	
Travel:		
Staff	135.49	
Office:		
Rent	745.00	
Tax penalty	9.54	
Tax Refund to Director	6.25	
Supplies-Mimeo paper, carbon, etc.	231.09	
Stationery & Printing	42.92	
Telephone & Telegraph	528.41	
Southern School News Subscription	2.00	
Postage	271.94	
Auditor	50.00	
Moving and Office Shelves	86.00	
MISCELLANEOUS		
New South Memberships	960.00	
Bristol Chapter Returns	10.00	
Memphis Chapter Returns	57.00	
Nashville Chapter Returns	259.00	
		$ 9,570.66
In Checking Account (Dec. 31, 1963)		$ 1,133.08

January 1964

S P E C I A L A C C O U N T

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Field Foundation Grant
January 1 through December 31, 1963

INCOME		
Balance Brought Forward	$ 10,633.55	
Checking Account	161.85	
Interest on Savings	352.53	
November check lost in mail (cancelled in February)	92.41	
Received from Field Foundation (For use March 1, 1964)	7,500.00	
TOTAL FUNDS		$ 18,740.34
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries:		
Administrative Assistant	3,600.00	
Social Security	130.50	
Travel:		
Staff	375.62	
Board	921.50	
Auditor	50.00	
Secretarial Services	166.38	
Board Expense (Meeting)	107.20	
Consultants and Workshops	250.62	
Postage	43.81	
Publications	10.15	
Printing	579.34	
Supplies	12.00	
Reprints	10.00	
Tennessee Advisory Committee	7.44	
TOTAL		$ 6,264.56
BALANCE ON HAND		12,475.78

Balance as of December 31, 1963	
Checking Account	818.12
Savings Account	11,986.08
	12,804.20
Outstanding checks	328.42
	$ 12,475.78

January 1964

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Membership and Dues Payment - 1963

RECEIPTS BY MONTH

1963	
January	826.00
February	221.10
March	409.50
April	1,228.00
May	802.90
June	567.50
July	228.00
August	76.00
September	186.00
October	125.23
November	73.00
December	128.00
TOTAL	$ 4,871.23

SOURCE OF MEMBERSHIPS & DUES

City	New	Old	Total
Nashville	46	254	300
Memphis	3	71	74
Knoxville		25	25
Oak Ridge	4	25	29
Chattanooga	5	18	23
Murfreesboro	3	5	8
Bristol	22	2	24
Jackson	2	13	15
Johnson City	5		5
State at Large	1	27	28
Out of State		13	13
TOTALS	91	453	544

CONTRIBUTIONS OR MEMBERSHIPS IN EXCESS OF $10

	$100	$50-$75	$30-50	$20-$25	$11-$15
Nashville	3	8	2	16	7
Memphis	1			1	
Knoxville				2	
Oak Ridge		1		1	
Chattanooga				1	
Murfreesboro			1	1	
State at Large	1	1		1	
TOTALS	5	10	3	23	7

(Tennessee Education Congress made a $100 contribution this month (January)

January 1964

FEBRUARY 1964 Vol. 6, Number 2

NEWSLETTER

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106 - 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING - January 23 and 24, 1964
Nashville

TELEGRAM - The White House, Washington, D. C., January 22
TO: George E. Barrett, President
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

CONGRESSMAN FULTON, WHO HAS INTERESTED HIMSELF IN THE PROGRAMS OF THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, HAS DIRECTED MY ATTENTION TO THE THURSDAY MEETING OF THE COUNCIL AT WHICH ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL BURKE MARSHALL WILL DISCUSS THE PENDING CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. I THINK IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS YOURS BE INFORMED ABOUT THE CONTENTS OF THIS SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATION. CERTAINLY MEETINGS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL ARE MOST EFFECTIVE IN BROADENING THE KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF THIS COMPLICATED AND FREQUENTLY MISREPRESENTED AND MISUNDERSTOOD BILL. I HOPE YOU WILL CONVEY MY GREETING TO THOSE PRESENT AND MY WISHES FOR A VERY PRODUCTIVE SESSION.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Three hundred citizens from across Tennessee heard Burke Marshall, Assistant United States Attorney General, speaking at the Council's sixth annual meeting, assert that "part of the crisis our country faces is the lack of faith of the citizens in their ability to meet and solve their problems." Mr. Marshall's address at the dinner meeting stressed the facts and fallacies pertaining to the Civil Rights Bill. Referring to a detailed advertisement which has appeared in newspapers throughout the country, he charged that this was a deliberate attempt to mislead citizens as to the effects of this bill.

Recognizing that the bill is "comprehensive but complicated", he urged his audience to consider the bill on its merits and in the context of national interest. He noted that 32 states with two-thirds of the nation's population have public accommodations laws prohibiting racial discrimination, and that "they have survived them without any apparent loss of their freedom, or any apparent encroachment on the rights of the proprietors of the establishments. There's no reason why that can't work well throughout the country." Failure of the bill's passage "would have serious and grave consequences all over the world."

Other guests at the dinner meeting included the recently named members of the Governor's Commission on Human Relations who were introduced by the Commission Chairman, The Rev. Sam Dodson, Jr. Miss Anna Belle

From left to right: Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall, Dr. Herman Long, Dr. Paul Tudor Jones and Mr. Paul Startup.

Clement, administrative assistant to the Governor, emphasized the state's interest in the Commission and its hopes for its success. Mr. Paul Startup, administrative assistant to the Mayor, made Mr. Marshall an honorary citizen of Nashville.

In introducing Mr. Marshall, Mr. John Seigenthaler, editor of the Nashville Tennessean, recounted his experiences while an official of the United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, and working directly with the speaker. George Barrett, retiring president of the Council, presided at the dinner held in the Andrew Jackson Hotel ballroom.

The annual meeting officially opened on January 23 with a luncheon at the hotel, which was headquarters for all sessions of the conference. Dr. Herman Long, president of Talladega College, director of the annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, and long-time TCHR member spoke at the luncheon on "Aims and Objectives in Civil Rights - 1964". In describing our current position, Dr. Long stated that "we have been blinded by myth and not moral conviction. Negroes and whites have been victims of a deadly fatalism". Our impulses become eroded through false slogans, such as, "You can't legislate mores." It would seem to follow, then, that you can't do anything. Our recent experience indicates that such assumptions are dead wrong, and that despite ourselves, we have learned that changes can take place while the economic life of the community is maintained. We must free ourselves of unreasoning compulsion to follow habit and thought which are outmoded, misleading and defeating.

With the shift of the Negro population to urban areas and cash income, there has come a recognition of their part in the economy. The Memphis Negro population accounting for 40 per cent represents 24 per cent of the buying public. Nashville Negro population holds 15 per cent of the buying power. From our experience we know that: a) the racial system is not sacred, b) change in race relations is possible and desirable, c) such change reduces racial tensions and redounds to the advantages of all. We are "changing in spite of ourselves" as evidenced by the change of attitude about school integration.

Goals for 1964 projected by Dr. Long are: eliminate all racial segregation in Tennessee; establish a positive approach emphasizing that desegregation is good for all of us; open all places of public accommodations in the state; repeal all public accommodations laws still on the books, many of which are inoperable; press for equality in employment, recognizing that Negro income in comparison with white population income is worsening with automation.

Following Dr. Long's address, he was presented with a book certificate in recognition of his contribution to the Nashville Community Relations Council and the state Council. Presentation was made by Mrs. Nelson Fuson, president of the Nashville organization.

THE ROLE OF LEADERSHIP
A Panel Discussion

Mr. Amon Evans, publisher of the Nashville Tennessean, introduced the panel by two quotations from addresses by President Kennedy asserting that "it ought to be possible for every American to enjoy the privileges of being an American without regard to race or color." He stressed that it is both our right and duty to achieve racial justice. Under the guidance of Dr. Joseph E. Lowery, moderator, panel participants described their community achievements and problems.

Mr. Jack Day of the City Council-created Oak Ridge Human Relations Board stated that segregation in all publicly owned facilities has been eliminated. In 1961, City Council passed a resolution commending desegregation throughout the city, but recently City Council defeated a public accommodation ordinance. A Launderette, pool room and barbershop are

current targets of pressure to desegregate. Several voluntary groups are working for civil rights, but frequently at cross purposes. High school is integrated, but isolation of Negro community housing has resulted in grade schools remaining segregated; no immediate solution is apparent.

Mr. Ed Backus, vice mayor of Johnson City, described the new mayor-appointed Human Relations Committee. Efforts have been directed toward increasing and upgrading employment for Negroes in clerical and sales jobs both in private and governmental positions. Active recruitment is underway for Negro applicants for civil service jobs in fire and police departments. The new technical school is open to all. Schools through third grade are desegregated as are city parks, except for swimming pools. Hospital serves all. Some employers have signed voluntary desegregation pledge.

Dr. Paul Tudor Jones, past chairman of the Memphis Community Relations Committee, cited the difficulties in forming the committee in 1955. (This is a citizen group with leadership and direction in the hands of influential business leaders.) At its initiation, the Memphis climate was such that Negroes were not invited to membership in the central committee but did serve on small committees. Three years later the committee applied for a charter and its present bi-racial membership was established. Schools, libraries, the zoo and transportation have been opened to all citizens. Efforts are underway to employ Negroes in police and fire departments, and in business firms. Salary upgrading is also a goal. Dr. Jones believes that Memphis has escaped turmoil and violence through efforts of the bi-racial committee.

Mayor Briley of Nashville formed a Metropolitan Human Relations Committee in May and June 1963, less than two months after the consolidated city-county government came into being. The Mayor considers problems relating to race as one among the many problems of living with which government officials must cope. Metropolitan government is interested in a healthy community, economically and culturally for all of its citizens. "There are forces for good and evil and you must learn to work through them. I would like to believe that we are intelligent enough to meet our problems; we attempt to do so, and we have had a fair degree of success." Mayor Briley noted that Nashville was the first city in the South to employ Negro deputy sheriffs, juvenile court officers and welfare officials. New merit system regulations bar racial discrimination. The Mayor believes that in Nashville a voluntary effort is more desirable then law for accomplishing change at this time.

Mayor Ralph Kelley of Chattanooga, mayor for the past ten months, states that Chattanooga citizens have been "too busy to fight among themselves. Good communication is a basic premise to progress. Tolerance is a two-way street and minority group must be tolerant of majority which is changing a long traditional pattern." Major hotels, many restaurants and movie houses are open. City Council resolution ended racial discrimination in publicly owned facilities. Basic problems are better jobs and income, and elimination of blighted housing. Chattanooga's city limit is

From left to right: Mayor Ralph Kelley, Mayor Beverly Briley, Dr. Joseph E. Lowery, Mr. Amon C. Evans, and Mr. George E. Barrett.

the Georgia border, but recent change has come peacefully. City officials are caught in a squeeze by "citizens who want no change, and others who want heaven yesterday." City is undertaking a manpower study and has a large manpower training program underway. In response to query about a city ordinance, barring discrimination, Mayor Kelley believes that "positive leadership sets the tone for voluntary action."

Questions of housing were raised from the audience, both in terms of existing unsafe housing rented at exhorbitant prices, and new construction of flimsy inadequate structures in undesirable commercial, and overcrowded areas. Unresolved was the issue of responsibility of government and developers of new sub-divisions.

Affirmation was given by panelists that resistance to change is not ended.

Mayor John Duncan of Knoxville was unable to participate on the panel because of illness.

LAUNCHING PADS FOR NEW EXPERIMENTS
Constructive Approaches to Old Problems

CREATIVE CONFRONTATION IN OAK RIDGE

With many groups working in human relations and civil rights, one group frequently cuts across another. It is difficult to determine which group should have priority of action, and lack of communication causes work to lose its impact. The need for a clearing house stimulated the formation of the "Committee of the Concerned", which included leaders of CORE, League of Women Voters, clergy, etc. Purpose is to exchange information among all groups, determine problems and give them definition. Results include: a) more commitment from the clergy with increased understanding of the problems and ability to convey them to their congregations; b) unity of activity expressed in churches represented; c) realtors have been interviewed; d) existing groups have increased coordination of effort. Hope of the Committee is toward setting stamp of moral approbation and high level action for human relations progress. (Dr. Arthur Graham, reporting).

NASHVILLE EXPERIMENTS IN MATCHING JOBS AND EMPLOYEES

Through long-time concern of NAACP with employment, a Manpower Pool was formed to register skills of Negroes as well as unskilled and unemployed. Employers invited to let pool know their needs. Goal is to match Negroes with needed skills. Need is for increased awareness on part of Negroes of the Federal training programs such as those instituted under Manpower Development Act, and to stimulate registration. Under the banner of Community Conference on Employment Opportunity, job matching is in progress at NAACP office in Nashville. The Conference is seeking non-traditional employment opportunities through negotiations. Has been successful with Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph which agreed in May 1963 to hire on a non-discriminatory basis across the state. All job categories are open to all qualified applicants. (Mahlon Griffith, reporting).

EDUCATIONAL ISSUES IN MEMPHIS
Creative Confrontations

Extended day program, announced by Memphis Board of Education, became effective only in Negro schools in September 1962. Early pronouncements claimed it would be temporary but instead was increased in 1963 in number of Negro schools affected. Negro reaction included letters to school board, public meetings, release of stories recounting Negro dissatisfaction to mass news media. Nothing happened. This was then followed by non-violent protest which included placard-carrying, marches on Main Street, proposals by students to limit their school attendance to regular school day, classroom, cafeteria and auditorium strikes by students. "In general, turmoil was created." Opportunity

developed for NAACP to publicize inequality and inadequacy of education offered Negroes, deprivations in curriculum, text-book inequality, lack of competitive merit standard for employing teachers. This brought agreement of the Board to negotiate with Negro leaders. From this negotiation came agreement to modify double shift in Negro schools, and plan towards its elimination. Other agreements included employment of Negro clerical workers and integrated teacher meetings. Way remains open to continue discussion on matters of disagreement, and acceleration of school integration plan. (Vasco Smith, reporting).

KNOXVILLE FINDS TALENT IN TUTORIAL PROGRAM

Two hundred Knoxville high school students registered for the 1963 summer tutorial program. Classes were held in churches and YMCA; city schools furnished the textbooks. Instructors were recruited from University of Tennessee and Knoxville College. Coordinator given small stipend not commensurate with responsibility of raising funds and recruiting instructors. Problems encountered related to continuity of instruction since volunteers frequently were unable to continue throughout the course. Students came because of interest in enrichment program, to be with friends, and through parental interest. Program not racially restricted, but no white students registered. Plan to repeat in 1964 using public schools, more adequate financing and full-term commitments of instructors. (Lewis Sinclair, reporting).

NASHVILLE STUDENTS ADD RESEARCH TO PICKETING

A small restaurant in the university center area of Vanderbilt, Scarritt and Peabody consistently refused service to Negro students and some of the foreign students. Over a period of three years, the management refused to modify policy. Pleas to the owner-manager by faculty members and townspeople were unavailing. Beginning November 6, students and faculty members of the three colleges in the vicinity joined by A&I and Fisk students started a handbill campaign in front of the restaurant. Despite unfavorable weather and occasional violence, the hand-billing continued daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. A careful count of patronage indicated early decline of trade, then increase as supporters of segregation from university and community rallied to the management. A chart showing fluctuation in number of patrons was made and became part of a document describing specific instances of refusal of service to foreign student, and acts of violence which were experienced. This report was presented to the Mayor and the Nashville Metropolitan Human Relations Committee. Restaurant desegregated January 1, 1964.

The experience brought together students from the three colleges in the university area and the cooperative relationship continues. The experiment was described as a "step by step enlistment of white moderates." These students are not ready to participate in more active or radical demonstrations. Through cooperative endeavors with other southern colleges a coordinated appeal is envisioned to "the man in the middle" who eventually will become the middle class home owner facing a racially integrating neighborhood. (Ron Parker, Vanderbilt graduate student, reporting).

CHATTANOOGA FINDS MUTUAL INTEREST THROUGH HOSPITALITY

This report summarized the procedures involved in the mutual exchange of home visits among 175 Negro and white families in Chattanooga. Increased understanding and friendships developed from the ease and informality experienced in the home hospitality. (Mrs. Fred Muhleman, reporting).

BRISTOL BREAKS THE JOB BARRIER

Stimulated by Dr. V. M. Henderson's workshop on "Equal Employment Opportunity" held in Johnson City in March 1962, a Bristol Human Relations Council was organized. An employment committee of the new

Council then began pressure on local plants and factories, especially ones with government contracts. Five plants have now employed an additional 25 to 30 Negroes in non-traditional jobs. Bristol had not previously faced its discriminatory practices, although documented by poverty and menial jobs available to Negroes. Negotiations must be held with both Virginia and Tennessee offices, (such as post office, city hall, employment office, etc.), since state line runs through center of the city and "there are two of everything." Human Relations Council does not observe state line in its membership and undertakings. (Rev. Dogan Williams, reporting).

FAYETTE AND HAYWOOD COUNTIES

Mr. Art Emery of Somerville, representing the National Sharecroppers Fund, described work with Negroes of Fayette and Haywood counties geared toward the improvement of their economic and civic status. Haywood County can anticipate some factory openings for Negroes in the future, and some unity between divergent factions in the Negro community. Fayette County Negro leadership is still so divided that energies are being spent in rivalry for domination. Sharecroppers Fund is working with other voluntary agencies to raise the status of Negroes in the South. Mr. Emery, a Quaker farmer from Earlham, Iowa, moved to Somerville with his family last year, and has organized a vegetable cooperative with 30 Fayette and Haywood county members.

SURVEY OF TECHNICAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES IN TENNESSEE

This report was compiled from local surveys by Board members in seven communities in Tennessee. The five page survey, presented by Mrs. Bernard Schweid, was described as a "rough estimate" of resources for training, pointed up the need for both government sponsors of training programs and citizen groups to increase their efforts and methods of recruiting Negro applicants for the training programs. The survey indicated that initiative in desegregation was held by tax supported facilities with little desegregation taking place in privately financed training resources.

COUNCIL CONCERNS

George Barrett, retiring president of the Council, reviewed the history of the Council from its beginning nearly ten years ago when small groups of concerned persons met quietly to consider the implications of the Supreme Court's decision on school desegregation. Such groups took on significance when threats to the peace and order came from outside, and the enemy became the "anarchists" rather than those persons working toward peaceful solution. Economic threats to the community resulted in requests of the Council for advice by persons in responsible positions. The Council's long-time concern for integration of the primary and secondary schools is well known. Involvement in higher education has been limited. Traditionally white schools have gradually opened their doors for the acceptance of Negroes who "fit the mold". There has been little effort to integrate Negro higher education. A new concern of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations could become an attempt to broaden the reach and contribution of Tennessee A&I State University. This state-owned university has a $40 million dollar plant, and should be included in the present dialogue about junior colleges. It would be appropriate to bring to the attention of local and state officials the under usage of the A&I facilities. The Tennessee Council can also play a role in the new challenges inherent in the passage of the civil rights bill.

Congressman Ross Bass was in the audience at the Friday morning meeting and was introduced. He congratulated the Council on its role in achieving community acceptance of civil rights measures. He felt that the Council's assistance would be of inestimable

value in obtaining community support and acceptance following the passage of the civil rights bill. He expected the bill would come to a vote in the U. S. House of Representatives early in February, and he would vote for it. He was applauded vigorously. Telegram was received from Congressman Richard Fulton commending the Council's leadership and the annual meeting.

Mr. William Willis, Jr., Nashville attorney was elected Council president for 1964. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge, Secretary; Dr. John J. Compton, Mr. Lewis S. Sinclair and Dr. Vasco Smith - Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis respectively - Vice Presidents; Dr. G. J. Tarlton, Nashville, Treasurer.

Mrs. Eugene Kilgore of Johnson City, Mrs. Fred Muhleman of Chattanooga and Mrs. Ray Allen of Memphis were elected to serve with the officers as the executive committee. President Willis asked for the cooperation of individual members in increasing our membership, and supporting the Tennessee Commission on Human Relations, appointed by Governor Clement. The Commission had its first meeting on January 23.

Council unanimously adopted a resolution commending Mr. Barrett for his leadership during the past two years, and wishing him well in future undertakings. Approximately 400 persons participated in one or more sessions of the Annual Meeting. Mr. William Willis, Jr., served as program chairman. Local arrangements were in the competent hands of Mrs. David E. Rogers, assisted by: Miss Juanita Cleggett, Miss Lurelia Freeman, Mrs. S. H. Freeman, Mrs. Dewey Grantham, Mrs. J. F. Grimmett, Mrs. H. B. Johns, Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Miss Catherine Mims, Mr. Bruce Mosher, Mrs. John C. Hull, Mr. & Mrs. Burton Pogell and Mrs. Max Schuerman.

Resolutions commemorating three supporters of the Council's objectives whose deaths occurred during the past year were unanimously adopted. These resolutions are quoted in their entirety:

MRS. BERNARD FENSTERWALD, offered by Miss Louise Young:

"Whereas, Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald was one of the founders of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, and throughout her life supported it actively and generously,

"Whereas, her vision and courage as a champion of human rights at whatever cost gave inspiration to all who knew her,

"Whereas, her wide interest and sympathetic concern found expression in many movements for human betterment at home and abroad,

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations herewith express its great sorrow in her loss and its deep appreciation of all that she meant to this organization, and to the cause of human rights."

SENATOR ESTES KEFAUVER, offered by Rev. M. J. Jones:

"Whereas, Senator Estes Kefauver so completely exemplified, in spirit, word, and action what is the ideal in public and private life, and

"Whereas, too few men of our time stand by 'hard core' principles, adhere to the ideal and live by the ethical standards, so much a part of his being, and

"Whereas, he withstood so much opposition, hate, abuse, and misrepresentation, because of his personal commitment to the ideal as a public servant, and

"Whereas he gave his very life to work for the betterment of mankind everywhere, and without favor, without concern for some to

the exclusion of others, and

"Whereas, he was very concerned for the plight of the common man, the dispossessed, and for those who were exploited for economic profit and personal gain, and

"Whereas, he was so willing to risk all for what he believed, to stand fast for what he understood to be right and true, when other compromised, and

"Whereas, his personal ambitions never robbed him of his unfailing will to sacrifice popularity for personal conviction, commitment to the high and the noble, and

"Whereas, even though those who were his enemies could not help but admit to his honesty, and those who were his friends could take courage because one stood fast,

"BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT, we, the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, meeting here in Nashville, the 23rd and 24th of January, 1964, express our thanks to God for his life and example as a good servant, and as a fellow-worker for the cause of freedom and liberty for all."

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, offered by Rev. Will D. Campbell:

"The name John Fitzgerald Kennedy will live forever in the minds and hearts of all who work for the cause of a just and democratic society. The torch of freedom which flamed higher during those few years he was its bearer was not dimmed by the tragic event that took his life.

"The Tennessee Council on Human Relations, meeting in annual session on January 23, 1964, expresses its grief at the fact of his death and its joy for the deeds of his life.

"In his memory we pledge ourselves to move ahead in gaining for all people his dream of their full participation in every area of American life. And as a living monument to him we offer ourselves to the end of those good works he had started but which fate did not leave him time to complete."

-*-*-*-*-*-*-

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS is a voluntary, non-profit, state-wide organization chartered by the State of Tennessee. The Council serves as a rallying point for persons who strive for intelligence, tolerance, and fair play in race relations.

The Council encourages and supports individuals and governmental agencies dedicated to the maintenance of law and order in the implementation of the decisions of our courts.

The Council seeks an environment in which citizens of all races and creeds may live together in decency and dignity, free from discriminatory practices.

Membership is open to all persons who subscribe to these objectives. For further information, write to:

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106 - 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

March 10, 1964

Dear Fellow Citizen:

This note comes to bring to your attention a Call and to extend to you an invitation to attend an important Conference. It is our hope that you will be interested and can find the time and resources to attend such a meeting. The program is vital and we know you will benefit and make a contribution to such a gathering because of your interest and experience.

We have secured the sponsorship of such organizations as: The Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action, The Southern Regional Council, The National Urban League, The Board of Christian Social Concerns of The Methodist Church, The Committee of Southern Churchmen, The Tennessee Council on Human Relations, etc.

In addition to such national sponsorship, we have secured local sponsorship from some forty organizations and a score of interested individuals.

Our speakers include such persons as: Mr. M. T. Puryear, Director of The National Skills Bank of the National Urban League; Dr. John Hope, The Executive Vice President of The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities; Rev. Sam Dodson, Chairman of The Governor's Committee on Human Relations; Dr. Martin Luther King, President of The Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Mr. Will D. Campbell, Director of The Committee of Southern Church and Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell, Field Director of Voter Education Project.

Please return the enclosed card as soon as possible so that we will know how many people to plan for.

Very truly yours,

M. J. Jones

MJJ/lmp

THE CHATTANOOGA COUNCIL FOR COOPERATIVE ACTION

PRESENTS

A REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON JOBS, FREEDOM AND CITIZENSHIP RESPONSIBILITY

★ ★ ★

April 14 - 15, 1964

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

★ ★ ★

Sponsored By

The Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action
The Southern Regional Council
The Southern Christian Leadership Conference
The National Urban League (Southern Office)
The General Board of Christian Social Concern of the Methodist Church
The Tennessee Council on Human Relations
The Committee of Southern Churchmen
Etc.

THE CALL

Because our hearts yearn so much for a better climate in America and especially our Southland wherein each person shall have opportunity equal to his talent, skills and ability; and when for no reason shall a person be denied an equal chance for any job for which he is qualified; and

Because our work and actions, our thoughts and dedications, our prayers and our faith are aimed at the creation of a free climate, wherein every person, it matters not what race, creed or color may have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and

Because we are responsible citizens of a great nation that has not yet reached its potential in a "realized dream," political maturity, or the democratic ideal, and;

Because we feel that still, even within us lies a facet of our nation's power to become; and

Because we know so well the agony, the strife, the struggle, the conflicts which any nation suffers as long as it is divided against itself; and

Because we feel that the time for freedom is far spent;

WE CALL YOU TO A REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON JOBS, FREEDOM AND CITIZENSHIP RESPONSIBILITY, to be held in Chattanooga, Tennessee, April 14 - 15, 1964.

THE PURPOSE

The purpose of the Conference is to focus on regional and community conditions as they relate to progress and lag in the area of Job Opportunities, Freedom, and Citizenship Responsibility. There will also be attempts to devise ways and means by which communities might develop strategy for the achievement of a better climate in Human Relations.

GENERAL INFORMATION

BEFORE APRIL FIRST, registration for the Conference will not be limited, and the general public will be invited to sit in on all of the sessions.

Those not registered may come for the two banquet meals provided they make reservations in time.

The first session of the Conference will be held at 2:00 on the day of the fourteenth, with the last session being the mass meeting of the night of the fifteenth.

Registration begins at 10:00 on the day of the fourteenth.

★ ★ ★

This folder is not designed to indicate program, as plans for the program have not been completed. When the program has been finalized, you will get a copy of the program with final instructions as to place of meeting, etc.

LODGING

HOTEL PATTEN.....1 East Eleventh Street

THE READ HOUSE.....West Ninth Street
(Hotel, Motel)

THE HOLIDAY INN.....2100 South Broad Street

THE ALBERT PICK.....3210 South Broad Street

THE DRAKE MOTEL.....3515 South Broad Street

THE ROSETTA MOTEL.....3610 Williams Street

★ ★ ★

PLEASE MAKE YOUR OWN RESERVATIONS!

WILSON PTG.

5-24-64

Willis Heads Drive for Bass

Campaign Director in 5th

Rep. Ross Bass yesterday named Nashville attorney William R. Willis Jr. to head his campaign for the U.S. Senate in the 5th Congressional District, Davidson County.

Willis, 33, was Davidson County campaign manager in 1960 for Sen. Estes Kefauver, whose unexpired term Bass seeks to fill.

"I am very pleased to accept this position in Congressman Bass' campaign," Willis said. "This is a vitally important campaign to fill the unexpired term of the late Sen. Kefauver, whom I greatly admired and assisted in past campaigns.

"ALTHOUGH I had personally considered being a candidate for political office, I feel the best interests of this state will be served by offering my time and services on behalf of Congressman Bass.

"The continued progress and national prestige of this state can only be assured by a man of his stature. The shoes of Estes Kefauver are big ones, both in the eyes of the nation and certainly in the eyes of this state.

"It is my firm and sincere conviction that the record and philosophy of Congressman Bass demonstrates his ability to walk in these shoes.

"I URGE ALL WHO desire to secure the continued representation established by the great senior senator to once again close ranks in the interest of the continued progress and national image of this state," Willis said.

Willis, a partner in the law firm of Hooker, Hooker and Willis, has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for the State Senate in the last few months.

A native of Sumner County—part of Bass' 6th congressional district—Willis is a graduate of Hendersonville High School, Middle Tennessee State College and Vanderbilt University School of Law.

HE IS president of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Willis is also secretary of the board of trust of Nashville Memorial Hospital, a member of the Family Clinic board of trust, past president of the Junior Bar Conference of the Tennessee Bar Association, a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Christ Church, Episcopal.

He and his wife, Eleanor, live on Laurel Ridge Drive.

Commenting on Willis' appointment, Bass said:

"I HAVE known Bill Willis for many years. He is an eminent attorney, a man of integrity and an outstanding citizen. He was a close personal friend and supporter of Sen. Kefauver.

"I am delighted to have him as a member of my organization. I realize he has been urged by many of his friends to run for the State Senate from Davidson County. I feel sure he could have been elected. I appreciate the personal sacrifice he is making in order to manage my campaign in the 5th Congressional District."

+ + +

—Staff photo by Bill Preston

U.S. Rep. Ross Bass and his wife, Avanell, talk with attorney William R. Willis Jr. after Bass' announcement that Willis will manage his Davidson County campaign for the U.S. Senate.

Tennessean 7-21-64

Griffith Gets Rights Post

Mahlon Griffith, whose volunteer services have opened employment doors for many Negro workers in Nashville, has been named a member of the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission.

Griffith was appointed by Samuel J. Simmons, director of the State Advisory Committees Division, United States Civil Rights Commission.

In January, 1964, Griffith was named volunteer executive secretary of the Nashville Conference on Employment Opportunity, but his work in placing and upgrading Nashville Negro workers began in 1960 and he had worked with area businesses and industry at this task without pay.

WORKING with the Community Conference on Employment Opportunity, Griffith has been an integral force in the recent hiring of Negroes in local utilities, upgrading downtown workers and others in Nashville-based industries and the filing of complaints with the President's Committee on behalf of 117 nonwhite workers against several firms here.

Appointed

Mahlon Griffith
"For volunteer service"

Rights Held Booster For South's Trade

By W. A. REED JR.

Federal civil rights legislation gives Southern states a chance to avoid the ruinous costs that defiance has meant in the past, according to a report, "The Price We Pay," published this week.

The report, prepared by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the Southern Regional Council, documents the vast cost incurred by the South's resistance to equal opportunity.

It itemizes the price for discrimination in the economy of southern communities, employment, legal procedures, education, culture and tourism.

IT SHOWS that expenses range from the $17 billion loss in gross national product estimated as the cost of discrimination against Negroes, to the $138,429 spent for police overtime and equipment in Jackson, Mississippi, from May through August, 1963, to combat demonstrations.

In Birmingham, the document reveals that in June, 1963, retailers averaged a $750,000 weekly loss, some because Negro trade boycotte stores, some because whites did not venture downtown for fear of possible violence.

The report cited the following reasons why the South can no longer afford discrimination:

- A failure, in recent years, in some sections of the South, to attract any large amount of new industry.
- Young, educated Southerners leaving the area "because of racial strife."
- The "staggering" cost to cities, counties and states for policing "emergency" situations and for litigation.
- A loss of, and inability to attract, faculty and students to Southern universities.
- A growing movement on the part of entertainers, cultural exhibitors, and sports promoters to boycott racially segregated audiences.
- The enormous loss in convention and tourist business.

Officials of the Southern Regional Council and the B'nai B'rith League said the report was issued to underscore new opportunities afforded the South through compliance with the Civil Rights Act "to be law abiding, to avoid such costs in the future, and to develop more fully its own natural and human resources.

Soft Going

LONDON (AP)—A group has asked transport ministry approval of a $20 million project to halve travel time between the city and London Airport with hovercars speeding at 80 m.p.h. over the route of the out-moded and money-losing Grand Union Canal.

The canal would be drained and paved over a distance of 14 miles to help the cars along on a cushion of compressed air.

OFFICERS

William R. Willis, Jr., Nashville
President

John J. Compton, Nashville
Lewis S. Sinclair, Knoxville
Dr. Vasco Smith, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Ernest G. Silver, Oak Ridge
Secretary

Dr. G. J. Tarleton, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Memphis
George E. Barrett, Nashville
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Carl Carson, Memphis
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Mrs. Garland P. Fisher, Bristol
Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
The Rev. Robert Hunter, Chattanooga
Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga
Mrs. Eugene S. Kilgore, Johnson City
Hunter Lane, Jr., Memphis
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Joseph L. May, Nashville
M. D. Merriwether, Jackson
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Mrs. R. D. Present, Knoxville
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Merrill Proudfoot, Knoxville
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Ewell Reagin, Knoxville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Mrs. Earl L. Sasser, Nashville
Mrs. Bernard R. Schweid, Nashville
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Mrs. Philip C. Sottong, Chattanooga
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Miss Martelle Trigg, Memphis
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Rev. Dogan W. Williams, Bristol
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106 19th Avenue, South ● Nashville, Tennessee 37212 ● 291-7544

Miss Katherine Jones
Executive Director

August 12, 1964

TO: ALL BOARD MEMBERS
FROM: Bill Willis, President
RE: BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
Wednesday, August 19, 1964, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Presbyterian Campus Center, 1112-19th Avenue, South
Adjacent to Tennessee Council Office.

This is the mid-year meeting of the Board of Directors to plan the fall meeting and determine other matters of concern to the Council. The Board Meeting, usually held in May, was delayed because of the imminent passage of the Civil Rights Law and the political elections.

The Council will pay your round trip fare to Nashville for the meeting, by whatever means of travel you choose, provided the total cost does not exceed air-travel. If you choose to drive, will you check over the list of board members in your area, and share your car?

It is proposed that Board Members be divided into four groups for the morning session. If there are other topics which should be included in group discussion, please add them. Will you check the group in which you would like to be included? Then return the green sheet to the office. Keep the letterhead notice for your information.

___ANNUAL MEETING-Program, speaker, place, and time.

___MEMBERSHIP-How do we increase membership? What additional printed materials would be helpful? What success have members had in visiting other communities to recruit members and organize councils?

___SPECIAL EMPHASIS-What is desired in NEWSLETTER? What should be emphasis of staff and Board for remainder of this year?

___CIVIL RIGHTS LAW-Where are the trouble spots in compliance? How can we get accurate reporting?

____I will attend the Board Meeting on August 19. My preference for discussion group is checked above.

____I cannot attend on August 19.

_____
Signature of Board Member

Mason Olds MM

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Special Committee: Will D. Campbell, Chairman
Mrs. Martha Ragland, Lewis Sinclair, George Barrett
Dr. Vasco Smith, Mrs. Adele Schweid, William Willis, ex-officio
Sam Dodson, Jr., ex-officio , Paul Anthony-Consultant

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Special Account

Checking Account	$ 1,154.55-Sept. 8, 1964
Savings Account	7,184.11-Sept. 8, 1964
Anticipated from Field Foundation (finan payment)	7,500.00 in Nov., 1964
	$15,838.66

Anticipated Expenditures from Special Account from September 9 through December 31		1,629.00
Office Secretary Salary	$800	
Social Security Tax	29	
Travel - Staff & Board =	400	
Annual Meeting	200	
Consultants & Workshops	200	
Funds Available		$14,209.66

Regular Account

Checking Account	$1,709.21-Sept. 8, 1964
Anticipated Income-SRC	1,500.00 Oct. 1, 1964
1964 Dues - not yet paid	200.00 to $1,000 (Est.)
	$ 3,209.00

It is difficult to estimate exact expenditures, but we will need about $3400 to $3600 for the last quarter of the calendar year.

September 9, 1964

[redacted]

Dir - $8,000
KS - 7,000
Sctry - 3,000

$18,000.00

+ at least 7,000.00

$25,000

Field - '65 - 7,500
" - '64 - min - 5,500
SRC - 5,000

18,000

Balance to be paid $7,000.00

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON STRUCTURE, PROGRAM AND GOALS

OF THE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The question of the function of the committee was raised by Chairman Long and defined by the group as being to give some long-range direction to the Council and to the staff. Questions were raised as to the present and future role of the TCHR. Is it the same now as it was two years, four years ago? Will it remain the same with the appointment of the Governor's Commission on Human Relations? Concensus was that the Council has an added dimension with the creation of such a governmental body. It must serve as a sort of watch dog and lobbyist as well as cooperating body with the Commission.

The question of Council structure and finance was discussed with alternative structural arrangements being offered by members of the committee. It was agreed that a different kind of structure would not solve the financial problems. The following reasons were advanced by Herman Long: (1) A large board would tend to be restrictive. (2) There is strength to the state council in having local groups related to the central group. (3) Other agencies have tried this arrangement without success.

The following additional conclusions and proposals were reached by the committee:

In recommending that the present operational structure of the Council be maintained, namely one which permits individual membership participation and local council units, it was realized that some practicable and meaningful balance should be reached in the deployment of staff resources as between (a) organizational efforts in the field, and (b) program development through the central state office. Expanded organizational activity in new localities of the state would obviously require more time in travel and less concentration on necessary program matters at the office.

Accordingly, it was suggested that the present number of local councils, including those having an affiliated status, constitute the major focus of the Council's program effort. In this regard, effort should be made by the President and staff to bring the independent and affiliated local groups into organic relationship with the State Council.

Renewed effort and negotiations with the Knoxville group is called for in this respect.

In addition it was suggested that in view of the action taken at the Chattanooga meeting, through which the Council deliberately assumes the function of taking positions and making public statements on current issues related to its concern, the Oak Ridge group be asked whether this change removes its reluctance to be an actual local unit of the Tennessee Council.

Further, it was felt that the Council should have some concrete organizational goal in mind as a general directive to staff effort. A goal of 10 strong and functional local councils in strategic areas of the state was proposed. Columbia, Clarksville, and Murfreesboro were cited as places where staff assistance might be concentrated in the development of additional councils. This is suggested, however, not as a directive for the staff to take initiative, but rather to give service where there is indication of local interest. It was also believed that a council in the Union City-Dyersburg, Paris area would fall high in priority. Here, too, the staff would not have to assume the initiative in prompting interest, but would respond to it, should it develop, as a priority which the Council deems important.

Presence of staff at the annual meetings of local councils was suggested as a minimum goal of staff field service. This should be a regular and scheduled responsibility. Other visits are certainly desirable, but they would be determined by the convenience of the staff, crisis developments in the area, and specific programs under promotion in the area requiring staff assistance. With the present two-person staff, it was felt that some division of labor in servicing local councils in the field was desirable.

We have a functioning group now in existence in Bristol, and it was suggested that this might be encouraged to be either a tri-cities organization or a Bristol-Kingsport council.

Beyond these considerations as to goals and direction of council organizational activity, it was felt that encouragement should be given by the State Council to the organization of Student Human Relations Councils in colleges or some groups of colleges where there is interest. We now have some student members, and perhaps these young people might be helped to organize councils in the colleges and communities in which they are now located.

Stimulus to Local Councils

Over-emphasis upon fund raising can be a deterrent to local effort, but it was believed that some responsibility by local groups in meeting the state budget is a healthy stimulant. The committee recommended, therefore, that each local group be asked to raise $200 each year as a contribution to the state budget, probably through the avenue of an annual dinner. The staff of the state council could be of assistance in two important ways in this regard: (a) program planning and format, and (b) providing speakers and resource persons without cost to the local group.

It was suggested that the staff undertake the formation of a "stand-by" list of speakers willing to give their services to the council for this purpose. Persons both within and outside

the state could be obtained, especially those serving the intergroup relations field and whose organizations would encourage their coming from their own budgets. Some additional assistance in resource personnel might also be obtained through SRC. A panel of 30 to 40 such persons is realistically possible. These lists should be developed by the staff, circulated among the local groups, and requests for service channeled through the state office. This proposal obviously becomes not merely a means of raising funds for the state organization but also a major type of program activity.

A further stimulus to local program activity, it was believed, lay in the opportunity now provided by the Chattanooga decision to take public positions on various issues germaine to the general objectives of the state organization. This new function should be lifted up and emphasized for each local group. It is a line of program activity for each of them. In addition, local groups are encouraged to bring before the annual meeting general concerns about which they feel the state organization ought to make public statement. This line of departure might also broaden the concern of the organization beyond the important desegregation issue to other issues of moment.

The development of special program memoranda, dealing with these matters, would seem to be needed.

Membership and Finance

We should have in mind a membership goal of at least 1,000 members. Our present number is around 700, and perhaps our goal ought to be that of doubling our present size. This would help financially, and a campaign toward this end should be launched during the current year.

It was felt that membership on the Board carried a special meaning and responsibility. For this reason it was recommended that the Board members be asked to assume an additional financial responsibility to the Council, to the extent of giving annual contributions of $20, exclusive of membership, as a special "Board Member" donation. Pledges to this end might be solicited, with payments being made quarterly at $5.00 each. Regular reminders and reply envelopes would facilitate this process.

For the Committee:

Herman Long
Will Campbell
William Willis
George Barrett, Ex Officio

February 1, 1963

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Membership and Dues Payment - 1964

RECEIPTS BY MONTH

	1964	1963
January	$ 177.00	$ 826.00
February	81.00	221.10
March	644.00	409.50
April	341.00	1,228.00
May	263.00	802.90
June	439.75	567.50
July	336.50	228.00
August (Aug., 14)	281.00	76.00
Total	$2,500.25	$4,359.00

FUNDS ON HAND - AUGUST 17, 1964

Regular Account - $2,119.82

Special Account - 8,869.69

(Savings Acct. $7,184.11)
(Checking Acct. 1,685.58)

SOURCES OF MEMBERSHIPS & DUES

City	New		Old		Total Paid	Total Unpaid
Nashville	31	+	200	=	231	201
Memphis	23	+	43	=	66	43
Knoxville	3	+	18	=	21	9
Oak Ridge	3	+	16	=	19	32
Murfreesboro	0	+	8	=	8	4
Bristol	3	+	12	=	15	11
Jackson	0	+	5	=	5	13
State-at-large	7	+	24	=	31	18
Out-of-state	—	+	9	=	9	8
	65		835		404	338

T-742

Aug 19, 1964

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106-19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Board Member:

When you read the enclosed minutes of the Board meeting of August 19, I hope you will be as enthusiastic as I am about the consideration now being given to enlarging the staff and the scope of the Council. During the six years which Louise Young and I have served as your executive directors, some of the important goals of the council have been achieved. While we don't take credit for all of them, it is rewarding to know that we were on the right track, and now we have increased governmental support for their attainment.

I've been thinking a lot about the council and its future. It is one of the hallmarks of integrity for an organization to look frankly at its goals, decide when they have been accomplished, and fold its tents.

Another approach is to determine if the old machinery should be re-tooled to accomplish another purpose. The initiative for the proposal for adding another staff member and reassigning responsibilities came from me. What talent I may have is in direct approach to persons on a one-to-one basis. While that is still valid, we should now be able to push our cause through encouraging leadership in civic clubs, chambers of commerce, etc. While there may be four million more women voters than men in this country, women are still part of a minority group in the seats of power and persuasion. That is one of the reasons I think we should have a man as director of the Council at this time. Not just any man--this needs to be one good at public speaking, fund raising, etc. and a man who cares keenly about the community of dignity and decency which we are all striving diligently to build.

Now won't you read the minutes, and if you have suggestions to make, send them to: William R. Willis, 214 Union Street, Nashville, or
Will D. Campbell, (chairman of the Special Committee)
Committee of Southern Churchmen, 1106-19th Avenue, South, Nashville.

Or, you can send your suggestions in care of this office, and I will route them to the Special Committee. I'm sure that President Willis and the Special Committee would genuinely appreciate your guidance. And so would I.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones

KJ/eah

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106-19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

BOARD MINUTES--August 19, 1964

The Board meeting was convened at the Presbyterian Center, adjacent to the Council office at 10:15 a.m. Mr. Willis, president, presided. Minutes of the January 24 Board Meeting were read by Kay Jones in the absence of Mrs. Silver, secretary, and approved. Miss Jones explained that the Board was meeting in Nashville instead of Memphis, as proposed at the time of the January meeting, because of the inability of Memphis board members to attend this meeting. The meeting itself was not held in the spring because of the imminent passage of the Civil Rights Bill and its effect on the Council's program, and the summer involvement of many persons in the August primary elections.

It was noted that "Operation Benchmark" was not repeated this year, in accordance with the proposal made in January 1964. This omission related to the passage of the Civil Rights Bill on July 2, and the recognition that a new assessment of voluntary desegregation of places of public accommodation would not be valid undertaking on the eve of passage of the act. In addition, the Governor's Commission on Human Relations is in the process of making a similar survey at this time.

President William Willis said that many things had transpired to change the direction and role of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. The facts and their import had been voiced by the executive director. With Paul Anthony of the Southern Regional Council was in attendance today, Mr. Willis proposed a regrouping of the Board members present for today's assignments. He therefore asked that the following persons present meet in a special committee: Mrs. Martha Ragland, Lewis Sinclair, Will D. Campbell, and William Willis. Mr. Campbell was asked to serve as chairman, and Paul Anthony was requested to meet with the Committee.

Miss Louise Young was asked to serve as today's chairman of the Annual Meeting committee, and meeting with her were Rev. Crutcher, Mrs. Hull, and Mr. Merriwether.

The Civil Rights Committee included Mrs. Muhleman, Mr. Seeber, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Sasser, Mrs. Fuson, and Miss Jones. This group also gave brief attention to the membership situation at present.

Following lunch, the Board met as a unit, and the morning group was joined by Rev. M. J. Jones, Rev. Dogan Williams, and Dr. Tarleton. The President asked for reports from the committees which had met in the morning.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE, Will Campbell reporting. The proposal for redirection of the Council's activities, including additional staff and change in assignment had been made by the executive director of the Council. With the backing of law, opportunities are opening up to talk with civic clubs, and civic leadership groups in terms of community progress. It is also possible to enlist, or at least challenge, these same groups to community action to eliminate or lessen poverty, illiteracy, poor level of education and inadequate or inappropriate job training. Here are matters which are not limited by race, although they may be more widely experienced by Negroes than whites. For example: we need to alert communities to plan ahead in the area of housing, and not build ghettoes which lead to frustration, unrest, and later problems for the whole community.

The proposal of the Special Committee today is for the employment of an additional staff member, preferably a white male, to carry major responsibility for public relations, fund raising, and administration. The present executive would continue with the council in areas of program assistance, direct recruitment of members, response to requests for assistance from over the state, and other duties as assigned. It is recognized that this is a proposal which needs serious consideration. The Board discussed the matter at some length. Kay Jones explained that the proposal had been initiated by her and that she felt that the Council was at a turning point. We should either expand our program, or begin a retrenchment toward concluding it.

On a motion of Louise Young, seconded by Mrs. Hull, the Board voted to give the Special Committee power to consider the matter further. Today's committee is to be enlarged by the inclusion of Dr. Vasco Smith of Memphis, Mrs. Adele Schweid of Nashville, and George Barrett of Nashville in addition to Rev. Sam Dodson, Jr. as an ex-officio member and President Willis serving also as an ex-officio member. The resolution further authorized the Executive Committee of the Council to receive the report of the Sepcial Committee when completed and take appropriate action in the name of the Board and the membership, including the recruiting of personnel.

Members of the Board proposed that the committee seek to coordinate the activities of this organization with other organizations and agencies working in the area of human relations. Dr. Tarleton urged that the Council be bold, and that it take positions on issues, even though it might result in the loss of timid members.

ANNUAL MEETING Committee reported by Mrs. Hull. It is recommended that the meeting be held on November 12 and 13, with alternate dates being November 19 and 20. The former pattern of the meeting be adhered to with the initial session a luncheon on Thursday at noon with President Willis as speaker. The program emphasis should be directed toward human rights rather than limited to civil rights. Program emphasis should include strategy for strengthening of local councils and membership with guidelines to their development. In addition to competent

leadership for each session, there should be time for members to participate directly in discussion and questioning. A panel discussion on church leadership in human rights is recommended for inclusion in the Annual Meeting with representatives of three major religious groups representing churches with white membership to speak on specific contributions made by local churches, not statements of principle by their national bodies. It is proposed that the panel moderator be Negro.

Other topics for possible inclusion might be housing and the elimination of poverty. There should not be concurrent sessions.

There should be a dinner meeting on Thursday night, following precedent of past meetings. Speakers proposed were Sargent Shriver, Leroy Collins, Robert Weaver, George Grider, Ross Bass, E. William Henry (Federal Communications Commission Chairman). The decisions as to place, speakers, and program detail are to be left to the staff, and persons appointed by the president to promote the annual meeting. The president called for discussion of time, place, and program proposals as presented. It was recognized that the November 12 and 13 date were not possible for some of our membership. The November 19 and 20, alternate dates, are already set for the Southern Regional Council for their annual meeting. It was then voted to accept the dates of November 12 and 13 with Nashville the place of the meeting.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS Committee at the Board meeting reported continued good compliance with the public accommodations section of the bill. There is undoubtedly some non-compliance, but it is difficult to pin-point. It was noted that some new church bodies have arisen from groups of individuals discontented with national church and governmental leadership. There is renewed activity on the part of the Ku Klux Klan noted in Chattanooga. Since matters in Tennessee have been relatively quiet there has been little direct leadership on the part of mayors or state officials urging positive compliance. Citizens have been mislead by untrue statements relating to the civil rights bill which were made by certain candidates in the recent primary elections. In Bristol, there has never been a white minister who has attended a Bristol Council on Human Relations local meeting, although some of them have promised to do so. In Chattanooga and elsewhere, education is the real issue. The following recommendations were made to Board members:

1. Confer with editors of local newspapers to publish success stories of compliance with civil rights law. Need is for positive outcome of compliance.

2. Ask local TV and radio stations to present a section-by-section interpretation of the civil rights law, recommending such persons as law school professors for analysis.

3. Work for inclusion of Negroes on all policy-making boards of city and county government housing, civil service board, school board, etc.

4. Join with other groups in community for large community meeting on civil rights law. Ask Tennessee members of Community Service (Leroy Collins committee) to speak. Tennessee members are: Carl Carson, Memphis businessman; former Governor Buford Ellington; Amon C. Evans, publisher of the Nashville Tennesseen; Chancellor Alexander Heard of Vanderbilt University; Greenfield Pitts, Nashville Department Store Executive; John Wade, Dean of Vanderbilt University Law School; Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk University; and Martin Ochs, publisher of the Chattanooga Times.

Dr. Jones announced that a Negro had been appointed coordinator of instruction for the entire public school system in Chattanooga.

Mrs. Martha Ragland asked the assistance of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations in promoting and assisting with a state-wide meeting proposed for late September under the Tennessee Advisory Committee of the United States Commission on Civil Rights. The Advisory Committee's function is to report to the Commission on compliance with the Civil Rights Law and to disseminate information on the scope and meaning of the law. It is in this latter capacity that the TAC is planning to invite city and county officials, law enforcement officers, civil leadership to a Nashville meeting. The assistance of TCHR is requested to assist with the mailings, and local arrangements for the meeting. The TAC will not require funds from TCHR. It was moved, seconded and carried that assistance be given by TCHR in launching the TAC meeting. Mrs. Fuson, president of the Nashville Community Relations Council agreed to recruit local members to assist in clerical tasks.

Information on membership and income was distributed to Board members. The lessened income in 1964 results from the delay in membership drive in 1964. The Annual Meeting in 1962 was in October, and the Council appealed for membership renewal beginning with December, 1962 NEWSLETTER. The 1963 meeting was not held until late January 1964, and an appeal for renewals was not begun until March, 1964. In addition to NEWSLETTER appeals for renewals, a first class letter appeal has been sent to all unpaid members, and one additional notice has gone to all Nashville members.

The Board meeting adjourned at 3:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Katherine Jones, Acting Secretary

September 1, 1964

Board Members present: W. T. Crutcher, Dogan Williams, Louise Young, Clifford Seeber, Lewis S. Sinclair, Major Jones, Mrs. Earl L. Sasser, Will Campbell, Mrs. G. P. Fisher, Mrs. John C. Hull, Mrs. Nelson Fuson, Mrs. Tom Ragland, M. D. Merriwether, Mrs. Pauline Muhleman, Dr. G. J. Tarleton, and Paul Anthony from SRC. Staff Katherine Jones.

1960 1961 1962 1963 1964

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

In consideration of the gifts of others, I hereby promise to pay

The sum of _____ Dollars $_____

Payable $_____ with pledge and the balance Monthly ( ) Quarterly ( )

Semi-annually ( ) or _____

Signed_____

Cash received $_____

Obtained By_____

Be Sure That Both Prospect and Yourself Sign This Card

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FEBRUARY, 1965 | 1106 19th AVENUE, SOUTH | NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE | VOL. 6, NO. 2

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

January 28 & 29, 1965 Nashville, Tennessee

WHITNEY YOUNG SPEAKS AT DINNER

The Andrew Jackson Hotel ballroom was packed with Council members and guests for the dinner meeting. The necessity for close seating arrangements contributed to the friendliness as persons from different parts of the state got acquainted over the passing of plates and shifting of silver. The presence of thirty-one (31) newsmen from African countries added a cosmopolitan touch to the occasion, and they were warmly applauded following their introduction by President Willis. Equally enthusiastic was the welcome given the ten persons in attendance from Fayette County, the six from Haywood, and a delegation from Bolivar.

Mr. Young opened his address by saying that "these meetings leave me with a feeling of hope and show America at its best. There is a blending here, the melting pot concept, teamwork, and optimism. . . . There is a need to see beneath the veneer, beneath the layer of skin, to the human heart that breathes for freedom". In tracing the civil rights revolution to its earliest beginnings, he considered that it began with the creation of man himself "and with the creation of qualities that disturb men." The resentment against inequality is in the American tradition with the Boston Tea Party as our first concerted act of civil disobedience. Street demonstrations in our country were led by Susan B. Anthony and Carrie Nation. Early leaders in the labor movement used boycotts and picketing until they obtained recognition for their cause.

Negro protests are real, not superficial. Some of the realities of 1965 are: 25 percent of the Negro labor market is unemployed; Negroes yearly income is only 53 percent of that of whites; 50 percent of Negro students are out of school; Negroes have 3½ years less education, and they die 7½ years sooner. The basic citizenship step of voting may mean loss of job or death for Negroes.

Tennessee cities, especially Nashville have made comparative progress, but violent confrontations may have been postponed. "Nashville has bought time, not immunity. The same tensions are here as elsewhere . . . It is not enough to say that we are better than Jackson or Philadelphia, Mississippi. The only criteria are equality and justice. Peace is not enough; it should be the presence of justice, the absence of tension and prejudice . . . People who passed the Civil Rights Bill were certain that the Negroes could not take advantage of what the Bill would allow". Integration should not be seen as a problem but as an opportunity. Integrated areas are signs of sophistication and maturity. The test of humaneness is to look beyond oneself and family and seek the cause of another human being. "Otherwise we are robots . . . To leave a name of courage is the best heritage."

* * * *

President Willis presided at the dinner meeting, and introduced the Honorable Beverly Briley, Mayor of Nashville-

Mr. Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director National Urban League and our Annual Meeting Dinner Speaker, talks to our new Executive Director, Baxton Bryant, and our former president, Mr. William R. Willis, Jr.

Davidson County. Mayor Briley recalled his participation on the panel of Tennessee Mayors at the meeting a year ago. He welcomed the conference to Nashville, and said that such meetings as ours are credits to the community. Dr. V. W. Henderson, head of the Department of Business Administration and Economics at Fisk University, and our Council's board member introduced Mr. Young who is Executive Director of the National Urban League. The invocation was given by Rabbi Randall Falk and the Benediction by the Rev. Leo Seiner.

THE POVERTY PROGRAM

Mr. Christopher Weeks, Special assistant to Mr. Sargent Shriver, Economic Opportunity Program spoke at the opening luncheon session of the Annual Meeting. It was an overflow audience which listened intently to his address entitled, "The Poverty Program: New Ways To Involve The Poor".

The first thirty Job Corps enrolees are now in a Maryland camp. Selection criteria includes deprivation factors, as: overcrowded housing, parents formal education less than eighth grade, father unemployed for more than two years, broken home, etc. Priority given to applicants with largest number of strikes against them. Goal is to train the victims of poverty to help others who live in poverty. Recognition is given to the need and desire of the poverty dwellers to participate in the planning and programs of the Economic Opportunity Act. Poor people can verbalize their needs, although their mode of expression may seem strange to the outsider. "Rural areas need the conviction that poverty is a problem which something can be done about."

A community action organization, a local level group, can apply for help through the Office of Economic Opportunity if it represents a cross-section of organizations in the community, if it has ideas, and if it is in direct involvement with poor people in deciding what should be done and who to do it. It may be a tax supported organization or a private nonprofit one. The possibilities range from pre-school facilities, through junior high school student projects into young and mature adult groups.

* * * *

Mrs. Martha Ragland presiding at the luncheon expressed the appreciation of the Council to Congressman Richard Fulton in persuading Mr. Weeks to come

Mr. Christopher Weeks was the speaker at our Annual Meeting Luncheon and he is from the Office of Economic Opportunity, working with the War on Poverty Program.

to Tennessee for our meeting. Dr. W. T. Crutcher of Knoxville gave the invocation. Questions from the audience at the end of the address indicated enthusiasm and some skepticism about the poverty program. Later in the afternoon Mr. Weeks met with the delegation from Fayette County.

TENNESSEE MOSAIC

With Mrs. John C. Hull presiding, the Thursday afternoon session put together a fascinating picture of progress and discouragement in undertakings in Tennessee communities.

**Employment Progress in Jackson*

Mr. Albert Porter, reporting

Although Jackson has a high percentage of teachers and college educated persons, in comparison with many West Tennessee communities, there is a considerable pool of Negro citizens who are unemployed or underemployed. Under Negro community leadership, Negroes seeking better jobs filed applications, giving their qualifications, and job preference. Business and industry did not respond to invitations to discuss employment. The ensuing withdrawal of Negro trade from Jackson businesses proved effective in bringing about communication with Chamber of Commerce and industry. Eighteen retail establishments started training programs and Negro clerks were hired. Industry began with token employment of Negroes, but has moved cautiously toward non-discriminatory employment. Industry considering a move to Jackson now meets with Negro leadership groups to discuss and settle matter of Negro employment before locating. Monthly meetings are held in Negro community and with Chamber of Commerce representatives. Hopeful about future as Jackson business knows that action will follow if negotiations fail.

**Sewanee: A Community With A Plan*

Rev. Dr. Charles Winters, Reporting

This is a community of 1,400 with a college as its core and the village around it. Local public school recently integrated by court order, following petitions signed by Negro and white citizens with children of school age. The school integration confirmed that the two-teacher-eight-grade school formerly available to Negro students did not equip them to compete successfully in the new school setting, composed in part of children from college faculty homes with pre-school and kindergarten experience. Tutorial program established, and now operated by PTA, using college students with professional teachers as supervisors. Hope is to expand the program for broader remedial work and adult education through a poverty program grant.

**Voluntary Desegregation and Established Integration in Chattanooga*

Dr. M. J. Jones, reporting

"Segregation is a barrier, an estrangement, legal and non-legal separation, a way of looking at a Negro and the way a Negro regards himself". There are 200 eating places in Chattanooga. Except for larger ones and those with national franchise, the exact number which are genuinely open is unknown. All tax-supported places are open as are theatres, most cultural programs in city. Tax supported hospital not wholly integrated. City-county schools are bound by non-discriminatory pledge, but are engaged in a gradual desegregation pattern to be fulfilled in 1969. School board has a Negro member; Negro appointed coordinator of schools; a Negro teacher in Educational TV. Vocation-technical schools are open. University of Chattanooga has signed pledge to desegregate. Ministerial and bar associations have Negro members and two Negro doctors are members of county medical association. "We still have far to go."

**Oak Ridge—Uncle Sam, the Promised Land and Cupid*

Rev. Roy Colby, reporting

Oak Ridge was built and supported by the Federal government, and segregated housing was built into it. While fair employment opportunities have increased through the efforts of local human relations groups, and the insistence of the Federal government, there has been no real break in segregated housing pattern. Fair Housing Council began in summer of 1964 to develop coordinated service on open occupancy housing, gather case data on discriminatory practices, assess attitudes in different neighborhoods, and approach real estate agencies. (No response from realtors.) FHC compiles names of persons willing to live in integrated areas and collects information on empty dwellings, trying to match the two. Housing tours arranged for Negroes to acquaint them with market in currently white areas. Federal agencies are willing and interested in helping. Summer is time of greatest turnover in housing. Real estate opposition is latent but real. Uncle Sam built in segregation, Oak Ridge was the promised land of a new day, and the Fair Housing Council is playing cupid.

**Nashville Seeks Good Housing For All*

Mrs. Neil Stein, reporting

United Church Women interest in housing has led to concern with zoning and housing needs in the city. A bus tour of low income areas, led by Nashville Housing Authority officials and welfare workers personally knowledgable. The Housing Committee of UCW has visited City Council in regard to proposed new zoning code, presented names of responsible citizens to Mayor for consideration in appointment to new committees considering housing and zoning, and discovered and publicized the unsuitable, unhealthy, and dangerous multiple family dwellings recently constructed and characterized as "instant slums". Direct communication with all city councilmen is being developed. The goal of United Church Women in this undertaking is "Good Housing for All".

**Knoxville Experiments with Tutorial Programs*

Mrs. Thelma Present, reporting

"Knoxville voluntarily became an open city, and everyone sat down and forgot problems of integration!" Negroes needed improved education to take advantage of employment possibilities and facilities now available. First year tutorial program organized for high school juniors and seniors, and was a great success. Board of trustees was improved and Knoxville College sponsorship obtained. Survey made to determine needs and cost; budget of $5,500 set. Professional coordinator employed which school board paid for along with books and necessary supplies. Funds raised locally ($1,500) with foundation grants completed budget. Thirty teachers volunteered services; 9 Oak Ridge scientist drove to Knoxville to teach. Eventually teachers were given small stipend. Two hundred fifty students helped. Year-round tutorial program needed and federal grants being sought to make this possible.

**Johnson City: In Education There Comes A Time*

Mrs. Eugene Kilgore, reporting

Johnson City school system has 6000 pupils and less than 600 are Negro. With small segregated schools it is impossible to have well-rounded school program. "We slept until 1961, so we were wel-rested". The city had offered an alleged desegregation program which involved zones in zones, so that in reality there were two segregated zones for Negro pupils. Negro children who enrolled outside of these zones were later eased out of white schools. It took two years to get people aroused. All parents of junior and senior high school Negro students were contacted and asked this question, "Will you go along with desegregation?" There were 340 parents signatures to petition for full desegregation. Negotiations with the City Commissioners, School board, Superintendent failed. One hundred students presented themselves at elementary and high schools in September. Most were rejected. Legal advice sought, and suit filed in Federal court on December 31, 1964. Show cause hearing set for School Board on January 15 at Federal Court meeting in Greeneville. Court decision instructed school board to admit immediately certain children who had been denied. but the status of students seeking admittance to junior high schools is uncertain. Full integration ordered for the coming school year. "We will not stop until complete desegregation is achieved in our schools".

**Federal Contract Reviews and Equal Employment Opportunity*

Mr. John Heneghan, reporting

Mr. Heneghan is industrial employment specialist of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Each of the 36 agencies working under the Committee employs own staff and sets rules. Make complaint investigations and compliance reviews. There are 35,000 contractors and less than 100 such specialists. Technical compliance involves passive obligations such as display of posters, desegregation of plant facilities, overt practices in comformity with law. Affirmative action is a contractor seeking means to inform Negroes of opportunities and a willingness to employ including possibly setting up training programs. The President's Committee seeks to act as a catalytic agent to get something moving in the community and then move on to allow voluntary human relations groups to take over and follow-up. "We need human relations organizations to do this job with us."

**New Life In The Memphis Chapter*

Mrs. Ray Allen, reporting

Recognition that Chapter characterized by apathy, no action, and no plan for action, leading to demoralization. In June, 1964, 80 persons attended meeting to hear legal staff of Mississippi summer project speak. This stirred us. Political campaigns of summer and fall helped to activate members, and helped chapter build on gains. At a November meeting of key people an analysis made of role of chapter—to bring everyday citizens to an awareness of what was needed in the area of human relations. Regular meetings now scheduled and we hope to continue building on it.

Mrs. Martha Ragland is the new president of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. She was elected at the Annual Board of Directors Meeting.

DON'T JUST SIT THERE! DO SOMETHING!

Monroe Schlactus of the Anti-Defamation League led a workshop Friday morning pointing up the tasks still before us and practical ways of achieving the goal of real equality. The passage of the Civil Rights Act has given us the opportunity to attack conditions that required the passage of the Act. It is a means to attack the problems which still exist, it did not abolish them. There is still poverty, prejudice and discrimination, and lack of information and knowledge. We must buckle down to the unglamourous work to bring about compliance with the letter and spirit of the law. Need is to examine ourselves to determine what stereotype we continue to harbor which lead easily to prejudice.

Mr. Schlactus then used film, role playing, and various audi-visual techniques for demonstrations of practical means of working toward heightened personal sensitivity, involvement, and better mass communication. A large display of materials was available for personal perusal. Lewis Sinclair chaired the session. (It is not possible to summarize this excellent presentation, but the Council will send lists of ADL films and pamphlets to members requesting them.)

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

President Willis described 1964 as a "revolutionary year for human relations in Tennessee. The year demonstrated the acceptance of the Civil Rights Bill, and the fact that liberal congressional candidates who supported this legislation could be elected or reelected. The Council's role is broadened and our program enlarged by the inherent opportunities in the War on Poverty. Mr. Bryant as new Executive Director described his enthusiasm for the Council's future, and his optimism about our achieving a broader base of operation and an expanded successful program. His remarks are expanded in the letter to members placed elsewhere in the NEWSLETTER.

Dr. Tarleton, treasurer, presented the 1964 financial statement of the Council; we are solvent! A budget of $31,195.83 was adopted for 1965. Mr. Paul Anthony of the Southern Regional Council urged Council members to take advantage of the new day which finds the Federal Government highly involved. "It is a time for responsible critics and responsible citizens."

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Martha Ragland, Nashville, president; Mr. Lewis Sinclair of Knoxville and Dr. Vasco Smith of Memphis, vice-presidents; Dr. G. J. Tarleton, Jr., Nashville, treasurer; and Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge, secretary.

Four resolutions were passed by the membership. They are quoted in their entirety:

ABOLISHMENT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—offered by Mr. David Price, Jr.

"WHEREAS, capital punishment is the penalty with respect to a number of crimes in the State of Tennessee; and,

WHEREAS, numerous authorities in the field of penology have proven to their satisfaction that the death penalty does not act as a deterrant to crime nor has its existence on the statute books decreased the rate of crime; and,

WHEREAS, thirty-nine countries, nine states, and two United States territories have in recognition of the failure of the death penalty to deter crime abolished capital punishment from their statute books; and,

WHEREAS, since capital punishment is irrevocable, there is an ever present danger of inflicting the death penalty on innocent persons and there have been numerous cases of such miscarriages of justice; and,

WHEREAS, it has been conclusively demonstrated that all "abolition" countries and states have low homicide rates; and,

WHEREAS, it has been demonstrated that the death penalty has not been uniformly enforced and that those receiving such penalty have generally been underprivileged, mentally defective, and frequently unable to engage competent counsel upon arrest and trial; and,

WHEREAS, many enlightened persons do not accept capital punishment as an appropriate means of dealing with crime and are, by reason of their belief, excluded from juries in capital cases; and,

WHEREAS, many judges and juries are reluctant to impose the death penalty, thus resulting in a lack of uniformity in the application of the law; and,

WHEREAS, the death penalty is an "easy way" out for society, discouraging much needed reforms in the field of penology; and,

WHEREAS, retribution, which is a carry-over from a less enlightened period in the history of mankind, appears to be the only remaining argument in favor of retaining the death penalty; and,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations duly assembled on this 29th day of January, 1965, in Nashville, Tennessee go on record as favoring the total abolishment of laws permitting the death penalty in the STATE OF TENNESSEE.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable Frank Clement, Governor of the State of Tennessee, to each member of the General Assembly of Tennessee, and to all daily newspapers, television and radio stations within Tennessee."

ADEQUATE TAX SUPPORT FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN — Offered by Mrs. James Todd

"WHEREAS, The Tennessee Department of Public Welfare provides financial assistance to needy families who qualify under provisions of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, and whereas the amount of financial assistance is based on formulas adopted by said Department, providing increasing financial assistance in direct relation to the size of the family; and,

WHEREAS, the Department of Public Welfare provides no increase for any family with more than five dependent children, without regard to the serious and critical needs of larger families; and,

WHEREAS, the result of this inadequate income often results in malnutrition, lack of adequate clothing, illness, and general level of living below a minimum standard of decency; and,

WHEREAS, children reared under these conditions often become school dropouts, juvenile delinquents, unskilled and unemployed citizens; and,

WHEREAS, in a country which is the leader of the free world, it is inconguous that any of our citizens should have to exist without the basic necessities of life;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations go on record as supporting appropriate policy changes in the Department of Public Welfare which will provide that the grants under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program be adequate to cover the minimum subsistence budget items of families eligible for such grants; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the General Assembly of Tennessee be urged to appropriate sufficient funds to make possible a change in policy whereby a dependent child in a large family is afforded an equal opportunity for obtaining the necessities of life.

FAYETTE AND HAYWOOD COUNTIES—offered by Mr. Joe R. Moore

RESOLVED that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations urge the Honorable Frank G. Clement, Governor of the State of Tennessee to give special attention to the problem of alleged irregularities in voter registration, elections, and ballot counting practies in certain parts of Tennessee, particularly Fayette and Haywood counties, whereby many citizens are now believed to be deprived of their right to fair representation.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING—offered by Dr. M. J. Jones

WHEREAS, Dr. Martin Luther King in his word, his sacrifices, his personal dedication, his deep commitment, and his relentless work has contributed to human dignity, and individual and collective freedom; and,

WHEREAS, the honor that has come to him, and his acceptance on the part of the broad spectrum of organizations which now work for civil rights has so closely related him to the aspirations of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we join in greetings and felicitating him in this time of his honor; and that we concur in the salute to him for the contribution he has made to the endeavor in which we, too, engage.

ACCOLADES TO: Mr. Matt Lynch and the State Labor Council for picking up the check for our special guests, the African newsmen, at our dinner meeting: Mrs. S. I. Alprin, Mrs. Fred Goldner, Mrs. James Glasse, and Mrs. John T. McCall who served so competently as our recorders; to Mrs. David E. Rogers who handled with such dispatch all local arrangements for the Annual Meeting and the additional hospitality for our guests; the many other persons who served as registrars and ticket takers; the reporters from radio, TV, and the press who covered the meetings, and attended the news conferences with Mr. Young and Mr. Weeks; the 36 quick witted persons who brought Mr. Young's new book, *To Be Equal*, following his address and left the late arrivals bookless; Mrs. Baxton Bryant for selling books, counting money and standing by in general.

While Mr. Whitney M. Young, Jr., was in Nashville he met with a group of business and civic leaders to explore the formation of an Urban League in Nashville. Mayor Briley was host to the meeting which was held in his office. Further discussion is now underway.

NEW DOORS TO NEW ADVANCEMENT

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations has a history in which every member can take just pride. It has been part of the State's conscience, speaking out against wrongs that society has either deliberately or through neglect, let attack its citizens. It has been a force that brought about needed legislation, both state and national, to give equal protection under the law to the total community. As one travels the state or reads the history of the Tennessee Council, its footprints can be found in the causes of human dignity and individual freedom.

The passage of the Civil Rights Bill has made us respectable—some have suggested too respectable. There have been suggestions that Human Relations Councils have served their day and should pass into history and out of existance. What do we have left to do? To those of us who are engaged daily in this work—just the opposite is true. *We are a human relations council.* Past circumstances dictated where work had to be done. We have been engaged in civil rights and race relations because that is where the need was most compelling. Yet civil rights or race relations has never been, or intended to be, our main concern. The passage of the Civil Rights Act eliminated discrimination by law. It gave to us the opportunity to attack the evils in society, not through the doorway of a minority race, but through the doorway of concern and compassion for all humanity.

I challenge the Tennessee Council on Human Relations to accept the new relationship and the new door this coming year.

What are the real enemies of mankind? Let's attack them; ignorance, poverty, delinquency, poor-housing, illness, unemployment, etc. These are enemies of all mankind. You cannot destroy them in a segregated society. Segregation and all of its kindred ills, has been the cess pool from which many of these draw their life's blood. In times past, circumstances gave us no choice. To fight these enemies we had to approach them through the door of a minority group. We will fight the battle where the foe is. If it takes us to the Negro community, and it most certainly will,—then let's fight there—but we will be there because we fight one of the ills of society and not because the ill exists in a minority race.

Segregation lives on myths—myths that can only thrive in a segregated society. Many of the myths die when communication as equals takes place between the races. Let's challenge all people to do battle against common enemies and have faith in what God makes possible between his children when we go about doing his business. There are in nearly every community the seeds, well germinated, to make the community a garden, a place of peace and goodwill, or a jungle, a place of hatred and violence. Which will it be? The future has not yet been determined.

The leadership in the Negro Community has come from people like the doctors, lawyers, ministers, etc. whose economic base is the Negro community. This is normal and is no different from any other movement of this kind. For the most part, with the exception of the public school teacher, this group is the best educated and informed. This small minority has tasted a few of their rightful privileges that the Civil Rights Act made possible. They are now under great pressure by the white community to slow down. The white community does not know the pressure that is building up in the average Negro for a change now. This minority leadership knows the danger of becoming "Uncle Toms". Yet, being human, they enjoy some of the normal relationships the Civil Rights Act has brought about. The temptation is to slow down. This informed, dedicated, and intelligent Negro leadership must continue to lead. If they should slow down and become the new "Uncle Toms" the vacuum opens and we invite the most radical leadership to come in and take over.

Our progress has been too slow, the danger is real. The potential dawn of a new day is thrilling, but the storm has not yet passed. Our human relations councils are a bridge in the community. We hold a unique and vital position. Our membership knows no political, religious, racial, or economic bounds. We have many good Negro-led groups, but ours is one of the few white membership majority racial groups. The white man must show leadership too. We furnish a place for many good church people to express a real and dedicated concern. We have access to the nerve of the body politics. We must make our influence felt for the sake of human rights and for the growth and prosperity of the total community. To strengthen our work this coming year, we proposed the following: (1) *Strengthen the old and organize new local community relations councils. At least 20 new councils.* (2) *Increase our membership to 2000 with at least two live wire members in every county.* (3) *Make our state council, state supported.* (4) *To aid in every way possible the President's War on Poverty.* (5) *Find new ways to help people understand each other and to live together as fellow human beings, bound by a common dignity and believing in a destiny of peace and good will among all mankind.*

In closing, may I say how privileged I feel to be a part of a Council which has such a warm and friendly list of members and a group of leaders who have the courage and conviction to lead in these trying times. I know that the foundation which was laid by the past Executive Directors has been one of deep dedication and love for the on movement of the Council. I also wish to thank the members of the Personnel Committee for their warm welcome and confidence in my ability to serve the Tennessee Council, I look forward to working with our new president, Mrs. Martha Ragland and our Associate Director, Miss Kay Jones. The coming year much must be done to help improve and strengthen our Council. Also I wish to thank Les Dunbar and Paul Anthony of The Southern Regional Council for their support and guidance to our Council and hope that their continued leadership will always be there for us to depend upon. We pledge to them our support.

Speech by Baxton Bryant,
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on
Human Relations

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations in a voluntary, non-profit, state-wide organization chartered by the State of Tennessee. Its purpose is to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote understanding. The Council seeks to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these objectives.

Membership is open to all persons who subscribe to these objectives. For further information, write to:

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

C-R-C NEWSLETTER

Interfaith group

JANUARY 1965

Chattanooga, Tennessee

PURPOSE: To do what we can, as a group of private citizens, to assure that social changes take place in an orderly and legal fashion, and to promote communication among persons whose viewpoints and racial backgrounds are different.

* *

MEETING NOTICE

The CRC January meeting will be held next Tuesday night at the Unitarian Church, 1211 Dodds Avenue, at 8:00pm. The Rev. Ernest Howard, Program Chairman, has made arrangements for a very informative and stimulating meeting dealing with "The Civil Rights Act and the Chattanooga Public Schools." A panel, consisting of Bennie Carmichael, Ralph Shumacher, and Raymond Witt, and moderated by Mrs. Philip Livingston, will expound the effects of the Civil Rights Act on the local school system. Following the panel discussions, questions will be answered from the floor.

A report will also be given by Mrs. Phil Sottong on the progress which has been made with the Chloe Thompson Team Teaching Program, and what is to be done in the future.

Please make every effort to be present at this meeting, and bring at least one friend who might be interested. Let's make this a record-breaking attendance! In addition to this newsletter, publicity is being sent to the newspaper, and there should be a reporter from the paper to cover the meeting. Remember, the more members present, the more successful will be the meeting!

CHRISTMAS PARTY VERY SUCCESSFUL

The CRC Christmas party, held at City College, was certainly one of the most heart-warming events of the holiday season. Those attending formed a circle and related many interesting and informative stories about the holiday festivities of yesteryear and today. The party began with each person telling where he was at Christmastime when he was ten years of age. There was a wide range of geographical locations mentioned, from Lebannon to Germany . . . from the Eastern seaboard to the West coast! Descriptions were given concerning the different senses which brought most vividly to mind happenings of Yuletides past. There were also discussions of the various customs of Christmas and Chanukah, which made for very good listening. Eggnog and cookies were enjoyed by all as holiday songs were sung. In addition to graciously affording a locale for the party, City College also presented everyone present with a Christmas bag full of palatable goodies.

* * * * * * * *

If you haven't paid your membership dues, please send to Dr. M.J. Jones, Treasurer, 3709 Rogers Road. They were due in September '64 . . . $2.00 per person . . . $3.00 a couple.

* * * * * * * *

Please contact Mrs. Klaus Nentwig, 886-3480, if your name and address is incorrect on the newsletter, or if you know of anyone not receiving the newsletter who should be.

C R C N E W S L E T T E R

JANUARY 1965
Chattanooga, Tennessee

PURPOSE: To do what we can, as a group of private citizens, to assure that social changes take place in an orderly and legal fashion, and to promote communication among persons whose viewpoints and racial backgrounds are different.

* *

M E E T I N G N O T I C E

The CRC January meeting will be held next Tuesday night at the Unitarian Church, 1211 Dodds Avenue, at 8:00pm. The Rev. Ernest Howard, Program Chairman, has made arrangements for a very informative and stimulating meeting dealing with "The Civil Rights Act and the Chattanooga Public Schools." A panel, consisting of Bennie Carmichael, Ralph Shumacher, and Raymond Witt, and moderated by Mrs. Philip Livingston, will expound the effects of the Civil Rights Act on the local school system. Following the panel discussions, questions will be answered from the floor.

A report will also be given by Mrs. Phil Sottong on the progress which has been made with the Chloe Thompson Team Teaching Program, and what is to be done in the future.

Please make every effort to be present at this meeting, and bring at least one friend who might be interested. Let's make this a record-breaking attendance! In addition to this newsletter, publicity is being sent to the newspaper, and there should be a reporter from the paper to cover the meeting. Remember, the more members present, the more successful will be the meeting!

C H R I S T M A S P A R T Y V E R Y S U C C E S S F U L

The CRC Christmas party, held at City College, was certainly one of the most heart-warming events of the holiday season. Those attending formed a circle and related many interesting and informative stories about the holiday festivities of yesteryear and today. The party began with each person telling where he was at Christmastime when he was ten years of age. There was a wide range of geographical locations mentioned, from Lebannon to Germany . . . from the Eastern seaboard to the West coast! Descriptions were given concerning the different senses which brought most vividly to mind happenings of Yuletides past. There were also discussions of the various customs of Christmas and Chanukah, which made for very good listening. Eggnog and cookies were enjoyed by all as holiday songs were sung. In addition to graciously affording a locale for the party, City College also presented everyone present with a Christmas bag full of palatable goodies.

* * * * * * * *

If you haven't paid your membership dues, please send to Dr. M.J. Jones, Treasurer, 3709 Rogers Road. They were due in September '64 . . . $2.00 per person . . . $3.00 a couple.

* * * * * * * *

Please contact Mrs. Klaus Nentwig, 886-3480, if your name and address is incorrect on the newsletter, or if you know of anyone not receiving the newsletter who should be.

CRC NEWSLETTER

Intergroup - HISC.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE
Chattanooga, Tennessee

February, 1965

Purpose: To do what we can, as a group of private citizens, to assure that social changes take place in an orderly and legal fashion, and to promote communication among persons whose viewpoints and racial backgrounds are different.

Teaching Program and Action By Other Tennessee HR Groups To Be Explained At Feb. 23 Meeting

YOU'RE URGED to come and bring a friend to the regular February meeting of CRC at 8 p.m., Tuesday at Pilgrim Congregational Church, 400 Glenwood Drive. Details of the highly-successful Chloe Thompson Memorial Team-Teaching Enrichment Program and of the activities of other human relations groups in Tennessee will be presented by a four-member panel.

Team-teaching panelists will be ~~Mrs. Philipp Sottong~~ Charles Walden and Mrs. deArmond Craig. Dr. M. J. Jones and Mrs. Marion Young will present highlights from reports of other groups at the recent annual meeting in Nashville of Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Moderator will be CRC President E. E. Pitts.

The team-teaching program completed a second, eight-week session at Orchard Knob Junior High and preparations are now underway for a third session at Orchard Knob and possibly at Piney Woods Elementary. It will begin in March.

An average of 70 junior high students attended each of the 16 class meetings in the second session. Subjects ranged from strictly academic mathematics and reading to enriching explorations of ideas on building design, conservation or natural resources and charm and grooming.

Full details on these classes will be given by the panelists and there'll be ample time for questions.

The Chloe Thompson Program committee of the CRC, which has handled the project from its beginning last summer, held an organizational streamlining meeting Feb. 15 with the following offices and committees filled:

General chairman--Mrs. Philipp Sottong
Secretary-treasurer--Mrs. Seamour Shavin
Program--Mrs. deArmond Craig, Charles Walden, Mrs. Clarence Robinson, E. E. Pitts
Teacher recruitment--Mrs. Marion Young, Mrs. Clarence Shaw, Miss Agnes Locke, Herbert Smith
Publicity--Mrs. Levi Singleton, Mrs. Evelyn Cato, Dr. Philipp Sottong.
Typing--Mrs. Robert Mildram
Fund Raising--(to be filled)
Advisors--Dr. M.J. Jones

Additional volunteers are needed on these sub-committees. Contact Mrs. Sottong.

Panelists Say Rights Act Doesn't Affect Our Schools

THE CIVIL RIGHTS Act of 1964 does not affect the desegregation of the Chattanooga schools as long as the board of education remains in compliance with the court-approved plan now in operation, the CRC was told Tuesday at its January meeting.

Three panelists agreed that the act does not have any effect on the stairstep program in effect which will result in complete desegregation in 1968. They were Ralph Shumacher, attorney; Raymond Witt, vice chairman of city school board, and Bennie Carmichael, city schools superintendent.

They said that the act does open the opportunity for technical assistance, institutes and grants for working on the problems created by desegregation. One grant is the be used here to train teachers in dealing with children from culturally deprived environments. Seventy-five teachers will take the training during the present school year and 100 during a two-week period in June.

The panel agreed that the Civil Rights Act does not require a school system to eliminate racial imbalance in its schools. Dr. Carmichael said the courts have upheld the right of a board to assign pupils with the elimination of imbalance as a goal, but that this is not required of a board.

IF THE POSTMAN didn't bring you a copy of the January issue of NEWSLETTER, we apologize. It wasn't his fault; we ran about 30 copies short. AGAIN, sorry if we missed you...but pleased if you missed getting NEWSLETTER. It's nice to be wanted.

****** C R C N E W S L E T T E R ******

Community Relations Conference
Chattanooga, Tennessee

March 1965

Purpose: To do what we can, as a group of private citizens, to assure that social changes take place in an orderly and legal fashion, and to promote communication among persons whose viewpoints and racial backgrounds are different . . . . . .

/CIVIL RIGHTS: NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL/

The March CRC meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 16th, at 8 p.m., at the Fairview Presbyterian Church, 913 East 9th Street.

The activities of civil rights committees at the national, state and local levels will be discussed by a panel with wide experience in the HR field:

Mr. Seamour Shavin, member of the Tenn. Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Mr. Bennie Harris, member of the Governor's Commission on Human Relations.

Mr. Clarence Robinson, member of the Mayor's Biracial Committee.

The discussion will be moderated by the Rev. Ernest Howard, who is now in Selma, Alabama.

Please plan to attend - and bring a friend or two.

STATE-WIDE PROGRESS IN HUMAN RELATIONS, VALUE OF TEAM TEACHING (TTP) PROGRAM, DESCRIBED AT FEBRUARY CRC MEETING

Participants in the annual meeting of the Tenn. Council on HR, held in Nashville in January, gave two brief reports. Mrs. Marion Young related to the CRC some of the work being done in other communities: the fine efforts of a rector in integrating his church at Sewanee, the fruitful results of a community-wide action to integrate the local schools of Sewanee, the well-organized tutorial program at Knoxville College, the attempt to reform housing codes by a group of church women in Nashville, the court order issued in Johnson City in response to a petition by 340 persons, within one week of its receipt by the judge, in which he ordered all facilities opened.

Dr. Major J. Jones commended Dr. Whitney Young's talk, "To Be Equal," as the highlight of the conference. In his remarks, Dr. Young pointed out that civil rights demonstrations are "traditional" in America, with the Boston Tea Party as the kickoff.

Mr. E. E. Pitts, CRC President, introduced two members of CRC's Team Teaching Program, Mr. Charles Walden of The Chattanooga Times and Mrs. deArmond Craig, who presented their personal views and recommendations for the program. Mr. Walden stated that it was his feeling that the program had enriched teacher and pupil alike and that, with or without federal assistance, the TTP has a vital role in the development of a solid core of dedicated teachers who can continue to be "on call" to serve the city in many areas beyond the primary concerns of the CRC.

Mrs. Craig, in describing her exam-practicing class, stressed her desire to lessen the anxiety of the students, as well as to strengthen their motivation to learn. She proposed, too, that wider publicity outside the schools be given to the TTP in order to attract greater attendance.

At the conclusion of the meeting, it was voted that the remainder of the Chloe Thompson bequest funds be used to finance the TTP and it was also agreed that the TTP be authorized to extend its work to additional schools.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Community-wide Consultation on Poverty, sponsored by the Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action and held on March 5 and 6 at Hotel Patten, will be reported by Dr. Major J. Jones in a later issue of the Newsletter.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Historical Scrapbook: Hear ye! Hear ye! The call goes out for old Newsletters and newspaper clippings pertaining to CRC activities. A history of CRC will soon be compiled and written so, if you have any interesting material (don't plan to get it back!), please send it to Mrs. Mary Reynolds, 1503 Duncan Avenue, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Newsletter

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

June, July, August '65 Vol. # 6,7,8

NOTES FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

This has been a very busy summer. Five weekends have gone by without being conscious that the week has either begun or ended. There is so much to do and it is such a great time to be alive.

The busy weekends have been spent in West Tennessee where the Council has had some real break throughs. The kids like to march on Saturday. Police protection is so poor in so many places. I have come to know quite well the County officials of most of the West Tennessee Counties. Never did I expect to be invited to speak to the Quarterly Courts and to have Judges call thirty or forty officials and citizens together to discuss better race relations for their communities. Yet, this has happened. Progress is being made, but it is to slow. It has been my lot to make friends and enemies on both sides of the violent controversies now going on in West Tennessee. This is not hard to do.

I never take part in the planning or carrying out the marches or testing now going on. But some of them have been very helpful to both sides. Some have hurt. Some of the Civil Rights kids from the east are great and some I wish had stayed at home. They are a good wrecking crew to destroy some segregationist strongholds I wish we could teach them also to be builders of better understanding.

I personally believe that for the most part direct action is now paying diminishing returns. I have felt that it is the Councils business to seek and find the positive area in the white community and in the militant Negro community and get them working together. Throught this method many eating places have been opened without fanfare, factories have begun to hire Negroes and whites and Negroes have sat down together on a Community Action Committee. I have heard County Officials defend the character of militant Negroes that they had come to know for the first time as persons. I have seen school Superintendents come to respect a militant Negro that they had in the past called "smart aleck Nigger". I have heard a County Judge learn to say Negro instead of Nigger.

I believe that when the smoke of the summer activities clears away real progress will have been made. It will be progress that many have contributed to. One becomes increasingly aware that there are many facets of work to be done. Progress only comes when all work in concert. I believe the work the Council has done will stand the test of time.

The last month has also been a time of looking into our finances. We must raise $10,000 over and above membership dues to make our budget this year. One hundred members giving $100 each would do it. Some have already done so. We are looking for others who have the ability and the will to follow. What about you?

KATHERINE JONES

Kay was given an eight week leave of absence from the Council in June to serve on the staff of the Head Start Program for Davidson County. All reports are that Kay has done her usual fine job.

We regret to report that she under went surgery at Bedford County Hospital, Shelbyville on August 6. We are happy to report that she is doing fine and will return home this Friday or Saturday, August 13 or 14. All cards or get well notices should be sent to her home, 3610 Brighton Road, Nashville.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

!!! ATTENTION ALL BOARD MEMBERS !!!

The Board will meet at the Council office, 1106-19th Avenue, South, Nashville from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturday, September 11, 1965. You are urged to be present. You will receive a copy of the agenda a week before the meeting.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

AREA NEWS OF THE CHAPTERS

Nashville

The Nashville Community Relations Council has been working with the Head Start Program. The Council did a telephone survey to help recruit people to work as volunteer workers with this program. The chairman of this group was Mrs. Virginia Grantham who is also the Recording Secretary of the Council. This survey helped a great deal in getting workers for this very worthwhile cause.

The new officers and Board of the Nashville Community Relations Council has had its first board meeting for the year and they are beginning to set up their committees, and go about their work in a very energetic way. Also we have included in our Newsletter a copy of Mrs. Marian Fuson's, Presidents Report of the Year. This is a very informative report and very well thought out.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Pulaski

The Council staff is preparing a small pamphlet for general distribution in the Tennessee area about the totally integrated school system in Pulaski, Tennessee.

On July 21, Mr. Bryant was asked to come to Pulaski to give information on the Poverty program and also while there to get some information on their school systems plan of complete integration. This plan has great prospects for small town areas. The director is working with others in that community and as soon as these pamphlets are finished they will be distributed to the membership.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Knoxville

A complete report on the New Knoxville Chapter will appear in the Next issue of The Tennessee Council NEWSLETTER.

AREA NEWS (continues)

Chattanooga

On Tuesday, June 15, 1965, at the Pilgrim Congregational Church, the Chattanooga Community Relations Council held its last meeting until the fall of the year. This meeting was held in the form of a panel discussion, and the three members of the panel included, Mrs. Leah James, a member of the Council, Mr. E. E. Pitts, President of CRC, and Mr. Baxton Bryant, Executive Director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Each member of the panel was to give some insight into CRC's past, present, and future work.

Mrs. James gave a short history of CRC stating when it was began and a few of the highlights of past programs. One of these programs was of great interest and of much help to the entire community. This was a project of several bi-racial couples visiting each other in various homes, having dinner and discussing various topics of interest. This was very helpful in setting up a climate which will help the city in preparing itself for the ultimate goal of complete and total integration of the city and surrounding areas.

Mr. Pitts gave a very good analysis or evaluation of CRC in the present. He also talked of some of the dangers which the members and the city might begin to feel. One was the feeling of complacency in what had been accomplished thus far. He noted the fact that merely because whites and Negroes could eat or have meetings together without fear did not mean that each group has become aware of the many problems which the other faces. Becoming aware of these deep and sometimes hidden problems would take more than a few hours at a luncheon or more than a few interracial meetings. In concluding he stated that getting to these problems would be hard at times for all groups but that the end product would be worth every moment spent and more.

After Mrs. James and Mr. Pitts, had given their talk on the past and present of CRC, Mr. Bryant was asked to give some information on the Tennessee Council and also how this information would help CRC in the future. Mr. Bryant told them about some of the work being done by the Council in the state and of the many advantages CRC would share in by becoming a member chapter of the Council.

After the panel discussion was over a motion was made that CRC become a member chapter of the Tennessee Council. This motion was turned over to the Executive Committee for study and at the next meeting the entire membership will vote upon the proposal made by the Committee.

A very interesting side not to the meeting was that also in attendance at the meeting was nine(9) newsmen from Asia. They were there visiting Chattanooga and surrounding areas by permission of the State Department and also were guests in the homes of many of the members of CRC.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Tullahoma

On June 14, 1965, Mr. Bryant travelled to Tullahoma, to speak to the Tullahoma area City Board about their Head Start Program. Mr. Bryant was summoned there by one of our interested members to give some helpful information to the city leadership about the program. Mr. Bryant was received very cordially by the Board and other interested members of the city. This was a very informative meeting with an exchange of many new and different ideas by all present.

AREA NEWS (continues)

Memphis

The staff of the Tennessee Council wishes to congratulate the Memphis Chapter on a wonderful job it is doing in increasing its membership. The Chairman and Co-chairman, Rev. James Lawson and Mrs. Ray Allen, and all of the other members who have given of their untiring energy to this cause are to be congratulated for a great job. During the past six months this chapter has almost doubled its membership. Again we say "Keep up the work Memphis".

Alos on July 13, 1965, the Memphis Chapter held an Executive Committee meeting a Brilling Cafeteria. At that time, Baxton Bryant, Executive Director of the Council gave a summary of his work in the West Tennessee area. The meeting was very informative with representatives from the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, Memphis Branch, and Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Coordinator for the Memphis Community Action Program.

After Mr. Bryant's report, business of a local nature were discussed with these important decisions being made:

1. The Executive Committee will meet once a month, and all programs or projects for the chapter would be arranged through the Executive Committee.

2. All nominations for officers for the year would take place in September, and the election of officers for the new year would take place in October.

Also while Mr. Bryant was in Memphis he made several contacts with business firms and foundations about the financial situation of the Council and the need of the Council to help others in general.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

West Tennessee

The Council has been busy working on Community Action Programs in West Tennessee. Our greatest contribution has been in seeing that the Community Action Program was established and that the Negro community was fairly represented on these committees. This has been achieved in Hardeman, Fayette, and Haywood Counties. Calls have also come to the Council from Lauderdale and Tipton Counties for help in bringing the Program to their Communities.

Lauderdale County: Eleven organizations in Lauderdale County wrote to the Council asking for hlep in this program. Our first two meetings in Ripley was on June 16. A meeting was held with Judge Lewis and several of the County officials at 4 p.m. in the court house. The letter was read to the group that the eleven organizations had written to the Council. They were told that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations was a service organization, chartered to help poeple in Tennessee, and had been called on for help by some of the Negro citizens of their county. We wanted to help them--was going to help them if we could. The Community Action Program would be of great benefit to the entire community and we wanted the court to sponsor the program. If the Court didn't sponsor the Program we would have to turn to some local non-profit organization like the NAACP to sponsor it. We liked the NAACP and it was a great organization, but we felt the court would be more representative of the entire County. It was a stormy session. It ended by the group extending the Executive Director an invitation to present the program to the entire Court on July 5.

AREA NEWS (continues)

Lauderdale County(continues)

The evening meeting with the Negro community was a good one, about sixty (60) people present. The Community Action Program was explained and the group pledged support to the court if they would sponsor the program.

The headline on the front page of the Lauderdale County Enterprise tells best what happened on July 5th when the Council presented the Poverty Program to the Quarterly County Court it reads, "Court Won To Great Society". Two paragraphs from the article gives a little of the action. "The proposal was presented by Baxton Bryant, Executive Director, of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. He said his organization had already been asked to help set up the Program and that it would be set up, either under court sponsorship or otherwise.....Dr. Butler moved the court sponsor the program 'only in order to have a voice, since we're going to have it anyway".

A Community Action Program, representative of the entire community, has been set up and is in the process of getting their development grant.

Tipton County: Tipton County is the last County that we have started working in West Tennessee. Visits were made in June and July. Fifteen citizens of the Negro community asked the Council to assist them in obtaining the Community Action Program for their County. Over 500 Negroes attended a mass meeting in Tipton County. The Poverty Program was explained and they voted to follow the lead of the Council in setting up a Community Action Program. Favorable reaction has come through the County Judge, Mayor, and School Superintendent. These things are happening at the same time that some violence is going on between the races in the community

* * * * * * * * * * * *

ARTICLE OF INTEREST

NEW SOUTH, June, 1965

In the June issue of the New South magazine there is a very good article entitled, "The New Republicans of Mississippi". This is a study written by Dr. G. B. Henderson, professor of Political Science at Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi. This is another of the many enlightening studies which have been written over a number of years about the steady growth of the Republican party in the South.

Dr. Henderson gives many good reasons for the changes of the South which mainly are centered around the social and economic structure of this area of the country. Also he gives some of the reasons for the victory which the Goldwater-Miller ticket received in this area in the 1964 Presidential Elections.

This is a very good article and well worth your time to read. If you have not or do not receive the NEW SOUTH magazine, published by the Southern Regional Council, you should mail the enclosed subscription blank today. All articles published in the New South are very interesting and informative.

TALK GIVEN BEFORE THE TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION, TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, JUNE 29, 1965
by
MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND, PRESIDENT, TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

I was delighted to receive the invitation to come to Tuskegee. For many years I was a frequent visitor in Alabama. My father was Dean of Athens College and my mother taught history there. Through them and through my visits to Alabama I kept in more than normal touch with Alabama affairs. I was interested in Tuskegee Institute and its long and distinguished history long before that interest was heightened by the role of Tuskegee Institute professors in the fight for full democratic participation by all citizens of Macon County. Gomillion vs. Lightfoot will, of course, always stand as one of the milestones along the road to democracy. And the inclusion of federal registration in the voting rights bill now before Congress surely owes much to the creative activity here. There are many other examples--and I think you have only begun.

What has already been done here enshrines Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, the Tuskegee Civic Association and its distinguished president, Dr. Charles Gomillion, and many more of your citizens, in the national honor roll of distinguished service. For that reason, alone, I would have been interested in coming here. But perhaps my chief interest concerns the future, not the past.

I have some ideas about where we stand in our society and about what we may be able to do. I particularly welcome the opportunity of presenting these ideas to you for your consideration. In a unique way Tuskegee embodies both the problems and the promise in our situation. Nowhere else in the United States could I find an audience that combines, to so high a degree, distinguished academic training and partical political experience, both focussed so directly and involved so constructively in the central issue of our times. And while there may not be in my audience tonight local citizens whose minds and hearts and souls have been completely enmeshed in traditional white Alabama thinking (the kind which Governor Wallace typifies)-while there may not be any of these people in this immediate audience, I know that they are completely involved in what I will call the Tuskegee Experiment. That is the experiment of having all citizens share in running the government, and all share in the benefits. (This, of course, is nothing more than what our consititution calls for, and what our Fourth of July orators brag about. But so far as I know this is the only place where it is really being tried.)

The fact that the local white citizens who have long run the town, are now cooperating (however reluctantly) with those who were formerly excluded, makes what you are doing here far more important than it would be otherwise. I want to say a little more about these white resisters. I have understanding and compassion for them. They are caught in the stresses and strains of a world-wide revolution that they don't understand--and no one has tried to help them understand, not their schools, not their ministers, not their political leaders. The remarkable thing, really, is not that there have been so many stubborn, angry, men--the remarkable thing is, that with such a minimum of leadership from our great insitutitions that we count on to guide us--the remarkable thing is, that it hasn't been worse. For of course we are living in a revolutionary age. Not one but several revolutions are sweeping the earth--the colonial revolution, the revolution of race, and the revolution of rising expectations. All over the world men have decided to move into the 20th century. They are demanding a place in society that grants dignity and opportunity commensurate with the promise that scientific, technical, political, and moral standards now make possible. We started this revolutionary era with our own American Revolution. It was not just a revolt against England, it was a revolt against the whole idea of an elite who would run things by and for themselves.

It is a dark irony that now we so often seem to be cowering in fear before the forces to which we gave original impetus.

Indeed, the fact that we did this, consciously and deliberately, and spelled it out for all the world, is what made our country different--what made us a world force from the beginning. The words of Jefferson have sparked nearly 200 years of revolutionary momentum. But as always, a time of great change is also a difficult and dangerous time. And our revolutionary age is made much more difficult and dangerous because of the world-wide population explosion and because of the nuclear bomb.

I often think that there isn't a chance that we can survive it. I often think that world tensions are so great, and getting greater, and at the same time our powers of destructiion are so overwhelming, that mankind simply does not have the intelligence, the know-how, and the will, to cope with it. I often think that we will end in a smoking radio-active planet with no life on it. Those are my blud days.

I also realize that the revolutions sweeping the world carry with them the seeds of great promise and great hope. And for the first time in all history poverty can be eliminated. If we can survive the stresses and strains, and develop the skill to channel these revolutionary drives into orderly institutions that will carry forward their aim, this could usher in a period of undreamed of peace, prosperity and well-being. I am talking about the whole world. For of course the stresses and strains that Alabama and Tennessee are suffering are part of the stresses and strains that are shaking the planet. We have to worry about the whole world if we are to survive. Our country needs to take a constructive part in helping the disadvantaged people of the world come into the promise of the 20th century. We need to take a leading role in bringing political freedom, education, and economic opportunity to the disadvantaged of the world--for that sums up the aim of all the revolutionary forces. We need to do this because of our wealth, because of our technical and scientific know-how, and because anything else would be a betrayal of our history and our most cherished traditions.

For this concern for all mankind lies deep in our national character. It began with our founding. And while it often seems forgotten, it has been reasserted, from time to time, and often enough, that it must be accepted as part of us. This concern was asserted forcefully, if belatedly, in the civil war. And again in the first world war when our rallying cry was that we were going to 'make the world safe for democracy'. In the second world war President Roosevelt proclaimed the Four Freedoms that we wanted for all the world, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Worship, Freedom from Want, and Freedom from Fear.

This seemed right to most Americans. We thought 'Yes, that is what we stand for'. After the war the Marshall plan to help Europe and foreign aid to other countries of the world seemed in line with our history, our traditions and our better self. Yet somewhere, imperceptably, our role has changed. Its like that test that involves a series of pictures that begin a cat and end a dog. It reveals something or other about you by the point at which you notice that what was a cat is now a dog.

But I am less interested in how we got off the track than I am in getting back on it. Because I believe that it is absolutely essential for this country to come to terms with its destiny, and now. And I think we can only do it if our own house is in order. We need quickly and massively to attend to the unfinished business of our democracy. We need to work toward bringing everyone into the political process--so that everyone will have his rightful say in running the country.

We need to work toward bringing everyone into our economic system, so that all will share in its bounty, and so that all will contribute to its operation and growth.

There are encouraging developments all around toward an expanding democracy. Tuskegee has played an important role in this, one that is always cited in any national discussion.

The Supreme Court decision on reapportionment of state legislatures (if it is not invalidated) can be tremendously important in strengthening the democratic process. (We started that one in Tennessee.) The voting rights bill now before Congress, if it ever emerges, and is still intact, will be another important gain. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 in its total impact will help to bring into the mainstream of American society many formerly alien from it.

Perhaps the most exciting development right now is the many summer projects which altogether are involving thousands of concerned and dedicated young people mostly students. This summer they seem to be zeroing in primarily on political education. They are working to teach people who were totally outside the political process how to become a part of it but they are also doing much more. They are brushed with the same idealism that has lighted up the Peace Corps. And nothing on the American scene today has so warmed my heart.

In parenthesis here I want to say a little more about the contributions of students in recent years. Without in the least underestimating the years of solid work by organizations and individuals, it was the <u>students</u> with their dramatic innovation of sit-ins and demonstrations that sped up the whole process of attaining civil rights.

I welcome their turn toward political education but I disagree with the tendency in some quarters to deplore their previous and spectacularly successful tactics. I suspect that sometimes this attitude is prompted by a fear that these tactics may be used to redress other grieviences. Until the students re-introduced them these tactics had been forgotten but actually they are as old as government by free men. I was reminded of this recently when I read about England's celebration of the signing of the Magna Carta.

Seven hundred and fifty years ago this June, after great pressure from his barons which can only be described as 'demonstrations' and 'sit-ins', King John of England signed the Magna Carta, the first milestone in constitutional government. Before that all power rested with the king. After having been a little roughly pushed into it by his barons, he said, in the grand tradition which our ruling establishment still honors, that he was doing this "by divine impluse, and for the salvation of our souls...and the exaltation of the Holy Church". That is written in the Magna Carta. And while the barons probably grumbled a little there on the meadow of Runnymede I imagine they also said "We don't really care who gets the credit. If it makes King John feel any better let him say he is doing this by divine guidance".

I was reminded of some of our brave leaders in the last few years who have said they were doing something because it was 'right'. But like King John at Runnymede, it took a little nudging for them to see the 'right'!!!

Another interesting and hopeful development is this concept of involving the poor in efforts to alleviate their condition, a concept written into several of the anti-poverty measures. It is also written into the urban renewal law--that those who will be affected must be involved in the planning. This is a totally new idea on the American scene, so far as I know, except in TVA, which from the beginning worked this way. Involvement of the poor--and of those concerned, is being stoutly resisted all over. And I don't know of any place where it is truly implemented. Still it is important to have it written in the laws. And I count on Saul Alinsky, the Tuskegee Civic Association and SCOPE and SNCC to show us how to implement it. These are all developments of consequence and hope and there are many more.

On the economic front the Civil Rights Act of 1964 with its equal employment title and the Appalachia Act (though a pale shadow of what is should be) are at least moves in the right direction. The whole anti-poverty program recognizes the need to move in the direction of economic democracy. But so far, I think the best part about the Poverty Program is that it has called attention to poverty, its extent, its social and economic cost, its moral digression from the American Creed. The disturbing thing about the program is that none of the measures so far undertaken, even if they were in full and effective operation (which they are not) are anywhere near equal to the need. This could lead to new frustrations. At least we have not yet committed our ground troops or sent in the marines.

Its biggest fault is that it puts too much emphasis on the individual and concentrates on training and retraining programs. It seems to be based on the assumption that unemployment and under-employment are due primarily to personal inadequacies--lack of skills, lack of education. I am very much in favor or training and re-training programs, and think they should be expanded. We are late starting them compared with other industrial countries and at best have made only a timid beginning. But as long as we have large, chronic, unemployment, training and retraining programs can have only marginal significance.

We need to be looking at the big problem of unemployment doing something about it. In 1946 Congress passed the Full Employment Act which made it national policy to utilize the resources of this country to maintain full employment. But it is being pretty generally ignored.

What we have done is to concentrate on tax reductions. We did this in 1962, 1964 and again this month. No doubt some part of these tax reductions have stimulated the economy but it is obvious that the chief beneficiary is the well-to-do. It seems to me that a better way to stimulate the economy and create jobs would be to use that money for some of our great public needs: more schools, more housing, resource development, health care, hospitals, transportation, and recreation. This would create jobs, stimulate the economy and at the same time would help to meet the needs and raise the standard of living of millions now living in poverty and deprivation.

As a nation we will simply have to face up to the problem of gross and sustained unemployment and do the necessary planning and employ the necessary moves to reduce it. It can be done if we only have the determination to do it. But who is pushing on this? Not the AFL-CIO. Not the economists--at least not many of them. My hope is that the new national concern with poverty will prompt some of our new action groups to tackle this fundamental problem.

There is another aspect of poverty that needs attention. Many people who live in poverty are employed and always have been but they are paid sub-standard wages. There are millions in this category. They, in effect, are subsidizing more affluent segments of our society.

It also disturbs me that while we are initiating new and creative programs to rescue individuals from poverty--programs such as Head Start, the Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the many retraining programs under Manpower Development, that very little is being done about those areas where the Federal and State government are guaranteeing poverty. For example our stingy welfare programs that enforce and perpetuate poverty. In so wealthy a country they are a national disgrace. And in addition they are an economic drag by practically guaranteeing that their recipients will never graduate into the normal productive stream of our society.

While the Job Corps and the Neighborhood Youth Corps reach some out of work, out of school youth, thousands more are in families that are recipients of stingy, inadequate welfare on a scale foreordained to turn out dropouts, the unemployed and the unemployable. If welfare grants were adequate for decent lives of dignity and promise we wouldn't need many of these other programs. Or perhaps I should say we would at least have a chance to catch up and wouldn't be manufacturing new dropouts, illiterates and unskilled faster than out new programs are able to rescue them.

Of course it isn't just increased grants we need, in welfare. We need more trained social workers with smaller case loads so they can give guidance and counselling, and utilize the total resources of the community to return welfare recipients and their children to the main stream of our society.

So far as I know the War on Poverty has not leveled any guns on this problem of subsidized poverty, known otherwise as public welfare. Social workers, who know the problem best, have been conspicuously silent on it. I hope that after this summer the SCOPE and other summer project graduates, will begin to look at the institutions that bear on the problems with which they are so gloriously concerned and so personally involved. That would seem to me to be a logical next step.

Another institution heavily responsible for our democratic inadequacies is our public school system. It has been allowed to fall in disgraceful disrepair. We need public schools that will really prepare our young people to participate creatively in our democratic society and have a productive role in our highly complex economy. The public schools are simply not doing this, now. When too many of our young people drop out of school saying "I don't see any point in going to school. I'm not learning anything"--very often they are stating a simple truth.

We talk too much about getting the children back in school or keeping them in school--and not enough about making the schools so good they will create their own holding power. The real drop-out has been the public school system. Of course, here in the South, maintaining two systems has been an economic as well as a moral drag. I hope the momentum that has been built up to get one system can be maintained long enough to make that system one that truly meets the needs of our complex society and our sophisticated technology.

An integrated school system is only the bare beginning. I predict that the resistance to adequately improving public schools will be equal to the resistence to integrating them. It may be even greater.

There is so much to be done to square our country with its history and its promise. If by some miracle, we suddenly developed a national determination to use our resources and our know-how to bring all our citizens into full participation and full sharing it would be a gigantic task, though surely a zestful one. But we don't have such a miracle. We have, in fact, strong, well organized and well-financed forces in our society that are working night and day against everything I have been talking about. And in addition they systematically set out to discredit and harrass any organization, institution or individual that works to bring all segments of our people into full participation in our society--to help in running it and to share in its benefits.

There is no need to identify these forces to you. They are generally spoken of these days as The Far Right. There are thousands of organizations in this category. Some are more active in one area and some in another. But no geographical area and no group working for a more dynamic and inclusive democracy escapes their attention.

Whatever reason they give for their existence their impact is to stop progress, economic, social and political. They discredit individuals and organizations who are genuinely trying to cope with the monumental problems of this age. They discredit them and impair their usefulness. Their tools range from physical harrassment through brutality to murder. And from individual harrassment of the nuisance variety to organized campaigns to discredit institutions and organizations and destroy reputations.

For twenty years their most successful tool has been to label as 'communistic' any person, organization or institution working for progressive measures. The long and ugly campaign to discredit and destroy Chief Justice Earl Warren is a well-known example of these tactics. It has its counterpart in many individual cases across the land.

The Tennessee Valley Authority has been the steady recipient of this treatment. The TVA has been a tremendous success in harnessing the resources of the Tennessee Valley for the benefit of all the people. And not just the people in its area. It is a great national asset. In addition it is the most creative concept in democratic government in a century. It is so recognized around the world. When delegations visit us from other countries most of them want to see the TVA. It has a tremendous appeal to under-developed countries. And when they develop their rivers they call it their TVA.

Yet the TVA idea of unified resource development for the benefit of all the people has not been repeated in this country. Not on any river and not in Appalachia. When the Appalachia bill was before Congress pains were taken to explain that 'this is not another TVA'--and the Appalachia Act, for all its big promise, is in the main an expensive road-building program, and a weak approach to the total problems of Appalachia. It is indeed not remotely comparable to TVA and the results will predictably be less impressive.

The point I am making is that the reason we have not taken TVA as a pilot project (as President Roosevelt intended it should be) and repeated its success by harnessing our resources across the country for the benefit of all the people, in a series of TVA's--the reason we have not done this, is because of the steady barrage of propaganda to discredit TVA, to smear it as communism or socialism. And too few were saying that it is really dynamic democracy at its best.

I will move to another example of how the Far Right operates to stop progress and discredit those who seek answers to today's problems. This example is the National Council of Churches. This is an organization made up of 31 Protestant denominations. It is concerned with the world we live in and it attempts to translate the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God into a living reality. As a predictable result it has been maligned and discredited and called 'Communistic'. Its effectiveness as a Christian force seeking Christian solutions has been greatly impaired and in some places completely destroyed, which of course was the intent of the discreditors.

Labor unions, back in the days when they were militant, used to be a focus for discrediting attacks. And I suppose they are yet in some areas. Maybe here, but for the most part labor unions have settled into the economic status quo. They turn up on the right side of most issues but they are no longer innovators.

I honestly don't know whether it is fair to blame the Far Right for the general retirement of women from good causes. But I am inclined to think that the general fog of fear and conformity have had much to do with the widespread absence of women from the front lines.

Where are the women? We are faced with problems that you would think would touch the heart of millions of women and move them to concerted action--in the area of civil rights, in the area of poverty, in the area of war and peace in a nuclear age. Where are the women? The feminine mystique that has smothered the influence of women in the past 50 years is completely alien to the American tradition. It has more in common with the Machus of China who bound their women's feet as a symbol and a determinant of their uselessness. We have only bound our women's minds. I don't know the answer on that one. I throw it in because it is of much interest to me and because I believe it belongs here in this context.

Probably the most pervasive and the most damaging campaign of the Far Right has been its steady campaign to undermine confidence in our government, and particularly in the federal government. Sometimes they seem almost to have succeeded in equating federal action of any kind with 'communism'. And of course the effect of this is to greatly handicap the government in its efforts to meet the legitimate needs of the people, often needs that cannot be met in any other way. The net effect is to stagnate progress and strangle the democratic process. We need to reassert the fact that the government is our government, constituted to promote the general welfare. We need to dispel this idea that government is 'bad', for as long as that idea is so widely held a dynamic government is impossible.

What I am pleading for throughout this entire talk is a continuation of the present civil rights momentum and its expansion to include the full range of our needs: good schools and good housing for all, full employment with adequate pay for all who can work, adequate support for those who cannot work (for children, for the old and the sick and the disabled). And all this in the context of a broadening participation of all the people in the political and economic process. And here I think of Tuskegee as a pilot project.

If we can move along this route--if we can hold off the dark, negative forces that abound in our society and that will use their great resources of skill and wealth to stop this whole process, if they can----if we can hold them off and keep moving we will grow and prosper. We will fulfill the early promise of this Republic and be a force for peace and prosperity in the world.

Think what it could mean if our great national wealth of resources, scientific knowledge and technical skill could be combined with a new up-swelling of concern for the common man, and a real national dedication to utilize the knowledge of the Twentieth century to improve the lot of all mankind.

It could be a great adventury and our finest hour.

Thank you.

* * * * * * * * * * *

NOTE OF INTEREST

The Council was honored when its president was invited to address the Tuskegee Civic Association. It was even more honored by the eloquent, timely, and challanging address she made. The address is just as timely and fitting to the Tennessee Council as it was to the Tuskegee Civic Association. We borrowed the text to have a few extra copies made, but Martha didn't know that one would be sent to every member of the Council. We send it with the knowledge that every member of the council will be stimulated and reactivated by the dangers it points out that we face, but even more for the bench mark it sets for the future.

Baxton Bryant, Executive Director

TENN. PUBLICATIONS

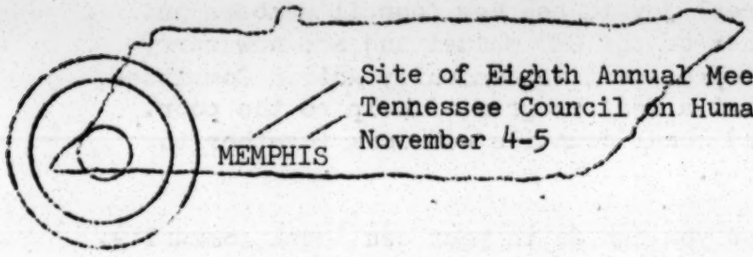
Newsletter

September, 1965

Vol. 9 No. 9

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAM RELATIONS

Nashville, Tennessee



Site of Eighth Annual Meeting
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
November 4-5

BAXTON BRYANT
Executive Director
1106 19th Ave. S

Telephone 297-6568

STATEMENT FROM THE PRESIDENT

This is the call to the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, convening at noon on Thursday, November 4 and adjourning just 24 hours later. The Chisca Plaze Hotel in downtown Memphis will accommodate all of our functions for this year's meeting, and Mrs. Frances Coe is the arrangements chairman in Memphis.

Some few changes are being made this year. By request of the Board, the President and the Executive Director are giving their reports at the luncheon session. It is our hope that the new Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council will be able to join us at this time.

The afternoon session will be a loaded one. It will bring us face to face with the issues of our day, and a distinguished panel of guests capable of identifying the problems and answering our questions. We will hear from federal, state, and local officials who will give the latest information in the fields of employment, education, Community Action Programs, Education, and Civil Rights. We are sure to be informed and inspired, able to do more effective work upon returning to our local communities.

Please note the sheet in the Newsletter regarding reservations and act promptly, please.

I look forward to seeing you.

Martha Ragland

**** ****

In a letter to a friend, THOMAS JEFFERSON wrote: "Liberty and learning, each must lean on the other for their mutual and surest support." Subscribe to this? Believe that Civil Rights, Head Start, Adult Education, Work-Study, Job Corps, Work Training, Vista, Assistance to Migrant Workers, Employment and Investment Incentives, Work Experience, CAC, are projects designed, as a beginning at least, to move mankind toward Jefferson's goal?---Help TCHR in its effort to give intelligent implementation and skilled direction to these projects at the local level. Let us make sure "we do not foul it up." Let us make sure we do not lose the opportunity in this "encounter with the future." Let's keep this "rendezvous with destiny."

It is MY responsibility. It is YOUR responsibility.

OUR
Responsibility

NOTE FROM EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

We all appreciate the wonderful job Horace Harris did in writing the "Memphis Story." Many worthwhile things have already been realized by the Memphis Chapter. It has been a real joy to see how Council members in Memphis have studied the guidelines of the OEO manuel and are now carrying the fight for an effective, representative Community Action Committee, one with the authority to carry out a real program of help to the poor. This story shows how the state and local councils can work together to do a needed service for a community.

There are several things that you can do in your own local community.

1. Check to see if the program has all the volunteer help it needs and seek to enlist volunteers if they are needed.

2. How was your Community Action Committee organized? Were the members appointed? The OEO is insisting now that some be elected. Talk to your CAC chairman about letting private organizations and other interest groups that have an organizational base elect their own representatives when the present term of membership expires. A CAC member elected by an organization and responsible for reporting back to this group is likely to be a more alert member, and therefore, a more informed, participating member.

In addition to the Community Action Committee, the following outline represents the other basic parts of the War on Poverty program. Check to see where your community stands relative to this outline.

A JOB CORPS, providing residential centers for young men and women, 16-21, in a coordinated program of basic education, skill training and constructive work experience.

A WORK-TRAINING PROGRAM, providing full - or part-time work experience and training for youths, 16-21, enabling them to stay in or return to school, or increase employability.

A WORK-STUDY PROGRAM, providing part-time employment of college, university students from low-income families.

THE VISTA VOLUNTEERS, a program offering an opportunity for those, 18 and over, to join the War on Poverty.

AN ADULT BASIC EDUCATION PROGRAM, providing assistance to States for special programs of literacy instruction.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS TO COMBAT POVERTY IN RURAL AREAS, providing loans and technical aid for low income rural families.

ASSISTANCE FOR MIGRANT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, in the form of grants, loans, and loan guarantees to assist States, localities, private non-profit organizations and individuals for special needs in housing, sanitation, education and the day care of children.

AN EMPLOYMENT AND INVESTMENT INCENTIVES PROGRAM, providing up to $25,000 for small businesses not eligible under other loan programs.

A WORK-EXPERIENCE PROGRAM, providing funds for projects to help unemployed fathers and other needy persons to gain work experience and job training.

******** ********

President Johnson's message to Congress, March 16, 1964: "...I have called for a national war on poverty. Our Objective: total victory."

We never faced a more formidable adversary, and this time on our shores. An insidious enemy, dug-in, holding a fifth of the population captive.

PROGRAM OF TCHR 8th ANNUAL MEET

REGISTRATION: Council members will register in the hotel lobby from 10 to 12 Thursday morning, November 4, Chisca Plaza Hotel, 272 South Main, Memphis ---telephone 527-4661.

LUNCHEON: Mrs. Martha Ragland, President of the TCHR and Baxton Bryant, Executive Director, will speak at the luncheon hour.

ENRICHED PROGRAM PLANNED: The Memphis Chapter is host to the 8th Annual Meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, November 4 and 5. The setting is the beautiful Chisca Plaza. Every indication points to a great success for this meeting. The program is keyed to what might be called a "learn and participate" theme. The guest list was not completed in time for the Newsletter, but those already "booked" insure a 4-star performance--- in other words, "we got it made already even !"

PANEL DISCUSSION: This will range over the subject areas of Community Action Committees, Education in the State, Civil Rights, and Employment. The panel will consist of speakers from state, regional, and national levels--- men and women in public, private, educational, and special fields, each competent in his area. This 3-hour program is scheduled for Thursday afternoon, 2 to 5. This session promises to inform TCHR members thoroughly on subjects of utmost interest to the Council.

BANQUET AND GUEST SPEAKER: The Thursday activities will be "capped" with the banquet at 7:30 P.M., with Mr. Frank Smith as guest speaker. This native Southerner and neighbor, is known for deeds that have gained for him distinction and honor in this Country. And this is no small feat, especially for a Southerner in the current generation. It took abundant courage, dedication, and integrity to stand the vigil for human dignity, but Frank Smith of Mississippi did just that. His many experiences and varied interests never fail to enrich meetings in which he participates. It is a great honor, indeed, to have the "Congressman from Mississippi."

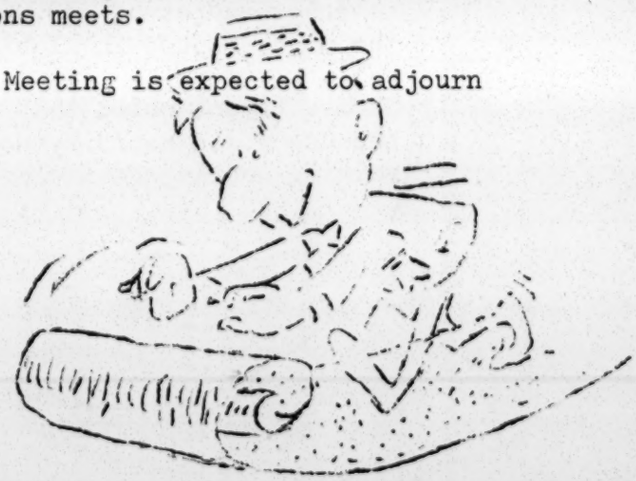
FRIDAY SESSION, Nov. 5: At 9 o'clock on Friday morning, Mr. Mark Israel of the Tennessee Commission on Human Relations will address the Council

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING: 9:30 A.M., Reports on: (1) Local chapters, (2) Election of new Board members (3) Election of nominating committee, (4) Treasurer's report, (5) Other business

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEET: At 11:30 Friday morning the Board of Directors for the Tennessee Council on Human Relations meets.

8th ANNUAL MEETING ADJOURNED: The Annual Meeting is expected to adjourn at 12 noon, Friday, November 5, 1965.

WELCOME



Author of Congressman From Mississippi
FRANK ELLIS SMITH TCHR SPEAKER---TVA DIRECTOR and SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL DIRECTOR

The TCHR is particularly proud to welcome the distinguished TVA Director, Frank Smith, as banquet speaker at its 8th Annual Meeting in Memphis, November 4. Mr. Smith is a native of Mississippi and received his public school and college education in the state. He entered the army as a private in February, 1942, serving with the Third Army in field artillery in Europe and was awarded the Bronze Star. Mr. Smith was discharged from the United States Army with the rank of Major.

Mr. Smith served the Third District of Mississippi in the United States House of Representatives for 12 years. Prior to his election to the 82nd Congress in 1950, he had been a legislative assistant to Senator John Stennis, then he served a brief time as Mississippi State Senator. In 1960 President Kennedy made him Director of the Natural Resources Advisory Committee.

A former newspaperman and writer, Mr. Smith is author of The Yazoo River (Holt-Rinehart, 1954), Congressman from Mississippi (Pantheon, 1964), and Look Away from Dixie (LSU Press, 1965). This man of variety in interest and activity is also a director of the Southern Regional Council and a national sponsor of the Atlantic Council.

*

Nashville

EXCERPT FROM TCHR BOARD MEETING Sept. 11, at Methodist Board of Evangelism

Ways and means of improving the Council's finances followed the report of the Treasurer. The urgent need for a financial drive was recognized and board members present displayed great resourcefulness in grappling with the problem. Various suggestions were addressed to the Chair and discussed. The enthusiasm and total participation of the Board characterized the entire session. Positive interest and confidence were very apparent as illustrated by expressions and reactions, and the prevailing consensus was that the Council was a proper agency for meeting the challenges ahead...

...Paul Anthony of Southern Regional Council who spoke to the Board about the financial structure of other state councils...indicated that an active council needed a minimum budget of $50,000 per year with a full time field man and an information specialist as well as a director. He said that there are now ten staffed state councils in the south with an average budget of $30,000 each...He pointed out that 80% of the money raised in Alabama came from gifts of less than fifty dollars.

Mr. Bryant noted that nothing had been done to raise funds because field activity seemed to claim priority but that fund-raising was imperative now.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Annual Meeting Reservations

ALL SESSIONS WILL BE HELD AT THE CHISCA PLAZA MOTOR HOTEL-MOTEL

M E M P H I S

I wish____reservations for the luncheon on November 4 (Price $2.00)

I wish____reservations for the dinner on November 4 (Price $3.00)

All MEMPHIS members send reservations to: Mrs. Frances Coe
3580 Watauga Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee
telephone 458-8034

ANNOUNCING

ALL OTHER members send their reservations to:

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212
telephone 297-6568

PLEASE MAKE RESERVATIONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

C u t a n d M a i l

RESERVATIONS FOR OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS

MAIL DIRECTLY TO: Chisca Plaza Motor Hotel
272 South Main
Memphis, Tennessee
Telephone 525-4661

I will be attending the convention of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations

I will arrive (day)_____(date)_____(hour)_____.m.

I will depart (day)_____(date)_____(hour)_____.m.

Reserve for me the following accommodations:

Check one	HOTEL		MOTEL
Single Room (one person)--	$ 6.50	----	$10.00
Double-bed Room (Two Persons) --	$ 9.00	----	$12.00
Twin-bed Room (Two persons) --	$ 9.50	----	$12.00

Your name_____

Address_____ City_____State_____

BRYANT ANNOUNCES NEW CHAPTERS

TCHR President, Martha Ragland, to Present Charters at Annual Meet

One of the real joys of sending out this newsletter is to announce and welcome into our fellowship of councils four new chapters. They are small, but it is only the beginning for these new chapters, located in areas of great need. YOU will want to be present in Memphis at the Noon Luncheon on Thursday, November 4, when our President, Mrs. Martha Ragland, presents charters to each of these new chapters. It is our hope that we will have at least three more by Annual Meeting time.

FAYETTE COUNTY: Fayette County has been the scene of some of the struggles experienced in Tennessee. Rember "Tent City", 1961? Racial demonstrations this past summer? The current desegregation suit with $300,000 yearly federal money withheld from the Fayette School District pending settlement in Federal Court on November? But progress has been made. A community Action Program is under way with a very good representive committee. The Negro community elected all of its members to the CAC ---a thrilling contrast to neighboring Shelby County). There are many white citizens in this community who are trying to bring about a new day for both white and Negro. A good solid, constructive step was taken with the organization of the Fayette County Human Relations Council in Somerville, on Saturday evening, September 18. It begins with 12 members.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY: Lauderdale County is bordered on the west by the "Old Man River." Ripley is the seat of this new Council. Progress in Ripley and the entire County has been slow. Instead of "leg-work," the white community is "dragging its feet" with respect to getting a Community Action Program organized. The County was spared many of the agonies of race tension because of the Negro leadership. Some nice and promising talk came from white leaders during the "long hot summer"---but seem to be cooling "it" now with the first breath of fall. But not even the frost will cool the passion for freedom, equality, and human dignity! The new Council, organized in Ripley on September 25, with 11 members, is an instrument for ALL CITIZENS of Lauderdale to work in concert for a good life for all.

COFFEE COUNTY: This is the home county of one of our very active and able Tennessee Council board members, Mrs. Frances Spaulding of Tullahoma. It was the Executive Director's joy and privilege to speak to the Unitarian fellowship on Sunday morning, September 26. Afterwards, the new Coffee County Human Relations Council was organized in the home of Mrs. Williams. There are 14 Charter members. A very able group is the core of this "brand new" Chapter---there'll be some changes made in Coffee.

WILSON COUNTY: The little community of Mt. Juliet is the origin of the Wilson County Council. Ten fine citizens of the community launched the new organization, September 29. This Chapter is expected to give movement and direction to local programs in in Wilson.

ANTI-POVERTY BATTLE OF MEMPHIS

The Anti-Poverty Program of Memphis and Shelby County was suddenly catapulted into prominence on July 27, 1965, with the resignation of Mrs. Lawrence Coe, program coordinator. Mrs. Coe, Vassar graduate, prominent educator, and member of the Memphis Board of Education, had applied for the position of coordinator and was appointed by Mayor Ingram at the very beginning of the project. After seven weeks of service, Mrs. Coe resigned, giving improper structure of the Community Action Committee as her basic reason. To elucidate, Mrs. Coe felt that the Community Action Committee was expected to be representative and autonomous, but that the 66 member Memphis-Shelby County CAC was, on the contrary, appointed by the Mayor, subservient to him---and even without the benefit of City Commission approval. It was her belief that the Coordinator and the Committee could not function under the Mayor's set up, as demonstrated by the seven weeks tenure of the two.

This dramatic move was matched when Major Ingram announced the appointment of his personal secretary, Mrs. Fran Hilliard, to the $12,000-a-year position vacated by Mrs. Coe only a few hours before. The Mayor and City Commissioners considered Mrs. Coe's resignation in executive session late Tuesday evening, July 27, without any mention of a successor. At 9 o'clock that night, however, the Mayor issued a statement announcing the appointment of Mrs. Hilliard. The jolting events of this hot July day ushered in sound and fury from far and near.

Up to this point, only $46,000 in federal money was involved, a development grant to the CAC to study and determine the needs of Memphis and Shelby County. Evenso, it did not take much imagination to visualize this large metropolis as heiress to a vast part of Uncle Sam's fund to fight poverty in Tennessee. Albeit, the bequest is in the form of an endowment to be used to make war on poverty, the executor of the estate would wield great power in selection of areas of operation, in appointing personnel, and in disbursement of huge sums. It was not surprising, in view of the stakes, that civic spirited individuals and groups focused quizzical eyes on City Hall and the Anti-Poverty Program.

City Commissioner Hunter Lane called for a reorganization of the Memphis Anti-Poverty Program, and also questioned the educational qualifications of Mrs. Hilliard. Mayor Ingram took exception to both of Lane's points and stoutly defended the program and his new appointee. The "jest" of Lane's point regarding Mrs. Hilliard's qualifications was that a personal secretary, well qualified for the $6,000-a-year secretarial job, but perhaps only well motivated for the $12,000-a-year coordinator position. It seemed proper to review the educational point in as much as Mrs. Hilliard, a 12th grade high school drop-out, was stepping up from $6,000 to $12,000 in salary to a position just vacated by a Vassar graduate and distinguished educator.

Con'd next page

"...I have called for a national war on poverty"--- We must wage this war on the city block, on the farm, in the village. Support the TCHR. Let us pool our efforts and wage total war.

Annual Membership $5
Joint Membership $7
(husband & wife)
Contributing Membership $10
Sustaining Membership $25
Student Membership $2
(limited to full time)

The Health and Welfare Planning Council of Memphis and Shelby County, which is the coordinating agency of all organizations which belong to Shelby United Neighbors, came out in support of Commissioner Lane's reorganization proposal. The NAACP was soon demanding an investigation of the rapidly developing controversy, regional Office of Economic Opportunity representatives began expressing concern, and a representative for Sargent Shriver appeared on the scene to observe. As criticism of the Mayor's program continued to mushroom, interested parties began taking sides, and Earl M. Redwine, Regional Director of OEO in Atlanta, penned a critical memorandum of the Memphis program to Mayor Ingram and other city officials. The July 30 memorandum stated, in essence, that the CAC was not properly constructed and did not, therefore, function independently as to policy-making, hearing complaints, deciding on areas of operation, etc. But these pointed objections to the Memphis program did not deter the City Commission. Quite the contrary, the Commissioners adopted a resolution, 4-0, on August 17, approving the way Ingram had the CAC set up. Commissioner Lane, critic of the Mayor's program, was on leave for military duty at the time. The Mayor said the resolution was to resolve any questions or doubts about the CAC.

This action by the Mayor and City Commission was remarkable in view of the mounting criticism and the official criticism from Earl Redwine of the Regional OEO in Atlanta. Commissioner Lane sent a letter to the Mayor asking that the City Commission meet to discuss the CAC role in view of the OEO memorandum. Ingram stated at a news conference that he did not consider the memorandum as criticism, and that he had received no official criticism of the program since its beginning in May. The Mayor was to repeat this statement time and again as the feud wore on. Meantime, a copy of the Redwine memorandum was lodged in the OEO in Washington and was, in effect, blocking anti-poverty funds to Memphis and Shelby while the poverty of this area continued to languish on the dilemma of a recently elected Mayor suddenly stricken with inability to employ the democratic process (which he pointedly espoused in the mayoralty race), in establishing a Community Action Committee. He failed to grasp the fact, also, that the broad guidelines of the OEO meet the requirements of another espousal of his during the campaign and in the post-campaign period, that of local initiative and control.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations was interested in the controversy from the beginning. This was unavoidable since the very subject of the controversy is reason for the council's being, and the fact that Mrs. Lawrence Coe is on the Council's Board of Directors, intensified this interest. Two members of the Memphis Chapter of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Dr. Vasco Smith and Attorney David E. Caywood, invited the Council's Executive Director, Baxton Bryant, to come to Memphis and join them in the issue. Dr. Smith is Vice President of the Tennessee Council and Mr. Caywood is on the Executive Board of Directors and Chairman of the State Committee on Poverty. James Gilliland, Memphis attorney and President of the Memphis Chapter on Human Relations (also on the Board of Directors), was away on vacation at the time, but joined other members of the Memphis Council upon his return.

Con'd. next page

Annual Membership.....$ 5.00
Contributing Membership..... 10.00
Student Membership
(limited to full time)..... 2.00
Joint Membership
(husband & wife).....$ 7.00
Sustaining Membership..... 25.00 & up

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations thought it necessary to aid the city officials, the CAC, and the general public in understanding the nature and purpose of the Anti-Poverty Program and the OEO guidelines for establishing local Community Action Committees. The Council (established some 12 years ago), with local affiliates, is dedicated to the work of aiding in the implementation of such projects. Numerous departments and agencies of the Federal government frequently call upon the Council to assist in the inauguration and administration of local aspects of Federal programs. The Council is an invaluable source of information and felt that its chief service to the Memphis area was informing the public and that an informed community would put the Anti-Poverty program in order and get it under way.

Baxton Bryant moved the state organization into the fray on August 15, 1965, with a telegram addressed to the Memphis Mayor. The message began with a commendation of the Mayor's work on the Head-Start Program and the Youth Opportunity Center. The Mayor's structural procedure in establishing the CAC was called into question, however. Bryant requested that a meeting scheduled for Wednesday, August 18, be in a public auditorium and open to the public. He also requested a question period for the public and a place on the agenda for grassroots recommendations to the City Commission. The closing paragraph of this telegram reads:

> We make this request as a private Agency incorporated and chartered by the State of Tennessee to render services to communities and as one of the private Agencies that the Federal Government has called upon to help implement the Community Action Program.

Bryant's telegram defined the issue so far as the Council was concerned, that of "structural procedure" within the guidelines of the Office of Economic Opportunity. From this time forward, the Council kept the issue before the public and the Council's Executive Director spent much of his time in Memphis as the Mayor began concentrating his heavy artillery on the TCHR, with occasional salvoes at the OEO and the "politicians" in Washington. But eventually it became an Ingram-Bryant duel, for the most part.

Mayor Ingram refused Mr. Bryant's request for an open meeting of the CAC on Wednesday, August 18, but did say that Bryant could attend and have a word with the group. This invitation was accepted and the TCHR Executive Director used the occasion to explain the Council's position and to point out to the group that guidelines of the OEO had not been followed when Mayor Ingram appointed committee members; that the committee should consist of appointed members and members elected by various organizations in the city closely associated with the poverty problem. Mr. Bryant was interrupted by remarks from the Mayor and other members of the CAC to very nearly heckling proportions. The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., Pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church caught the point Bryant was making, however, and defended him by saying:

Con'd. on next page

Clip and mail with membership dues to:
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Name _____

Address _____

City & State _____

> I don't think the committee ought to pretend its integrity is being questioned. I wonder if we are qualified to act as a Community Action Committee before voting on these things, such as the day care program. Are we prepared when we haven't studied and discussed the (OEO) guidebook? We haven't discussed the character of poverty in our city either...There's obviously a problem here.

It was at this CAC meeting that a motion to elect a Rules Committee to study the OEO guidelines and for establishing by-laws for committees. The motion was to elect the committee but Mayor Ingram called for volunteers. Three or four volunteered, including A. W. Willis, State Legislator, and William Ross, AFL-CIO Executive Secretary. Several days later the Mayor announced the composition of the Rules Committee, having appointed the members (except the volunteers), including the chairman of the committee. A Policy Committee was also created at this meeting but never met. The Rules Committee met twice for a total of about five hours but adjourned both times without taking any action because a majority decided that they did not know what their job was.

Time and space demand brevity and for these reasons we must forego the temptation to give TCHR members this full spectacle of "political intonation." Those in the fight with the powerful Memphis Mayoralty must have winced at the possibility of local politicians over the nation backdropped with enormous federal funds. But this, too, is a story that can be gleaned from the Memphis battle, but one in which we cannot indulge at this time. So that which follows is a very brief highlight account of the war over Anti-Poverty War in Memphis, August and September, 1965.

When the Memphis Chapter of the TCHR called a meeting and invited CAC members, various OEO officials, and other interested groups, the Mayor staged a classic in histrionics. He held a press conference and stated that Baxton Bryant had no authority to call a meeting of the Community Action Committee. Note that the Mayor states, in effect, that Bryant called a CAC meeting! Actually, the Memphis Chapter had simply invited CAC members to attend, and the Mayor and other interested individuals and groups had been invited. The Mayor took the occasion to criticize the School Board for permitting use of its facilities, "I don't know why the Board of Education is interested in such a meeting. They haven't shown much interest before." The Mayor said of Bryant and the TCHR:

> Bryant has no official capacity whatever. In my opinion, he appears to be a hired agitator. He is employed as executive director by the Tennessee Human Relations Council---whatever that is. I understand it is a nonprofit corporation, interested in promoting civil rights, like the NAACP and the Urban League.

Con'd. next page

********"Our Objective: total victory."**********

---TCHR strives to foster an environ-
in which citizens may live together in decency and dignity free from discriminatory practices.

A Press-Scimitar reporter played right into the Mayor's mis-representation of facts and carried a five column article, boldly entitled:

"Human Relations Council Head Calls CAC Meeting"
"INGRAM CRITICIZES BRYANT IN ANTI-POVERTY ROLE"

The Press-Scimitar stated that Bryant could not be reached for comment---a crowning bit to irresponsible reporting. As a matter of fact, the correct announcement of the Memphis Chapter meeting at the Board of Education Auditorium, with invitations to the OEO officials, CAC members, the Mayor, City Commissioners, and others, had been carried in the morning paper, the Commercial Appeal, prior to the Press-Scimitar afternoon article. In other words, the Mayor-P-S reporter had only to read the morning edition of the Commercial Appeal. And in further pursuance of the facts, Baxton Bryant was on the telephone with the Press-Scimitar immediately upon release of its grossly false statement, advising of what had transpired and asking that it be corrected. The Press failed to retract. Bryant made repeated calls and visits to the newspaper to get an article that would correct the paper's error, but the Press-Scimitar remained intractable. It was left to the Commercial Appeal to run an article for Bryant stating the denial of calling a CAC meeting. It is difficult to imagine, actually, that the idea of Bryant or any Human Relations member calling a CAC meeting could have occured to anyone---except to the one who accused Bryant, and in so doing gave a damaging blow to the image of the Council.

This tactical strategy of Ingram in using the press to try to discredit the TCHR through attacks on Baxton Bryant became too obvious for his own good at times. One such occasion was caught by the Commercial-Appeal and related in the "Backdrop" column:

> Baxton Bryant is fit to be tied. He was rather enjoying the anti-poverty fight until Mayor William B. Ingram got personal...
>
> Mayor Ingram, chairman of the Community Action Committee and the man who controls the anti-poverty program here from beginning to end, once accused Mr. Bryant of being an agitator who had no authority to be a critic of the program.
>
> At a meeting of the Human Relations Council late last month, Mr. Bryant, obviously with tongue in cheek, asked an official of the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity if "we (who) are paid agitators, integrationists, organizers have any authority to serve as watchdogs over community action programs.
>
> The answer was that the OEO had asked for help from such organizations as the council in seeing that OEO guidelines are followed by communities.
>
> But the Mayor, in his status report to

Con'd. next page

the OEO in Washington, quoted Mr. Bryant as admitting that he was a paid agitator, integrationist and organizer.

In reply to the Mayor's attacks, Bryant said that "The attacks point out furthermore the need for private, non-profit, non-political organizations which ask nothing of the federal government except that the money involved gets to those for whom it was intended---the poor."

The meeting of the Memphis-Shelby County Human Relations Council was well attended in spite of the Mayor's disparaging remarks about the meeting and the meeting place. John Dean of Washington, special assistant to the field operation director of the OEO, addressed the gathering and stated frankly that the OEO could not approve grants to committees "existing at the pleasure of the Mayor." Dr. John Dyer, state coordinator for the U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity, explained how the anti-poverty program is supposed to work. The two-and-one-half- hour meeting was enlightening, and ample time was allowed for questions and answers for the clarification of particular points. To spike the Mayor's repeated charge that Bryant and the TCHR had no authority nor right to pose as watchdogs on the program, Bryant put this pointed question to Dean: "Does the government solicit participation by private citizens' organizations in the poverty program." Dean answered "Yes," and said such groups were often invited to the meetings.

On the morning following the Council meeting, Mayor Ingram stated to the press, as he had repeatedly, "I have received no official communication from any official of the federal government outlining any regulations dealing with the establishment of the Community Action Committee, how its members should be selected and by whom." Still refusing to recognize the OEO Regional Director's Memorandum, which contained specific points on structural procedure, Ingram said they should "put it in writing." At this suggestion, Baxton Bryant contacted the OEO Regional Office in Atlanta and requested that the Mayor be sent underlined copy of the guidelines.

This latest unmovable, "wait and see" attitude following John Dean's statement, led Commissioner Hunter Lane to refer to the Mayor's reaction as "blind." Even the Press-Scimitar was moved to editorialize in these strong words:

> Mayor William B. Ingram has a habit of popping off with slurring remarks against people who oppose him or question his actions.
>
> This has not helped in the snarl that has developed in the Memphis anti-poverty program. It is contentiousness that Ingram is afflicted with, as we warned during his campaign for the mayorship. He has confirmed our warning many times over. Apparently he can't help his contentious ways. This is a shame, because he has a keen mind and plenty of courage, and he is just causing trouble for himself and the city by making almost everything he deals with controversial.

Con'd. next page

Baxton Bryant spoke before a meeting of the Memphis chapter of the NAACP on Sunday afternoon, August 22. He warned those interested in the Anti-Poverty Program for Memphis that federal funds for the Memphis program would be cut off by September 15 if the city's committee did not show a marked change. That which Bryant predicted, and that which Lane and others feared might well happen, fell on September 2. Funds were halted until the matter mentioned in the Redwine Memorandum of July 30 is cleared up. This is the memorandum that Ingram refused to acknowledge even as official criticism. The essential OEO objection "from beginning to end" was one-man control, the single point of objection that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations tried to hammer home to the Mayor and City Commission.

This critical development only increased the fury of the Mayor and he lashed out at all critics of his program but singled out Washington "politicians" and Baxton Bryant for special treatment. In announcing the halt of federal funds, the Press-Scimitar stated that "It is believed Bryant had much to do with the action taken in Washington which has cut off funds for the time being." Bryant termed this bit of speculation as a comic strip item. He said that it seemed clear to those of his view and with whom he conversed and worked, that the OEO would never allow the Mayor's program to stand. An intolerable precedent was inherent in the Ingram program, he believed, and that to permit it as proper procedure might well have wrecked the national anti-poverty project. Furthermore, he felt that Earl Redwine's memorandum had indicated as much.

Mayor Ingram's most serious charge against OEO officials was that "The politicians and the OEO...want to set up a political organization that is beyond the reach of the Federal Hatch Act." Commissioner Lane challenged the Mayor on this point, stating that OEO officials had reason for "playing rough" in administering the anti-poverty program and it was "to keep Federal money from going to further (the careers) of local politicians." Lane said that in other cities mayors have appointed local action committees and then stepped aside. Mayor Ingram continued, unimpressed with Lane's interruption. He said the OEO officials with whom Memphis has dealt in the current controversy "have endeavored to... clean out the CAC and establish their own political affiliates...that they can manipulate at election time---both local and Federal." He said that "It appears to me that there is a faction within the Democratic Party that wants to take advantage of Federal anti-poverty funds by placing certain people in certain places so they can be maneuvered for political purposes."

The Mayor's next move was an appeal to the Vice President of the United States to referee the controversy in Memphis. When the Vice President failed to avail himself for this role, Mayor Ingram dispatched Administrative Assistant John R. Tucker to Washington at a cost of $250 to arrange a conference with the OEO officials. This news reached the press September 14, and prompted the next maneuver of the Tennessee Council. Bryant called the office of the Vice President from his hotel room in the Peabody and within minutes had a meeting date set with OEO officials in Washington for Wednesday, September 22, 4 P.M., preceding the Mayor's group who was scheduled to meet with the same officials on Thursday, September 23, 9 A.M.

Con'd next page

The final performance of this drama, greatly enlivened by news conference-press release dueling, was staged at the OEO in Washington for a two-day run, September 22 and 23. David Caywood, Memphis attorney, and Dr. Vasco Smith, Memphis, and Baxton Bryant, Nashville, represented the Council before the OEO on Wednesday, and had invited the Mayor's group to attend the session. The Mayor's reply to this invitation was given to the press in these words: "I don't know who they're going to see. I don't think we would want to go if they're meeting with someone without any authority...I certainly hope they have a co-operative spirit when they meet with the people I'm going to meet with the next day, if that's who they're to meet with. But if the policies of the OEO are going to be dictated by Mr. Bryant, I don't think they're going to be wanted by the people of Memphis."

Theodore Berry of the OEO invited the Council group to stay over and sit in on the session with the Mayor's group, but Council members declined when Mayor Ingram specifically requested that the Council members not attend his meeting.

At the conclusion of the meeting on Thursday, September 23, a joint statement was issued, signed by Theodore M. Berry, Director, Community Action Program, and Mayor Ingram. Here is the text of the document:

> A lengthy and frank discussion and complete review of Memphis War on Poverty programs was held this morning between representatives of the Office of Economic Opportunity and Mayor William Ingram regarding the status of a permanent community action program in Memphis. The conference was arranged by the Office of the Vice President, and included a lengthy, detailed discussion of community action program guidelines. As a result of this consultation, the Mayor will return to Memphis to work with elected officials, the Memphis Community Action Committee, and the entire community to develop programs aimed at the earliest possible establishment of a permanent community action organization.

Brief work for the type-setter---but how shall the statement be headlined? The Commercial Appeal put it this way: "ANTI-POVERTY FOES TENTATIVELY AGREE---with the by-line: Mayor's Committee Said 'Temporary;' Funds to City Held Up." Under this heading is a long article involving numerous comments, including one made by the lone Commissioner critic of Mayor Ingram's program, Hunter Lane. Lane said, "This is what those who have criticized the present arrangement have been advocating, and I think this is a pretty healthy development." Theodore Berry made it clear that processing of grant applications will continue to be held up "until the city succeeds in fitting its program into the guidelines." By way of contrast, the Press-Scimitar headline read: "MAYOR WINS: HIS POVERTY GROUP STAYS---with the by-line: Now 'Temporary'; Could be made Permanent." When this headline was challenged, the headline-setter could not be found ---they are still looking for him.

Note:

The composite (or conglomerate, or maybe polyglot) of headlines, names, and name-calling, found on the next page is only representative of some of the news print involved in the widely publicized anti-poverty battle in Memphis. The feud was given tremendous publicity (I finally found an excuse for using that sheet).

Vice President Asked

Anti-Poverty Program at Stake In Memphis

Poverty Fund Is Held Up

Battle Smoke Poverty War

Ingram Vs. Bryant

Ingram Kan Action From Washington

Group Denies Calling Meeting

Ingram To Get Capital

Mayor's Critics To Swing First

Grider Target

CAC Wrangle To Be Continued

Poverty Talks To Be Delayed

Poverty War Shift To 'Legal Front'

Poverty War Plan, Ignores Kiff, 'Legal Front' Says Partisanship

One-Man Operation Hampers CAC

Bryant Replies To Ingram

One-Man Command Blasted, Memphis Poverty War Stalls

Memphis Main Objection

MEMPHIS

Mayor Ingram has compared the Human Relations Council and the Na civil rights-promoting agencies—which is Both organizations have been critical of mayor's conduct of the Community Action par of the anti-poverty program.

Jesse H. Turner, president of the Memphis Branch of the NAACP, said there is no official connection between the two groups, though both are interested in bettering the conditions of Negroes.

Dr. Vasco A. Smith Jr. Negro dentist Dr. a leader in the Memphis NA

Human Relations Council Will Precede Ingram To Washington

Mr. Caywood Bryant rem ments must on County face M

The Press-Scimi WASH

Vasco A. Smith Jr., a Mem phis Negro dentist represent

Fred O. R. Hays, associate director for OEO field operations; Robert Moore, OEO co-ordinator for Tennessee; and Ron Van Dorn, of the OEO Washington

ask with officials of the Office of Opportunity CAC, Economic Grider Th

Mr. Caywood said the conference lasted two hours and 15 minutes.

were asked to

Ironic-Note Department:

The man Mayor William B. Ingram has lambasted most in the anti-poverty program squabble—Baxton Bryant, executive director of the Tennessee Human Relations Council—is the man who went to bat for Ingram on the "put-it-in-writing"

Mrs. Coe accu

DAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1965

office; and

Humphrey's

A. W. Willis,

1961 upro

OEO officials from the tion but Dr. Smith

By CHARL

previous engag

In the meeting were Theodore Berry, director of community action programs for Office of Economic

Caywood, Hunter La the Tennessee n Relations), w

kard. the OEO joins force certain agitators and ob- ructionists as Mrs. Frances Coe (former CAC coordinator who resigned) and Mr. Baxton Bryant (executive director of the Tennessee Council on Hu

APPEAL

rector of the Tennessee Cou cil on Human Relations almo

Mr. Berry was

By WILLIAM J. MILES

such as Grider have voted and again to ha

Mrs. Coe

Ingram Wide Will Arrange Washington

close air sup

Gilliland James S. the CAC

E COMMERCIAL APPEAL

ritics of the efforts of city and unty government offici Comm

By DEAN POPE

A Federal anti-poverty official who must approve ever grant given to this area said last night the chances are "rath small" Memphis will get any more Federal funds with it present Community Action Committee.

John Dean, of Washington, special assist erations director of the Office of Eco

OEC could not approve grant pleasure of the

Baxton Bryant executive

He said Dr John Dyer of

MEMPHIS PRESS-SCI

presi will p.m. Br

5/3

NEA President Calls

NEWS RELEASE FROM THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

AP Wire

Baxton Bryant released a statement (given below) to the AP Friday afternoon, October 1. The President of the National Education Association, Mr. Richard Batchelder, called from his Washington office early Saturday morning to express appreciation to Mr. Bryant and to the Tennessee Council for the work being done in Tennessee.

Bryant's Statement follows:

"New legislation will be required to protect Negro teachers from losing their jobs and those who have lost their positions as integration proceeds," Baxton Bryant, Executive Director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, said today. "The tragedy is that we are making a little progress in school integration, but losing advantage of this by creating instability in the teaching profession. Our office has received reports of teachers in all grades and subjects being dismissed---math, Spanish, agriculture, and science" ---Bryant stated.

Mr. Bryant said that reports come from all over the State. He gave these specific instances: In West Tennessee, Covington in Tipton County, 10 Negro teachers lost positions, while 6 new white teachers were employed in the white high school alone. In Middle Tennessee, Fayetteville in Lincoln County, 3 Negro teachers lost jobs and 15 new white teachers were hired. In East Tennessee, Bristol in Sullivan County, 5 Negro teachers were dismissed and 19 new white teachers hired.

"For the most part," Bryant said, "the dismissed teachers are young, with the best years before them. Reports show," he continued, "that some have already left the State for Chicago, Detroit, and other northern cities, while others are staying in their communities. Of those remaining," he said,"some have found non-teaching jobs and some are still unemployed."

Houston Recruits the Recruiter

CITY PREEMPTS SERVICES OF HCHR EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Charles R. Kelly, Executive Director of the Houston Council on Human Relations, has just resigned to direct the CAP for Houston and Harris County. Kelly, HCHR's first Director, has been highly successful. It was under his leadership that the City of Houston was persuaded into endowing the Council with the accumulated funds from an estate left a number of years back by Mr. John Battaglia. There has been a close relationship between HCHR and the city from the beginning of the Council's work.

HCHR has a personnel recruiting and training program and Houston leans consistently on the Council for information, recruits and other aid. For example, HCHR helped establish 11 centers serving 720 children "in the deepest poverty pockets in the city,"at the outset of the Head Start Project there. In addition to this, HCHR recruited 150 paid and 400 volunteer workers for the project. It is now deeply involved in work for the CAC in the Anti-Poverty program.

And now, "lo' and behold," the City of Houston has said "No" to a large bundle of applications and called upon Mr. Kelly to take over as Coordinator of its Anti-Poverty Program.

**TCHR needs YOUR support

Make small contributions occasionally

****

Renew YOUR Membership in TCHR

Help bolster sagging finances

mm

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MARTHA RAGLAND, PRES.
MEMPHIS, NOV. 4, 1965

IT IS A PLEASURE TO WELCOME YOU TO THIS EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TENN. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS.

I AM SURE THAT FROM ITS FOUNDING ITS LEADERS AND MEMBERS HAVE FELT THAT WHAT IT WAS DOING WAS OF CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE - NOT ONLY TO THE WELL-BEING OF THOUSANDS OF FELLOW CITIZENS - BUT ALSO FOR THE WELL-BEING OF THE STATE AND NATION.

BUT HOWEVER CRUCIAL ITS MISSION WAS IN THE PAST IT IS MUCH MORE SO TODAY.

THIS IS PARTLY BECAUSE THERE HAVE BEEN GREAT GAINS. AND IT IS USUALLY TRUE THAT THE NEARER A GOAL SEEMS, DETERMINATION AND TENSION RISES, SO THERE IS INCREASED NEED FOR MEDIATORS AND EXPEDITERS

BUT IT IS ALSO BECAUSE THE GAINS, SO FAR, THROUGH REAL, HAVE TO ONLY A LIMITED EXTEND ACTUALLY IMPROVED THE LIVES AND PROSPECTS OF NEGROES. AND MANY SEE NO IMPROVEMENT AT ALL.

NEGROES STILL, FOR THE MOST PART, LIVE IN BROKEN-DOWN, RUN-DOWN HOUSES IN BLIGHTED NEIGHBORHOODS.

THEY CAN'T GET JOBS. THEIR UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IS DOUBLE THE WHITE RATE AND GOING UP. AND MOST OF THEM ARE INELIGIBLE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, WHICH IN ANY CASE IS INADEQUATE.

AND THOSE WHO ARE EMPLOYED ARE, FOR THE MOST PART, IN THE LOWEST PAID OCCUPATIONS, AND EVEN THERE ARE LARGELY PAID LOWER WAGES THAN WHITES DOING THE SAME WORK.

NEGRO SCHOOLS ARE STILL FAR INFERIOR TO WHITE SCHOOLS AND DO NOT PREPARE THEM FOR OUR COMPLEX SOCIETY.

NONE OF OUR SCHOOLS ARE REALLY GOOD ENOUGH. TENNESSEE, AS YOU KNOW, RATES ALMOST AT THE BOTTOM OF THE LIST IN THE QUALITY OF ITS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

WELFARE CHECKS ARE SO MEAGRE AS almost TO GUARANTEE PERPETUAL POVERTY FOR THEIR RECIPIENTS.

THE POINT I AM MAKING IS THAT THE MANY LEGISLATIVE GAINS AND HOPEFUL PROGRAMS THAT HAVE BEEN INITIATED HAVE NOT YET MADE ANY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON NEGRO LIFE.

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN THE HIGH HOPES AND LITTLE VISIBLE IMPROVEMENT IS DANGEROUS

BECAUSE CIVIL RIGHTS HAS BEEN MUCH IN THE NEWS, AND BECAUSE THE POVERTY PROGRAM AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACTS WERE MUCH HERALDED, AND RIGHTLY SO, THERE HAS BEEN A TENDENCY AMONG WHITE PEOPLE TO THINK THAT THE NEGRO HAS MADE GREAT PROGRESS.

SO WHEN THERE IS AN OUTBREAK SUCH AS THAT IN THE WATTS AREA OF LOS ANGELES THESE WHITE PEOPLE ARE INCREDULOUS, IRRITATED AND SOMETIMES ANGRY.

"WHAT DO THEY WANT" THEY SAY "THE WORLD WITH A FENCE AROUND IT?" THAT WAS A WIDE-SPREAD ATTITUDE.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON HAS WARNED THAT THERE WILL BE OTHER SUCH OUTBREAKS UNLESS WE TRANSLATE OUR GOOD INTENTIONS INTO TANGIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LIVES AND PROSPECTS OF MILLIONS OF SECOND CLASS CITIZENS, WHITE AS WELL AS NEGRO.

HELPING TO DO THIS IS THE CURRENT ROLE I SEE FOR THE TENN. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, ITS ASSOCIATED LOCAL UNITS AND ITS INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS ACROSS THE STATE.

IT SEEMS TO ME WE SHOULD BE CLOSELY INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS. WE SHOULD MAKE SURE THAT THEY INCLUDE THE POOR IN EVERY STAGE FROM INITIAL PLANNING TO HAVING A PART IN CARRYING OUT THE ULTIMATE PROGRAMS.

WE SHOULD HELP TO PROMOTE CREATIVE PROGRAMS GEARED TO THE MOST SERIOUS NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY.

WE SHOULD BEGIN NOW TO ENCOURAGE A STRONG HEAD START PROGRAM IN OUR COMMUNITIES FOR NEXT SUMMER. I THOUGHT IT WAS TRAGIC THAT 31 COUNTIES IN TENNESSEE DID NOT HAVE A HEAD START PROGRAM LAST SUMMER.

AS YOU KNOW THAT WAS THE KINDERGARTEN PROGRAM FOR 5 AND 6 YEAR OLD PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN FROM DEPRIVED AREAS, TO INTRODUCE THEM TO THE STRANGE NEW WORLD THEY WILL FIND WHEN THEY START TO SCHOOL.

MORE AND MORE, EDUCATORS ARE CONVINCED THAT EARLY DEPRIVATION IS DEFINITIVE FOR A LIFETIME.

IT WAS WONDERFUL THAT MORE THAN 28,000 CHILDREN WERE IN HEAD START PROGRAMS LAST SUMMER IN TENNESSEE. I HOPE THAT NEXT SUMMER EVERY COUNTY AND MANY MORE THOUNSANDS OF CHILDREN WILL BE INCLUDED. LETS HELP TO BRING IT ABOUT.

I THINK WE SHOULD LOOK INTO THE POSSIBILITIES FOR OUR COMMUNITIES OF AID UNDER THE NEW ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965. THIS HOLD OUT MUCH HOPE FOR IMPROVING OUR SCHOOLS AND WE SHOULD BE ZEALOUS IN SEEING THAT THE OPPORTUNITY IS UTILIZED TO THE FULLEST.

WE NEED TO LOOK INTO THE PROBLEM OF EMPLOYMENT IN OUR COMMUNITIES. THIS SHOULD INCLUDE ALL EMPLOYERS, FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS, SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS.

OPENING UP WIDER OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES PRESENTS PROBLEMS INVOLVING INGRAINED PRACTICES OF EMPLOYERS, LABOR UNIONS, EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS AND PUBLIC OPINION.

PRACTICES THAT OFTEN UNCONSCIOUSLY ASSUME THAT CERTAIN JOBS BELONG TO WHITE PEOPLE AND CERTAIN JOBS TO NEGROES. AND THAT PROMOTIONS ARE RESERVED FOR WHITES.

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT SO COMPLETELY PERMEATES OUR SOCIETY THAT IT IS OFTEN UNCONSCIOUS. AN EMPLOYER, FOR EXAMPLE, WILL SAY, QUITE HONESTLY, THAT HE HAS BEEN UNABLE TO FIND A NEGRO WITH THE QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE NEEDED FOR A CERTAIN JOB.

HE NEVER ONCE THINGS ABOUT HIRING A NEGRO AND THEN TRAINING HIM, THOUGH HE HAS PROBABLY TRAINED MOST OF HIS WHITE EMPLOYEES IN JUST THIS WAY.

THIS PARTICULAR BARRIER TO EMPLOYMENT AND MANY MORE LIKE IT, NEED TO BE TACKLED COMMUNITY BY COMMUNITY.

I SAID EARLIER THAT I THOUGHT THE ROLE OF THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS WAS PROBABLY MORE IMPORTANT NOW THAN EVER BEFORE.

ONE REASON I THINK THIS IS THAT MANY OF THE PROBLEMS NEEDING ATTENTION TODAY ARE MORE COMPLEX AND DEEP-ROOTED, AND THEIR SOLUTION MORE ILLUSIVE THAN SAY, THE UN-COMPLEX AND EASILY UNDERSTOOD QUESTION OF OPENING A LUNCH COUNTER OR A MOVIE THEATRE TO NEGROES.

EMPLOYMENT IS CERTAINLY ONE OF THESE. PASSING AN ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAW IS ONLY THE BARE BEGINNING TOWARD SOLVING THE PROBLEM.

BUT I BELIEVE THAT HOUSING IS EVEN MORE COMPLEX AND DIFFICULT TO GET AT, WHY IS IT SO BAD? AFTER 30 YEARS OF PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS, SLUM CLEARANCE AND URBAN RENEWAL WHY IS THE HOUSING OF POOR PEOPLE SO BAD? SO EXPENSIVE AND SO BAD.

A FAMILY ON RELIEF MAY PAY HALF ITS INADEQUATE INCOME FOR A DIRTY, COLD, RAT-INFESTED HOUSE WITH AN OUTDOOR TOILET SHARED BY TEN OTHER FAMILIES.

LAST SPRING THE BOARD OF THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS ASKED EACH LOCAL UNIT TO BEGIN LOOKING INTO THE PROBLEM OF HOUSING, HOPING THAT WITH VARYING APPROACHES WE COULD DEVISE A WAY TO DO SOMETHING CONSTRUCTIVE ABOUT THIS TRICKY, COMPLEX AND DEEPLY INTRENCHED PROBLEM.

THERE ARE AN UNBELIEVABLE NUMBER OF PROGRAMS AVAILABLE THAT IF UTILIZED CREATIVELY WOULD GREATLY IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN OUR COMMUNITIES AND THUS ADVANCE HUMAN RELATIONS.

BUT A HIGH-SOUNDING TITLE AND LARGE SUMS OF MONEY DO NOT GUARANTEE A CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM. ALL SORTS OF THINGS CAN HAPPEN TO GOOD PROGRAMS ALONG THE WAY TO DAMPEN THEIR EFFECTIVENESS OR DEFLECT THEIR IMPACT.

URBAN RENEWAL AND HOUSING PROGRAMS BEAR WITNESS TO THIS. I HAVE ALREADY MENTIONED THE ANOMOLY OF 30 YEARS OF PUBLIC HOUSING AND OUR PRESENT DISGRACEFUL HOUSING SITUATION FOR THE POOR.

URBAN-RENEWAL PROGRAMS ARE OFTEN CALLED "NEGRO REMOVAL PROGRAMS". THE PATTERN IS WIDE-SPREAD OF REDEVELOPERS DEMOLISHING SLUM HOUSES AND BUSINESSES, FORCING OUT THE POOR NEGROES WHO LIVE AND WORK THERE.

THEN THEY BUILD EXPENSIVE APARTMENT HOUSES, HOTELS AND OFFICE BUILDINGS - WHERE THE NEGROES CANNOT AFFORD TO LIVE OR OPEN A BUSINESS.

AND NO ONE PAYS ANY ATTENTION TO WHAT BECOMES OF THEM. WHAT DOES BECOME OF THEM OFTEN IS THAT THEY MOVE ON INTO ALREADY OVER-CROWDED SLUMS AND GO ON RELIEF.

BUT THIS NEED NOT BE.

A CONCERNED COMMUNITY, FOR EXAMPLE, COULD INSIST THAT DECENT HOUSING BE AVAILABLE FOR ALL BEFORE THE BULLDOZERS DEMOLISH THEIR HOMES, WHETHER FOR A HIGHWAY, URBAN RENEWAL OR WHAT.

THE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965 CAN BE A GREAT BOON IF ENOUGH CITIZENS INSIST ON MAKING THE WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE INVOLVED A MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AGENCY IN CHARGE AND OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

MOSTLY I HAVE DISCUSSED NEW PROGRAMS AND URGED THAT WE GIVE ATTENTION TO THEM. BUT I WOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT THAT SOME OF OUR OLD PROGRAMS AND OLD PROBLEMS ARE MUCH IN NEED OF A FRESH LOOK.

MANY PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN POVERTY ARE EMPLOYED AND ALWAYS HAVE BEEN, BUT THEY ARE PAID SUB-STANDARD WAGES. THEY, IN EFFECT, ARE SUBSIDIZING MORE AFFLUENT SEGMENTS OF OUR SOCIETY.

A MINIMUM WAGE BILL BARELY MISSED OF PASSAGE IN THE LAST LEGISLATURE. WITH A LITTLE HELP IT COULD PROBABLY PASS NEXT TIME. TO REALLY ATTACK POVERTY A MINIMUM WAGE LAW IS NECESSARY.

WE CERTAINLY NEED TO TAKE A FRESH LOOK AT OUR SOCIAL INSURANCE AND PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAMS.

FROM SOCIAL SECURITY, THROUGH AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN TO PUBLIC ASSISTANCE - ALL OF THESE ARE SHOCKINGLY INADEQUATE.

THEIR STINGINESS FORCES DESOLATE POVERTY ON THE OLD, AND ALMOST GUARANTEES THAT THE YOUNG WILL BE DROPOUTS, UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYABLE.

THIS IS ECONOMICALLY UNSOUND AND MORALLY INDEFENSIBLE. CAN'T WE DO BETTER?

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IS ANOTHER CASUALTY - A GOOD IDEA GONE SOUR. YEAR AFTER YEAR PUBLIC APATHY AND EMPLOYER LOBBYING HAVE TOGETHER ERODED THIS PROGRAM TO WHERE IT IS NOTHING BUT A SHADOW OF ITS FORMER USEFULNESS.

I HAVE URGED THAT WE CONCERN OURSELVES WITH NEW PROGRAMS AVAILABLE AND THAT WE TAKE A FRESH LOOK AT SOME OLD ONES. BUT WE MUST NOT NEGLECT OUR TRADITIONAL ROLE OF HELPING TO INSURE VOTING RIGHTS, ACCESS TO PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS AND DESEGREGATION OF SCHOOLS.

SURELY NO ONE HAS THE ILLUSION THAT THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACTS OF 1964 AND 1965 MAKE THIS ROLE UNNECESSARY.

I WOULD LIKE TO SEE MORE INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP EFFORT TO HELP DISADVANTAGED FELLOW CITIZENS.

I WILL MENTION TWO POSSIBILITIES. AN 'EACH ONE, TEACH ONE' PROGRAM TO TEACH ILLITERATES TO READ. AND A TUTORIAL PROGRAM FOR HIGH SCHOOL OR COLLEGE STUDENTS.

EVERY COMMUNITY IN TENNESSEE NEEDS THESE PROGRAMS. I WOULD LIKE TO SEE US TAKE THE LEAD IN MAKING THEM AVAILABLE.

OUR ECONOMY HAS TWO KINDS OF MEMBERS, PARTICIPATING AND NON-PARTICIPATING. NO MATTER HOW PROSPEROUS THE ECONOMY IS IT HAS LITTLE EFFECT ON THE NON- PARTICIPATING MEMBERS. THEIR BLIGHTING POVERTY REMAINS CONSTANT.

THIS SITUATION IS COMPLETELY CONTRARY TO THE CONCEPT OF A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY THAT WE PRIDE OURSELVES ON HAVING. IT IS CONTRARY TO THE JUDEO-CHRISTIAN ETHIC THAT HAS SHAPED OUR SOCIETY.

FOR YEARS WE CONVENIENTLY DIDN'T SEE THIS VAST NON-PARTICIPATING STRATA AND TALKED WITH A STRAIGHT FACE ABOUT OUR HIGH STANDARD OF LIVING, WHEN IT WAS OF COURSE, ONLY A HIGH STANDARD FOR THE PARTICIPATING MEMBERS.

BUT THAT HAS CHANGED NOW. THE MOST ENCOURAGING THING THAT HAS HAPPENED IS THAT GRINDING POVERTY IS SEEN FOR WHAT IT IS: A BLOT ON OUR SOCIETY.

RACIAL BARRIERS THAT EXCLUDE AMERICAN CITIZENS FROM ENTERING INTO THE MAIN STREAM OF OUR SOCIETY ARE SEEN AS A BLOT.

PEOPLE ARE LOOKING AT THESE PROBLEMS WITH FRESH CONCERN AND NEW DETERMINATION.

WE ARE LIVING IN A TIME OF GREAT FERMENT, AND GREAT PROMISE. MY HOPE IS THAT THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS WILL CONTINUE TO PLAY A CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE IN HELPING TO BRING THAT SUBMERGED AND DEPRIVED SECTION OF OUR SOCIETY INTO FULL PARTICIPATION OF THE AMERICAN DREAM.

WE NEED TO WORK TOWARD BRINGING EVERYONE INTO THE POLITICAL PROCESS, SO THAT EVERYONE WILL HAVE HIS RIGHTFUL SAY IN RUNNING THE COUNTRY.

WE NEED TO WORK TOWARD BRINGING EVERYONE INTO OUR ECONOMIC SYSTEM, SO THAT ALL WILL SHARE IN ITS BOUNTY, AND SO THAT ALL WILL CONTRIBUTE TO ITS OPERATION AND GROWTH.

I AM CONVINCED THAT TO THE EXTENT THIS IS ACCOMPLISHED WE WILL HAVE A BETTER AND MORE PROSPEROUS STATE AND NATION.

THE END

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS Tenn.-NHM

Minutes
Board of Directors' Meeting
April 16, 1966

Mrs. Ragland, president pro tem, opened the meeting promptly at 10:00 a.m. at the Presbyterian Campus Center in Nashville. She stated that the Board had a large amount of business to consider, and it was important that we give attention to all matters on the agenda.

Dr. Jack Tarleton, treasurer, reported on the financial crisis facing the Council. The budget for 1966, adopted at the annual meeting in Memphis in November, 1965, is $33,000. As of January 1, 1966, we had a deficit of $1,102.32. Although the current balance reflected was $1,485.62, this is not an actual balance since it reflects money borrowed on our SRC grant for another purpose. There is actually a deficit of $1,300. The budget and receipts for the year as of March 31, 1966 are as follows:

	Budgeted	Received
Membership dues	$ 6,000	$1,906
Contributions	10,000	278.79
Grants	17,000	3,900*

*$2,750 of this amount is restricted to the employment of an additional staff member.

By chapter, dues and pledges as of April 15 are as follows:

Chapter	Pledges	Dues Unpaid	Pledges Paid	Dues Paid	Total	New Members
Bristol	--	--	--	$39	$ 39	3
Chattanooga	--	--	--	411	411	44
Jackson	--	--	--	121	121	0
Knoxville	$334	$19	$155	164	672	14
Memphis	754	17	289	278	1,338	11
Murfreesboro	39	--	13	37	89	0
Nashville	138	5	60	478	681	22
Oak Ridge	--	--	120	60	180	9
Wilson County	--	--	--	32	32	4
Miscellaneous	--	10	15	32	57	2
Out of State	--	--	--	15	15	0
Total	$1,165	$51	$652	$1,667	$3,635	109

Mrs. Ragland stated that when she became acting president she learned that neither the secretary nor executive director had been paid during the past month. The financial situation was on the agenda at the time of the March board meeting, but the time had been used for discussion of other matters. An appeal was made to SRC which advanced us funds ahead of schedule in order to meet our current obligations.

Mrs. Ragland commented that this seeming lack of interest reflected the feeling that things have been going along very well since the passage of the Civil Rights Act. This, she feels, is inaccurate. Rather, "we are on a powder keg of frustration. Rural West Tennessee is as bad as Mississippi, and not many people are worrying about it." There are forces operating who feel that they can sidestep the issue as they did after the Civil War. Others believe things are all right. Mrs. Ragland recalled a statement of Paul Anthony's that we needed a staff of ten.

Mrs. Schweid gave the report of the Nominating Committee. Mrs. Ragland was nominated to serve the unexpired term of Mr. Stokes, who resigned the presidency of the Council. Dr. Pollard was nominated as vice-president to succeed Mrs. Ragland and to serve as president elect. George Barrett moved the adoption of the nominating committee's report, seconded by Dr. Tarleton. The board voted unanimously for Mrs. Ragland as president, and Dr. Pollard as vice-president and president-elect.

George Barrett presented the report of the Special Committee appointed at the March meeting. The report, in draft form, was circulated to the Board by mail prior to this meeting. Mr. Barrett moved the acceptance of the report. It was accepted, and the decision was made to discuss it in sections.

Revision of the By-Laws. These revisions are only a proposal since the membership is the only body empowered to make changes in the By-Laws. John Compton moved that the proposed revisions in the by-laws be adopted by the Board and offered at the next membership meeting. This motion was seconded by Mrs. Todd and passed unanimously.

Job Description for the Executive Director - There was considerable discussion of the proposed job description, especially items I.H. and II. F. Amendments were accepted for these two items as follows:

I.H. "Maintenance of liaison with the field office of the Southern Regional Council, the state president, and presidents of local chapters."

II.B. Addition to statement as proposed, . . . "and maintaining liaison with the state president, vice-presidents, and presidents of local chapters."

II.F. Delete proposal. Substitute "The preparation and issuance of official statements concerning the position of the Council on issues as authorized by the Board of Directors."

The job description as amended was approved on a motion made by George Barrett, seconded by John Compton, and adopted by vote of the Board.

Action Guidelines - Part III of the Report of the Special Committee. This section was accepted in its entirety by the Board. The items were relettered in order to include the proposed "Duties of the Vice-President" which were proposed in another attachment to the Special Committee's report. George Barrett was appointed by the President to chair a committee to draw up a contract between the board and the executive director as proposed in the guidelines.

At the request of the President, Mr. Ed Stanfill of the Southern Regional Council reported on the serious situation he has observed throughout the South and the whole country. Minority groups of citizens have been led to believe that new Federal laws and programs hold great expectations for change. Such progress has not been realized. Education and housing are not better. The frustration level is increasing, especially among younger and more militant Negroes. To achieve actuality in these government porgrams will require much pressure from private groups. For example, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation program has a long history of brutal and unfair operation. The Tennessee Council on Human Relations has a rightful optimism about the possibilities for change, but the Council is in desperate shape.

The Southern Regional Council with additional funds is in a position to triple its support, but this is a three year plan, and SRC will review each year before allocating further funds to a state council. The proposed fund is to strengthen travel, salaries, etc., for state councils. Foundation support depends on local support.

Foundation support for human relations in 1964 was 2.7 million dollars; in 1965 it was 27 million dollars. Foundations are looking for new instruments in which to invest. They want action agencies, not studies. Program money is available provided the state councils maintain their basic operation which includes the salary of the executive director, secretary, office rent, etc. There must be increased membership and vitality to obtain more funds. There must be committees working in addition to the executive director.

Mrs. Ragland stated the importance of getting some committees in existence. She divided the board into three committees: finance, membership, and program. She asked the members to accept the assignments unless there was strong opposition. She appointed no chairmen, but asked members to work in their own communities. Chairmen will be appointed at a later date. Committees and members are as follows:

Finance - Carl Carson, Hunter Lane, Jr., Dan Powell, Mrs. Hugh Morgan, Wilkes Coffey, Jr., Rev. W.T. Crutcher, Maclin Davis, Rev. Major Jones, Mrs. Phillip Sottong, Dr. Horace W. Raper, David Caywood, Clifford Seeber, Matt Lynch, Mrs. Eugene Kilgore, Dr. William Pollard, and James S. Gilliland.

Membership - Mrs. Phil Livingston, Mrs. Rilla Moran, Mrs. Earl Sasser, W.D. Hawkins, Jr., Miss Martelle Trigg, J.R. Rutter, Mrs. Ray Allen, Rev. Dogan Williams, Mrs. Lee Spaulding, Whitworth Stokes, Dr. LeRoy Graf, Mrs. John C. Hull.

Program - Mrs. Frances Coe, Mr. John Compton, Mr. M.D. Merriwether, Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Mrs. Garland Fisher, Rev. Will D. Campbell, Rev. Charles Winters, Albert Porter, Walter Sharp, Kelly Miller Smith, John Charles Mickle, Dr. Roscoe Strickland, Mrs. W.B. Hembree.

In regard to finance, it was proposed that the board members might work as a Special Gifts Committee, with the local chapters having responsibility for encouraging the regular payment of dues from members.

Mrs. Sasser stated that we need printed materials in order to obtain money and member ships. Especially we need specific listings of accomplishments of the Council, and clear statements to the effect that the Civil Rights Act has not accomplished its entire purpose. It was also pointed out that from contributor interviews you also learn what is needed for obtaining large gifts.

Baxton Bryant distributed the written report of the executive director. He added that he had met with the Nashville Chamber of Commerce in regard to support and had been told, "Give us a program of employment and we will raise $50,000, not $5,000."

The executive director now has contacts in every West Tennessee county. It is clear that federal programs are not operating free of discrimination or have offices even free of discriminatory locations. One proposal made by Lane College which will probably be funded soon is for basic literacy courses in some of the West Tennessee Counties. It has been proposed by Lane College that Mr. Bryant act as the chief staff person in setting up and selecting the recruiting staff for this project. The local staff would recruit the persons to attend the literacy classes. Mr. Bryant thought this offered several assets. It would demonstrate a practical contribution of the Council, and the director's salary could be charged to the project for the time he was working on it.

It was moved by George Barrett and seconded by Louise Young that we pursue the plan with Lane College for the participation of the director in the literacy program. This is approval in principle, with the Executive Committee having the responsibility to give or withhold final approval when the matter is more fully developed.

The Council has been offered the services of Mr. Oren Root, Jr., son of Oren Root, a prominent New York attorney, as a volunteer this summer working under the supervision of the Tennessee Council and its executive director. The board gave its approval to his inclusion on the summer staff without pay. Mr. Bryant also reported a telephone conversation with Mr. Dunbar, now with the Field Foundation encouraging the Council in its quest for Field Foundation support.

Mrs. Todd reported on a student Convocation she had attended at Tennessee State in which the students were requesting the upgrading of the university's admission standards. This was recognized as part of the frustration and unrest whether or not the accusations were valid.

Mr. Bryant reported on the gift of an adding machine by a donor in Dallas, Texas. The Board authorized a letter of appreciation to the donor.

Those present for the meeting were Mrs. Martha Ragland, David Caywood, Mrs. Earl Sasser, J.R. Rutter, George Barrett, Mrs. Louise Young, Mrs. Ray Allen, Mrs. W.B. Hembree, Mrs. Hugh Morgan, Dan Powell, Mrs. James Todd, Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Mrs. Phillip Sottong, John Compton, B.J. Stiles, G.J. Tarleton, Miss Katherine Jones, Charles Winters, Edwin Stanfield, Director of Field Activities for the Southern Regional Council, Baxton Bryant, executive director, and Juanita Wright, office secretary.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Katherine Jones

Miss Katherine Jones,
Secretary

Tenn. - PUBLICATIONS

"ALL THAT IS NECESSARY FOR THE TRIUMPH OF EVIL IS THAT GOOD MEN DO NOTHING."
--- Edmund Burke

newsletter

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

1106 19th AVENUE, SOUTH • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568

JULY, 1966

FROM THE DIRECTOR
--Baxton Bryant

I am an optimist by nature, but pessimism is my daily companion regarding our country's racial problems. Our communication is not connecting. Hopes are being built on false premises. We must help people to see and to accept reality.

The following analogy, corny as it may be, pictures our day. Let a train on a single track represent the main stream of our American society and the speed of the train represent the progress in race relations. The first 300 years we were only able to achieve a speed of five miles per hour. In the last 15 years we have increased that speed to 40 miles per hour. Real progress has been made--the 1954 Supreme Court decision, the 1958 and 1964 civil rights bills, the Economic Opportunity program, and the 1965 voting rights bill. The white community feels we are going too fast, and relatively speaking, they have a point. They cry for time to adjust and to assimilate new relationships. Federal law has given us show case integration, using the affluent Negro. We see a few in hotels, airplanes, banks, colleges, restaurants, etc.

The real problem of the status quo white is that he thinks there is only one train on this single track, and his whole response is to this train. The fact is that there are two trains on the track. The one behind represents the Negro masses. Their train has been stalled

(continued on page 2)

WEST TENNESSEE FREEDOM MARCH
--Oren Root, Jr.

The West Tennessee Freedom March was made to enlist Negro support for Negro candidates in West Tennessee, principally for the office of magistrate, and to demand Negro election officials in every polling place. The march lasted for five days, going from Ripley to Covington to Brownsville to Somerville--a distance of 61 miles.

The march was able to proceed without any significant incidents due to the excellent coordination of state, county, and city police protection. Only the sheriff's department of Haywood County refused to give the marchers any protection. It was also in Haywood County, at Brownsville, that the march met its only mean, surly crowd. The State Highway Patrol by sheer force of numbers was able to limit the trouble to insults from the white onlookers.

The reasons for the march were dramatized at rallies in the county seats and at a service along the highway at which Baxton Bryant spoke to the marchers. Mr. Bryant made an appeal for justice and human dignity for all men. The Tennessee Council was not marching, he said, because that is not its role. But he added that the Council was lending its moral support to the goals of the march.

Hardy Frye, field secretary of SNCC and one of the leaders of the march, defined

(Continued on page 2)

FREEDOM IS NOT ENOUGH

"But freedom is not enough. You do not wipe away the scars of centuries by saying: Now you are free to go where you want, do as you desire, and choose the leaders you please.

"You do not take a person who, for years, has been hobbled by chains and liberate him, bring him up to the starting line of a race and then say, 'You are free to compete with all the others,' and still justly believe that you have been completely fair.

"Thus it is not enough just to open the gates of opportunity. All our citizens must have the ability to walk through those gates.

"This is the next and more profound stage of the battle for civil rights. We seek not just freedom but opportunity--not just legal equity but human ability--not just equality as a right and a theory, but equality as a fact and as a result."

--Lyndon B. Johnson, June 4, 1965, at Howard University.

* * * * *

WEST TENNESSEE (continued)

"black power" in the context of the lives of the West Tennessee Negroes. He insisted that the Negro use his constitutional right to protect himself, his family, and his property from physical harm "because when you do, the white man will think twice before using violence against you next time. Until you stand up to the white and fight, he will not respect you." Black power, he stated, is political and economic power for the Negro. "It means being proud you are black. We are showing black power on this march, but this is just the beginning," Frye promised.

Reverend James Smith, head of the Tipton County chapter of CORE, said,"it is time for a change" and the Negro will not tolerate any more discrimination or beatings from the white man. "We are tired of having our heads beat in, of having the worst jobs or no jobs at all, of being governed by the white man who is not interested in us. It's time for a change and you can do it by voting for your Negro candidates," Smith stated.

The march was a success in that it generated support for Negro candidates in the Negro community. It helped to alleviate a little of the Negroes' fear of white power. For the white community the march was a sign that, as Reverend Smith said, "The things of the past are of the past, and they will not happen again in the future." Black power is becoming a reality in West Tennessee.

* * * * *

FROM THE DIRECTOR (continued)

most of the time, and at best, has only traveled at a speed of one or two miles per hour. Things have changed. The civil rights bill unlocked the brakes on the second train and the poverty program built up the steam of hope. Most of the old engineers and firemen (Teachers, ministers, the Whitney Youngs, the Roy Wilkens,etc.) have been placed on the train in front, and a green crew (black deacons, black power, students, the Stokely Carmichaels, and the Floyd McKissacks) has taken over. A green crew is now at the controls, there are no brakes, and the speed is no longer two but 100 miles per hour. If this analogy is true, one can easily see that it makes very little difference if our main stream society train is now going 40 miles per hour. It is only a matter of time before the second train catches up with the first. Indeed, the Negro masses' train caught up at Watts, Cleveland, and Chicago.

The job of our Council is to help people be aware of the true situation that exists. Speed up the train in front, slow down the train behind with maturity and by evidencing that we know they are there and that we are concerned for them. Then our relative speed can be closer together as we make one train of the two.

The marches I have witnessed in Mississippi and Tennessee and the conferences in both the white and Negro communities confirm the truth of this analogy.

* * * * *

FAIR HOUSING PLEDGE

Mr. Morris Milgram, president of Modern Community Developers and a board member of the National Committee on Tithing in Investment (see enclosed literature) spoke to sixty members of the Nashville Community Relations Council on July 20. Milgram addressed the group on housing integration and what could be done in Nashville. One of the highlights of his speech was his proposal of a fair housing pledge, so that people can support integration in housing not only with investment dollars but with their housing budget and their daily living:

For whites: "I pledge, when I move, to seek housing in a block where Negroes already live.

For Negroes: I pledge, when I move, to seek housing in a block where Negroes do not live, far from areas of Negro concentration.

We invite comments on this pledge and on the following question:

"Can segregation in housing be ended, if Negro and white leaders working for housing integration fail to teach by example but instead segregate themselves?"

* * * * *

CLIP AND SAVE

The following names and addresses may prove helpful when you wish to report local acts of discrimination:

Hospitals: Mr. James T. Williams
Office of Equal Health Opp.
Region IV, Room 404
50 Seventh Street N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30323
404-526-5986 (Phone)

Economic Opp. Prog.: Mr. Bob Saunders
Civil Rights Coordinator
Office of Economic Opp.
101 Marietta Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
404-526-6901 (phone)

Employment: Mr. Donald Hollowell
Director of EEOC
1776 Peachtree Street NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

* * * * *

WHAT IN THE WORLD HAPPENED TO ALL THOSE LETTERS?

There was an article in the last TCHR Newsletter which told of the highly organized efforts by the National Association of Real Estate Boards to defeat the fair housing provision of the new civil rights bill now before the House of Representatives. In that article we reported that very little mail supporting the passage of Title IV and much mail urging the defeat of the provision had been received by congressmen. We urged you to write your congressman concerning the passage of that bill.

So where are all those letters? If the mail received by Congressman Fulton of Nashville is typical of the response in other congressional districts in Tennessee and across the country, then we may as well forget about a new civil rights act for anytime soon. As of Wednesday, July 27, it was reported that Congressman Fulton had not received a single letter favorable to the new civil rights bill. The only mail which he had received urged him to vote against the bill. Not one of the approximately 370 "active" members of TCHR living in Nashville wrote his Congressman. At least not one member who is in favor of the bill.

We hope that this is atypical. We fear that it is not. How many Council members across the state wrote their Congressmen? If Council members, ostensibly the most responsible and liberal of all Tennesseans, will not take a few minutes to write a letter or send a wire, we begin to wonder just what it means to be a member of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

We need money to operate the Council. We also need other kinds of support and cooperation from the membership. If we could make a choice between your money and your voice, we would much rather have the latter.

* * * * *

Oren Root, Jr., writer of West Tennessee Freedom March, page 1, and a sophomore from Columia University, is working as a volunteer with the Council this summer. He spent several days with the march.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION AND RENEWAL FORM

This form should be completed and returned to us at 1106 19th Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee, 37212. Checks should be made payable to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Your cooperation and support will be greatly appreciated.

MEMBERSHIP

Single ($5.00)_____

Joint (Husband and Wife - $7.00)_____

Student ($2.00)_____

Contributing ($_____)_____

PLEDGE

Amount_____to be billed proportionately as follows:

Monthly_____Quarterly_____

Irregularly as stated_____

_____

Statements for pledges will be sent the first of each month or quarter unless you indicate that you desire an irregular billing. A check for membership dues should accompany this form as may a check for your pledge. All memberships and contributions to TCHR are deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes.

Signature_____ Address_____

City_____ State_____Zip Code_____

Occupation_____Date_____

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

NONPROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE

PAID

Nashville, Tenn.
Permit No. 1221

Rev. J. Rhain Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
9 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Tenn. - PUBLICATIONS

newsletter

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

1207 18th AVENUE, SOUTH · NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 · Phone 297-6568

September-October, 1966

AFRICA

__By Martha Ragland

I have just returned from a month in Africa during which I visited ten countries: Morocco, Senegal, Nigeria, The Congo (Leopoldville), Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Egypt.

The trip was sponsored by the American Political Science Association with the cooperation of the State Department. In each country we met with American officials stationed there. This might include the American Ambassador, the heads of the Peace Corps, the U.S. Information Service and the Agency for International Development. We also met with officials of the government of the country we were visiting. In each country we learned a great deal about their history, problems, progress, their relations with our country and our special interests in theirs.

It was a tremendously interesting and exciting experience. Africa is a beautiful continent, and everywhere the natural beauty is enhanced by the exotic tropical flowers, trees and shrubs that are used in great profusion in parks, along city streets, highways and around public buildings. The wild animals came close to the flowers as a treasured fringe benefit. It was much cooler than Tennessee in August. Only in Senegal and Egypt did we have sticky weather.

My interest in going to Africa stemmed primarily from my interest in the civil rights movement. I knew that the burgeoning of independent countries in Africa in the last few years and the accelerated push toward equal opportunity for all Americans were both part of the same world-wide revolution. And I wanted to see that side of it. (Cont. on p. 2)

NASHVILLE CIVIL RIGHTS AND COMMUNITY GROUPS PROTEST EDGEHILL URBAN RENEWAL

A coalition of civil rights organizations and residents of Nashville's Edgehill area has been formed in response to certain irregularities in the Edgehill Urban Renewal Project and the methods being used in acquiring property and relocating families and individuals displaced by the project. The organizations involved are the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, the Tennessee Commission on Human Relations, the Nashville Branch of the NAACP, the Nashville Christian Leadership Council, the Edgehill Citizen's Organization, the Nashville Community Relations Council, the Housing Committee of NCRC, the Davidson County Independent Political Council, the Edgehill Methodist Church, and the South Street Community Center.

Several mass meetings have been held and the group has met with the Commission and the staff of the Nashville Housing Authority. At all of these meetings, residents of the Edgehill area have come forth with their grievances. One of the major complaints is that the homeowners are not receiving enough for their homes to buy a comparable house. Not all of the houses to be taken by urban renewal are substandard.

The problem of finding suitable housing is extremely acute, primarily because property where Negroes can buy is restricted to certain areas of Nashville, and there are just not enough houses available within the price range the people of Edgehill are able to pay. Because of the shortage of houses available for purchase by low and middle income Negroes, many of the Edgehill residents will be forced into becoming renters---most of them will have to go into public housing projects. (Cont. on p. 2)

AFRICA (continued)

The countries we visited covered the political spectrum ranging from South Africa determined to maintain a white supremacy society so extreme that it almost makes Mississippi look good, to Kenya determined to establish a multi-racial society with equal opportunity for all.

The confidence that South Africa and the Portugese Territories (Angola and Mozambique) have that they can hold off the rising tide of African nationalism is belied by the momentum and confidence that has been generated among Africans.

Many of the newly independent countries are in deep trouble, political or economic or both. They are learning that independence is by no means the end of the rainbow. But in country after country I was impressed with the intelligence and determination of the public officials.

I came home with the overall feeling that nothing at all can stop the rise of Africa to world eminence--short of a nuclear war that will end the human experiment. With enough outside help this rise can be orderly and reciprocally beneficial to the whole world. The United States, many other countries, many specialized agencies of the United Nations, churches and voluntary organizations are doing a great deal toward this effort to bring Africa into the full promise of the 20th century. The individual dedication of so many people in this effort was hear-warming. Whether all of them together are doing enough is problematical. There are strong forces pulling in the other direction. If tensions increase and instability grows, I hate to think of the consequences to Africa and to the world.

Our stake in Africa's future is very great Perhaps it is no greater than our stake in other underdeveloped areas, or no greater than that of other rich nations. But because we are a multi-racial society with a large minority with African ancestry it seems to me we have a very special interest and responsibility. We also have an outstanding opportunity to reassert that concern for all mankind that got us off to such a promising start in 1776. I should add that most of the Americans I met in Africa seemed to share a feeling of enthusiasm for Africa, its beauty, its people, and its promise.

* * * * * * * * * * *

EDGEHILL URBAN RENEWAL (continued)

One danger in this is that by taking away their ability to own property, an aspiring middle-class segment in the Negro population in Nashville is being destroyed.

A joint resolutuion signed by representatives from these organizations and passed at a mass meeting of Edgehill residents stated that appraisals of properties within the boundaries of the Project are substantially lower than comparable properties outside the Project area. The resolution called upon the Nashville Housing Authority to "cease and desist from the acquisition of properties where it has not demonstrated its ability to relocate site occupants in dwellings suitable for their needs at prices or rentals within their means."

A second resolution passed at a mass meeting at the South Street Community Center urged the residents of the Edgehill community to refuse to sell their property until the problems had been solved. It further requested that the Nashville Housing Authority refuse to use any real estate dealer who signed the statement against the open housing section of the Civil Rights bill of 1966 and other agencies that discriminate in their private business, as this is a violation of Title VI (non-discrimination in federally assisted programs) of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

In a third mass meeting the group voted to ask for federal housing officials in Washington to come in and investigate the Edgehill project and help to solve the problems.

The Edgehill Urban Renewal Project was designed prior to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and there is some question about the intent of the persons responsible for the Project. There are strong indications that the Project will draw the lines of the ghetto even more rigidly than they are now.

* * * * * * *

VIOLENCE - the order of the day . . .

(They enjoy our suffering. They laugh at our tears. . .)

We have seen it coming---this shift away from nonviolence. When four little girls died in a church in Birmingham, when three beautiful young men were brutally murdered in Neshoba County, when a white mother from the North, a Unitarian minister, a Negro college student at Tuskegee, and all the many others we never even heard about died at the hands of violent, savage men (and the countless others who were beaten and persecuted because they were black), we saw a change come over the faces of the young, battle-scarred warriors of nonviolence. We saw their faith in a method and a way of life slip away and be replaced by a different kind of anger---an anger directed not at the system as in the first years of the struggle, but an anger towards men---white men.

(Can smiling Sheriff Clark and his accomplices be won over by our suffering and our love?)

(And the courts, my God, the courts . . .)

I met a young Negro biology student in a nightclub in Atlanta a few months ago. He was an ex-marine, friendly, and had never been in a sit-in or a freedom march; he had no first hand knowledge of SNCC or any other civil rights organization. We talked for a while about getting acquainted things and finally got around to the Movement. He leaned across the table toward me when he said, "The white man doesn't understand nonviolence. Look at your T.V. programs. The white man won't have any respect for us until we stand up to him and fight like men. He thinks we're chicken. The way to do it is to get about 100 Negro men to arm themselves and to just start killing whites--sure they'd all get killed. But then the white man would know we mean business. Then he will start respecting us. The white man just understands violence." He spoke without passion or hate. This was the problem as he understood it.

* * * * *

ELECTION OF NEGRO MAGISTRATES

The democratic process began to produce a few results in West Tennessee this past summer. Nine Negro magistrates were elected, seven in Fayette County and two in Haywood County. Baxton Bryant, executive director of TCHR, was present for the swearing in of six magistrates in Fayette County, and he is presently working to get the seventh qualified. Mr. Bryant spoke at a county-wide meeting sponsored by the local Council and the Original Fayette County Civic and Welfare League to honor the newly elected magistrates.

After much delay and stalling by the local officials, Mr. Bryant was successful in getting the magistrates sworn in only after announcing that he was going to the press with the story. The victory was celebrated by having lunch at a previously all-white cafe in Somerville.

A school for freshman magistrates from Fayette and Haywood Counties has been planned for October 15 in Memphis. Dr. Dave Grubbs and Mr. Tom Vandevort of the Political Science Department at Middle Tennessee State University have written a simple manual explaining the duties and responsibilities of magistrates. TCHR and the Memphis Council are jointly sponsoring the school. Mr. Ed Orgill is in charge of arrangements and Congressman George Grider is slated to make the opening speech. We believe this is a real service for the Council to render, and we hope in future years to organize schools of instruction for board of education members and ASCS members.

* * * * * * *

"In the evolution of civilization, if it is to survive, all men cannot fail eventually to adopt Gandhi's belief that the process of mass application of force to resolve contentious issues is fundamentally not only wrong but contains within itself the germs of self-destruction."

---Would you believe General Douglas MacArthur?

* * * * *

AROUND THE STATE . . .

Oak Ridge - Oak Ridge was threatened with the loss of federal funds because of their refusal to accept children from five Negro families in the white school. TCHR worked with the compliance officers, and the children were enrolled. A freedom of choice period of one week produced some 25 additional Negro students who were registered for the previously all white schools.

Bristol - TCHR director and the compliance officer from HEW met with a group of Negro parents in Bristol on September 23 to discuss grievances. It was decided that the school system was in compliance, but many problems in transportation, playground facilities, and general attitude remain. Work is being done with the mayor, superintendent, and ministers to create a better climate for the Negro minority.

Tullahoma - Largely due to the diligence and dedication of board member Frances Spaulding, a real break-through has been achieved in housing. A young Negro teacher has rented an apartment in an FHA financed, previously all-white apartment building. The FHA regional director instructed the manager to rent to any qualified person without regard to race, and thus established a precedent in Tennessee for integrating FHA financed apartments.

Nashville - The morning paper in Knoxville has been red-baiting the Highlander Center and Myles Horton for a number of years. The Ku Klux Klan staged a demonstration in front of the Center this past summer, and on September 30 two handmade bombs caused $2,000 damage to the Center. It has been speculated that the bombings were a direct result of a recent article in that paper charging that Myles Horton originated the "black power"concept. The next day Councilman Cas Walker announced that he would introduce a resolution to the city council asking that they recommend that the State revoke Highlander's charter.

On the third of October, calls came from Knoxville asking TCHR to help in the fight (continued in next column)

AROUND THE STATE (continued)

for freedom of association and freedom to dissent. Mr. Bryant appeared before the City Council in defense of Highlander's right to dissent and commended the school for its long history of pioneering for social legislation such as social security, labor unions, farmer's unions, and civil rights. To date nothing has been resolved, and the fight is still on.

The Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations Voter Registration and Education Project was a huge success. Mr. Vernon Jordan, director of voter registration projects for the Southern Regional Council, praised the Knoxville project and stated that it was one of the best projects in the entire South. We commend the efforts of the Knoxville council and their hard-working president, Mr. J.R. Rutter.

Nashville - The Office of Economic Opportunity has announced that funds are being withheld from the Metropolitan Action Commission until such time as they comply with the OEO guidelines on democratic procedures in the election of commission members and desegregation of the Head Start program. While pressure was being applied in Atlanta, TCHR had obtained a copy of the letter to the Metropolitan Action Commission and released it to the press which gave good coverage to the issues. OEO accepted an invitation from TCHR and other civil rights groups to a public meeting on September 29. Over 300 persons attended the meeting, including many of the members of the Metropolitan Action Commission.

Memphis - The Memphis Council on Human Relations and the Memphis NAACP have joined together in an effort to secure equal employment in the giant RCA plant there.

On November 8, the citizens of Memphis will vote on a proposal to change from a mayor-commission form of government to a city manager-council form.
(Continued on page 5)

AROUND THE STATE (continued)

Murfreesboro - A committee has been set up in Murfreesboro to consider forming a local council there. Three of the board members of the TCHR are from Murfreesboro.

Covington - All funds have been cut off fromthe school system because of failure to sign compliance agreements with HEW.

* * * * * * * * *

NEW OFFICES FOR TCHR

In July the office was notified by Scarritt College that the building we were occupying would be demolished to make way for a new library and asked that we vacate by October 1. A long hard search began for office space. Our staff had increased, we needed more space, and yet every way we turned, either downtown or near our present location, prices seemed prohibitive for adequate space. Finally we obtained a year's lease on a building belonging to Peabody College. The address is 1207 - 18th Avenue, South, and is located about one and one-half blocks from our old location. We invite all of you to drop by for a visit.

* * * * * * * * * * *

MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCE

In the latter part of August a first class letter was forwarded to all members who were delinquent in paying dues. Approximately 400 such letters were mailed. Response has been light. We must have better local support of the council. Foundations and SRC have expressed faith in the work of the Council by their increased support. This cannot go on forever. We want every member to realize a personal challenge in supporting the work that must be done. The road ahead is not an encouraging one. I believe our roughest and darkest days in race relations are ahead. Our old liberals are getting tired and new ones to take their places are slow in coming. We are developing fine responsible militant Negro leadership, but we are losing strength in the white community. Maybe we thought the job too easy and are not prepared for the long, frustrating, persistent dedication that must be given for the task today. I do not know where the real problem lies, but I do know that we cannot find many whites enthusiastic about open housing, and this area is the true barometer to test one's progressive thoughts of our day. Not many are willing yet to give special attention and special help to the Negro. We want to talk about equal treatment, but can one be fair and give equal treatment to the healthy and sick---the fed and the hungry---the trained and the untrained---the educated and the uneducated? Are we as white southerners willing to pay for the sins of our parents? Restitution must be given and we will find our communities healthy again only when we start paying back today that which we robbed yesterday.

--Baxton Bryant

* * * * * * * * * * *

"To every man his chance, to every man regardless of his birth, his shining golden opportunity; to every man the right to live, to work, to be himself and to become whatever thing his manhood and his vision can combine to make him."

--Thomas Wolfe

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION AND RENEWAL FORM

This form should be completed and returned to us at 1207 18th Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee, 37212. Checks should be made payable to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Your cooperation and support will be greatly appreciated.

MEMBERSHIP

Single ($5.00)_____

Joint (Husband and Wife - $7.00)_____

Student ($2.00)_____

Contributing ($_____)_____

PLEDGE

Amount_____to be billed proportionately as follows:

Monthly_____Quarterly_____

Irregularly as stated_____

_____

Statements for pledges will be sent the first of each month or quarter unless you indicate that you desire an irregular billing. A check for membership dues should accompany this form as may a check for your pledge. All memberships and contributions to TCHR are deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes.

Signature_____ Address_____

City_____State_____Zip Code_____

Occupation_____ Date_____

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1207 - 18th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

NONPROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE

PAID

Nashville, Tenn.
Permit No. 1221

Rev. J.Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Fenn - PUBLICATIONS

NEWSLETTER

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1207 18TH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212

November 1966

NEWSLETTER GETS A FACE-LIFTING

Actually, not just a face-lifting, but a whole new countenance is being given to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations Newsletter beginning with this issue. The new mast head was designed for TCHR by Bill Myers, a free-lance commercial artist here in Nashville. We want to thank Bill for this attractive contribution to the Council.

The circle symbolizes unity, completeness, wholeness and includes both black and white. Inside the circle, Tennessee with the historical three grand divisions of the State resembles and represents a bridge between the Negro and the white communities. To be such a bridge is one of the goals of the Council.

* * * * * *

EDITOR'S NOTE

In this newsletter we have departed from our regular format in order to give you a more detailed account of a few of the problems we are working on here in Nashville and across the State.

The letter to the editor of the Nashville Tennessean from TCHR president Mrs. Martha Ragland (beginning on page 2) illustrates the difficulties involved in working with the Nashville community action program, the Metropolitan Action Commission. Two days after Mrs. Ragland's letter was printed in that paper, an answer from the chairman of MAC appeared. That letter, full of indignation and questioning the motives of the TCHR, is typical of the responses the Council has encountered in trying to work with MAC. But a partial victory has been achieved: the Nashville Board of Education has agreed to follow OEO guidelines, although the superintendent of schools continues to express his belief that Headstart is just a kindergarten program. Also, because of the controversy over the Headstart program, members of the Metropolitan Action Commission have begun to take an interest in the programs of MAC and attend the meetings. Participation on MAC has become much more pronounced.

Harry Wiersema, Jr.'s speech (pages 3 and 4) was one fourth of a panel discussion before the Nashville Community Relations Council on October 27, 1966. The three other participants on the panel were Mr. Mansfield Douglas III, president of the Nashville Branch NAACP and city councilman, Mr. Gerald Gimre, director of the Nashville Housing Authority, and Mr. Charles Hawkins, director of Nashville's Urban Renewal Office. (In the last issue of the TCHR Newsletter an article entitled "Nashville Civil Rights and Community Groups Protest Edgehill Urban Renewal" reported the work that is being done by a coalition of civil rights organizations and residents of the Edgehill area.) The enclosed speech by Harry Wiersema was received by the Nashville Community Relations Council members as a significant analysis of dangers inherent in poor social planning.

* * * * * *

WELCOME, ISAAC!

The Inter-County Improvement Association, headquarters in Ripley, is an organization made up of approximately 200 Negroes in rural west Tennessee. That organization recently made a rather unusual proposal to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. They asked to become a chapter of the Council and proposed to give a sum of $3,000 to the Council if we would match it with $6,000 and hire a full-time staff person to work in rural west Tennessee. An appeal was made to the Field Foundation for the matching funds, and last week we received a check for $6,000 in the mail.

Rev. Isaac Richmond, Jr., our new full-time staff member in west Tennessee, is 28 years old, married, and the father of two children. He was graduated from Lane College in Jackson, Tennessee, with an A.B. degree in history and sociology, and holds an M.R.E. degree from the Interdenominational Theological Center in Atlanta. While pastor of the Miles Chapel C.M.E. Church in Ripley, Rev. Richmond organized a local chapter of the NAACP and did extensive work in the area of civil rights.

The Tennessee Council in indeed fortunate to have such a talented man as Rev. Richmond on its staff, and to have a local chapter made up of people like those in the Inter-County Improvement Association.

* * * * * *

MRS. RAGLAND ON HEADSTART:

I was invited to the White House in February, 1964, when Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson announced the Head Start program. Mrs. Johnson, Sargent Shriver and many others discussed the great need that it was designed to meet, what services it would render and how it would function in the community. The approximately 300 women who were there from all 50 states were asked to go back to our states and help in whatever way we could to get this program started, to enlist community support, and to see that the intent of the program was carried out...

From the beginning I have worked through personal contacts throughout the state and through the TCHR...to encourage Head Start programs. I wanted every eligible child in the state to have the wonderful opportunity this program offers. I have watched the development of the program throughout the state with deep satisfaction. Where it had not been set up I have encouraged local efforts toward establishing the program. Whenever I learned that an established program seemed endangered because it was not conforming to the guidelines I have talked with local leaders urging them to exert every effort to correct the situation.

...(A) situation seems to have developed in Nashville whereby anyone concerned with maintaining the integrity of the Head Start program is labelled a "trouble-maker," a "self-seeker," or "has an axe to grind." Suggestions for bringing the Nashville Headstart program within the guidelines are called "ridiculous," "federal blackjack," o or "vague." Only in Nashville has emotionalism, sensationalism and induced confusion been the response to routine efforts by OEO to get Nashville to bring its Head Start program in conformity with the guidelines long set up, long known and which Nashville Metropolitan Action Commission and the Metropolitan School System agreed to before the program was funded.

Only in Nashville has the effort to use political pressure to maintain an inadequate program taken the place of effort to upgrade that program to meet Federal standards. When Head Start is funded the OEO assumes that the contract as signed will be carried out. The "instructions" which Dr. Harris deplores not having received, should not be needed. There could never have been any misunderstanding at all about the fact that Head Start is not just another kindergarten program. While it is certainly intended to fill many of the traditional functions of preschool, its major purpose goes far beyond them.

(Continue on page 5)

(The following is a copy of a speech delivered to the October 27, 1966 meeting of the Nashville Community Relations Council by Harry Wiersema, Jr.)

I am going to make some remarks here tonight which are critical of the effect of the Edgehill Urban Renewal program on the Nashville community. Therefore, let me say in all fairness to Mr. Gimre and Mr. Hawkins that any urban renewal program, and especially this one, is very difficult to make responsive to human needs. It should also be pointed out that Mr. Gimre and Mr. Hawkins have many pressures on them---pressures from the city administration which appoints the Board of Commissioners which hires and fires them, pressures from the City Council whose cooperation is needed in zoning and other important areas, and strong pressures from the all white Nashville Board of Realtors, who have much to gain from the $22,000,000 federal money ($11,000,000 local money) coming into Nashville which will stimulate the real estate market, and who have a vested interest in segregated ghetto housing.

I can say from personal experience that many of Mr. Gimre's and Mr. Hawkins' fellow employees are still living in a fog of white supremacy and cannot even pronounce the name of the ethnic group to which half the Nashville Housing Authority tenants, but unfortunately a very small percentage of their Nashville Housing Authority fellow workers, belong.

I have faith that Mr. Gimre and Mr. Hawkins are aware of and concerned about these problems. I have heard them say, and have no reason to doubt, that they are for open housing laws, against the use of discriminatory real estate appraisers, and would like to see the "beloved community" to which the Nashville Community Relations Council is dedicated. But in light of all of the pressures which are on these men, many of these pressures well-intended but socially naive, we would be very naive to think that they now have the freedom to implement their beliefs. We must rally all the support and positive pressure possible to help these men. Without this help no men could stand up to these forces of racial conservatism.

Mr. Douglas will speak to the specific problems of residents of the Edgehill Urban Renewal area, so I will confine my comments to the total effect of Edgehill Urban Renewal on the Nashville community.

First, because of a tight market for credit, and a tight market for sales housing open to Negroes, many Negro homeowners will be turned into renters. There are already in the Edgehill area 200 family units southwest of 12th and Edgehill and 180 adjoining units at I.W. Gernert Homes for the Elderly southeast of 12th and Edgehill. The present renewal plan calls for 180 family units to be constructed just east of I.W. Gernert homes. Further, construction plans include 320 units south of South Street between 9th and 12th Avenues and just north of Easley Park. The area just north of this 320 unit project is planned for multi-family units by private developers (often called "instant slums" by the United Church Women.) Mr. Hawkins has indicated that the area west of 12th between South and Edgehill will probably be multi-family also. The proposed site of 300 221-D3 marginal income low interest rental housing units is contiguous at 10th Avenue to the 180 family units planned. So here you have 700 family, 200 elderly, and 300 marginal income units <u>plus</u> the multi-family private rental housing all adjoining except for separation by a public park and schools. There are to be no homeowners in this whole contiguous area.

With the pride of ownership removed and with this proposed concentration of low income minority group members, we are duplicating the situations which have produced riots in California, Illinois, and other places. Fortunately, we have in Nashville not yet spawned the feelings of despair and exclusion which the "Negro reservations" of other cities have caused. But how many years will it take, if this plan is executed in the present form? Unfortunately, this plan was conceived when our federal government condoned and enforced segregation with its institutions, grants, and loans. It was conceived before the 1964 Civil Rights Act, before the 1962 Executive order on housing, and I believe before the 1954 <u>Brown V. Topeka</u> Supreme Court decision.

A Nashville Housing Authority employee has candidly said that the 16th Avenue boundary was chosen because it was a "natural" boundary between racially different neighborhoods. Perhaps this is not the real reason for this selection, but the nature of the boundaries of the project---the highway on the east, Music Row on the west, the commercial area on the north, and on the south there is an area of several blocks between the south boundary and the interstate loop. This area, however, through the pressure of urban renewal displacement is changing to a predominately Negro area.

We are not impugning the good intentions of the planners, but it is hard to see how a more racially restrictive plan could have been conceived by an arch segregationist. I believe this project will also increase school segregation, although I have not studied this aspect deeply enough. I do know that expansions are planned on predominately or all Negro schools in the area to take the increased enrollment that the Edgehill Urban Renewal will cause. I know that Carter Lawrence already has seven temporary classrooms.

In addition to these proposed housing units, 226 family units outside the urban renewal area, but in response to urban renewal, are proposed for a site east of Cumberland Golf Course(the formerly Negro golf course)extending over to 18th Avenue North, and north of the Clarksville highway, contiguous to a predominately Negro area. Also, 274 family units are proposed adjoining Meigs School, a predominately Negro school and area.

By way of explanation, there are about 100 vacancies in all white projects, and just a very few in all Negro projects, indicating that the Negro demand for public housing is much greater than the white demand, which causes the location of family units in Negro areas to necessarily be filled by Negroes displaced by Edgehill Urban Renewal and those already on the waiting list.

Five hundred more units for the elderly are proposed, but no location has been chosen. The thinking has been that they should not be located in the Edgehill area, so as to avoid concentration. But how does the importance of dispersal of the elderly compare in importance to the dispersal of families with school children and too often unemployed and bitter "drop-outs?" I feel it would be much better to let these elderly stay in the area where they have made an adjustment, and to place the family units in white areas far from areas of Negro concentration, preferably near industrial sights, where land costs are low enough to avoid stacking people on top of each other, and where adequate play area can be provided.

Now in addition to the picture I have painted, and I wish it were not, but believe it is, a true one, there are other signs of poor planning. The 221-D3 housing in east Nashville is to be expanded. The Communication Workers of America project in an all white area, and almost all white, is adding 76 units to 178 existing units. The Silverdine Project, in a Negro area and almost all Negro, is adding 204 units to an existing 104 units. Thus federal monies outside the Edgehill area are going to reinforce segregation.

This is not a pretty picture, but there is hope. The ground has not been broken on any of these units. I strongly feel that no building should be started until this plan can be revised to conform to the letter and the spirit of the 1964 Civil Rights Law as well as the common sense, long-range demands of sound social planning. I know this would be difficult to change, and would require cooperation of many people and agencies. But think what it would mean to give a new hope to generations unborn, otherwise destined to be born into a ghetto. Consider what it would take to undo the damage that not changing this plan would cause, if the damage once done can ever be undone. These considerations necessitate that this change be made.

Let us all here lend our time, energy and influence to making Edgehill Urban Renewal a positive agent of social improvement.

Mrs. Ragland on Head Start (continued)

Head Start is intended as an all-out effort to take a child from a deprived background and get him ready for the school situation into which most children fit with relative ease. Mrs. Johnson said when announcing this program that it was for children, many of whom had never eaten from a plate, had never seen a book, knew nothing of personal hygiene. The children it seeks to reach are those who come from families in which education is as much a mystery for the adults as for their children. In most American homes children begin very early to learn from their parents, but children from severely deprived families are denied this opportunity. For a program to effectively reach these children it must start earlier and last longer than an ordinary kindergarten. It has to include elements of education, hygiene, social work, medical care, and quantities of love.

It has to embrace the families as well, making the mothers and fathers aware of what is being done and active participants in the process. In its most successful application, Head Start helps the child by helping his parents to understand the importance of education and all that it implies. This is why the guidelines require the employment of parents or neighborhood men and women as teachers aides in every HeadStart unit. This helps to maintain a close tie with the environment from which the children come. For the Metro School System to object to this requirement on the grounds that these people are not college graduates indicates a clear misunderstanding of the fundamental nature and intent of the program...

Many people also seem not to know that a community action program is not necessarily a political arm of the Mayor. In many cities it is set up as a non-political, independent body completely removed from the local government.... But from the animal howls called out by the simple request that Head Start guidelines be followed, I can imagine the roar this suggestion, if seriously made, would receive. But it is not seriously made because I think political pressure will be brought to bear to "save" Head Start. It will continue as a supplement to the Metro school budget. MAC will continue as a political arm of the Mayor and will continue to defend its "honor" against any "federal blackjack." The poor will continue to be poor---and if they don't like it we will redouble the police force.

* * * * * * * * * *

KNOXVILLE - At its annual membership meeting, the Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations elected J.R. Rutter to serve a second term as president. Bob Booker, a state representative from Knoxville, was elected vice-president; other officers were Mrs. Murray Evans, secretary, and James W. Wynn, treasurer. Named to the Board of Directors were Milton Brown, Rev. J.D. Curtis, John Dennison, Mrs. Allison Ensor, Neil Isaacs, J.O. LeFlore, and Larry Yates.

SOMERVILLE - Mrs. Virgie Hortenstine, a Quaker from Cincinnati who has been conducting freedom schools in Fayette and Haywood Counties, is serving a 20 day jail sentence on false charges of violating the wheel tax requirements. When asked what law had been broken, the judge said, "There are 32,000 laws in Tennessee, and I don't have time to look that particular law up. I have other cases waiting." This is a clear case of harassment. Mrs. Hortenstine is in jail not because she didn't have a sticker on her car (as her car had not been in Somerville for the 45 day limit, she wasn't in violation of the law), but because of her freedom schools.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

EDITOR'S CORNER

SRC - The 22nd annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council was held in November in Atlanta. It was my first, and I was moved by the meeting. Gathered together were many of the great, long-time liberals of the South---people who were in the civil rights movement long before it was a popular cause. Great people like Mrs. M.E. Tilly.

In his presidential address, John Wheeler interpreted the so-called "white backlash" to be nothing new and stated that latent white racists had grabbed the "black power" slogan as an excuse for their racism. Mr. Wheeler reasserted the Southern Regional Council's dedication to a truly integrated society and its opposition to racism on the parts of either blacks or whites.

But I came away from Atlanta with the distinct impression that a dark cloud hovered over the entire meeting. Very often delegates expressed disillusionment with the turn of events of the last year, manifested in the results of the November elections. Most felt that progress in civil rights had not only halted but had, in fact, taken a step backwards. But perhaps this was inevitable, maybe even necessary. Sometimes it's better to open a festered sore.

Looking back on the meeting, I am reminded of a statement made several years ago by Adlai Stevenson, "Defeat begins in the heart...we must not allow the recklessness of despair to find any lodging in our hearts." To this I add only "amen."

--Jeri Wiersema

* * * * * * * * * * * *

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1207 - 18th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

NONPROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE

PAID

Nashville, Tenn.
Permit No. 1221

Rev. J.Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
420 Jackson Building
Chattanooga 2, Tennessee

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

AN ORGANIZATION—

To Attain, Through Research and Action, Equal Opportunities for all People of Tennessee

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL . . .

The Council is old as well as new. Its roots go back to 1919 and its present affiliation is with the Southern Regional Council, an organization formed in 1943 for the purpose of providing an opportunity for Southerners to join together in a cooperative effort to solve common problems. All policies of the Southern Regional Council, with headquarters in Atlanta, are formed by Southerners. All policies of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, organized in 1954 with headquarters in Chattanooga, are formed by Tennesseans.

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL'S PURPOSES . . .

The Council is an organization of Tennesseans of all races working together in the interest of the people of Tennessee. Employing educational methods only, it strives to further the progress already made in Tennessee toward:

- improving economic, civic, and racial conditions
- attaining the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all
- developing and integrating leadership on new levels of cooperation

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL'

The Council recognizes that

- A pattern of segregation, deeply rooted in th
- The Supreme Court of the United States ha education the doctrine of 'separate but equ
- The State Attorney General has indicated th school board to determine for itself the wa desegregating the schools under its jurisdi
- As tradition and law come into conflict, ne made. This places us in a period of transit
- There is need on the part of all of us to see justice. The only sound and lasting solutio know the local situation best—the citizens of nity affected by the problem.
- Some Tennessee communities will reach out through the important decisions that need to provide skilled consultative services and r communities.

THE TENNESSEE CO

Discussion. Community organizations standing by developing bi-racial plan organizations, as well as Boards of E provide leadership in solving local pr legislation and judicial rulings will everyday life.

Surveys. Fact-finding surveys, carried out by gro problems. Experience has shown that where repr population are involved in the fact-finding proce ed by all groups.

Action. The people of each Tennesse will meet the present challenge. When the community becomes awar ditions behind them, it is able to deal i

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL'S CURRENT EMPHASIS . . .

The Council recognizes that

- A pattern of segregation, deeply rooted in the past, separates our people by race.
- The Supreme Court of the United States has concluded that " . . . in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place . . . "
- The State Attorney General has indicated that " . . . It is the responsibility of each local school board to determine for itself the way in which it is going to meet the problem of desegregating the schools under its jurisdiction . . . "
- As tradition and law come into conflict, new appraisals and new adjustments need to be made. This places us in a period of transition in the area of human relations.
- There is need on the part of all of us to seek sincerely after an orderly solution based on justice. The only sound and lasting solution will be worked out by those persons who know the local situation best—the citizens of the community and the segments of the community affected by the problem.
- Some Tennessee communities will reach out for experienced help in aiding them to think through the important decisions that need to be made locally. The Council stands ready to provide skilled consultative services and materials bearing on the experiences of other communities.

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL'S METHODS . . .

Discussion. Community organizations can play an important role in building understanding by developing bi-racial planning groups. Church, civic, and other voluntary organizations, as well as Boards of Education and other public agencies, are able to provide leadership in solving local problems in a democratic way. This means that legislation and judicial rulings will be translated into justice for all of us in our everyday life.

Surveys. Fact-finding surveys, carried out by groups in the community, may identify problems. Experience has shown that where representatives of each segment of the population are involved in the fact-finding process, the results are generally accepted by all groups.

Action. The people of each Tennessee community have the right to decide how they will meet the present challenge.

When the community becomes aware of its human relations problems and the conditions behind them, it is able to deal intelligently with these problems and conditions.

CURRENT EMPHASIS . . .

e past, separates our people by race.
s concluded that " . . . in the field of public
al' has no place . . . "
at " . . . It is the responsibility of each local
y in which it is going to meet the problem of
ction . . . "
w appraisals and new adjustments need to be
ion in the area of human relations.
k sincerely after an orderly solution based on
n will be worked out by those persons who
the community and the segments of the commu-

for experienced help in aiding them to think
be made locally. The Council stands ready to
naterials bearing on the experiences of other

UNCIL'S METHODS . . .

can play an important role in building under-
ning groups. Church, civic, and other voluntary
education and other public agencies, are able to
oblems in a democratic way. This means that
be translated into justice for all of us in our

ups in the community, may identify
esentatives of each segment of the
ss, the results are generally accept-

e community have the right to decide how they

e of its human relations problems and the con-
ntelligently with these problems and conditions.

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL'S ORGANIZATION AND SUPPORT . . .

The Council is

- an organization whose membership is open to all citizens of the State of Tennessee who support its objectives. Among its members are people of all races, people who live in the country as well as the city, people engaged in many different occupations, and people of all faiths and denominations.
- an incorporated, non-profit, non-political organization deriving its financial support from membership dues, contributions, and grants from the Southern Regional Council.
- non-denominational and at the same time supported by all faiths.

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL'S WAYS OF OFFERING CITIZEN PARTICIPATION . . .

- By joining with other Tennesseans in this constructive program through using the attached membership application blank. You will receive with your membership a year's subscription to the NEW SOUTH, a monthly publication of the Southern Regional Council, and the membership newsletter from the Tennessee Council.
- By using the materials and consultative services of the Tennessee Council in your community. Members and non-members have equal access to this service.

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
420 Jackson Building
Chattanooga 2, Tennessee

Believing in the principles and aims of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, I would like to become a—

Single Member .....($5.00) ☐ Student .....($2.00) ☐

Joint Member .....($7.50) ☐ Contributor .....($) ☐
(Husband and Wife)

Full Name _____ Street _____

City _____ County _____ Occupation _____

Enclosed: Check ☐ Money Order ☐ Cash ☐

TENN. - Local Councils

THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE
A CHAPTER OF THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS
MAIN POST OFFICE BOX 1361
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Dear Fellow-Citizens:

As you may or may not know, The Community Relations Conference has now voted to become a chapter of The Tennessee Council on Human Relations. For many years our membership debated the advantages and disadvantages of such an action, and always there were those among us who felt that we could best serve the cause of our community by remaining a local organization, enjoying mere affiliate relations with The Tennessee Council. From our beginning, when there was little or no communication between the Negro and white community, we have worked to further the best possible interest of our city, to the end that we would not be forced to live in a climate of hate, strife, and conflict.

State Councils on Human Relations across the country, and especially is this true in Tennessee, have taken on new life and a more meaningful role at the community, state and national levels. With the mandate of the National Community Relations Agency of the Federal Government, with the state Governor's Commission, our Tennessee Council has assumed a special role in the area of human relations. It has been envolved in many areas of tension in every section of the state to assure communication, mediation and reconciliation. This new dynamic and more meaningful role was what caused CRA to vote to become a chapter of The Tennessee Council. To further understand this new role, you are invited to read carefully the materials which are being enclosed in our news letter.

You will note from this material that we are engaged in a current membership drive. You will also note, in relation to dues that, because of our new relations, there will need to be adjustments in our membership dues in order to bring our local dues in line with the councils dues structure.

In paying dues, it will be helpful to remember that your checks should be made out to The Tennessee Council as they are tax deductible. Such is true for your membership dues, and for any other gifts which you may make for the important work of the Council. The new dues structure is as follows:

1. Annual Membership 5.00
2. Joint Membership 7.00
   (husband and wife)
3. Contributing Membership 25.00
4. Sustaining Memberships 100.00 and up
5. Student Membership 2.00

Many persons have already paid the 1965-66 membership in CRC, and many others were waiting for the transition before they paid. If you had already paid as of October-December of 1965, I am enclosing your receipts so that you will know what you still owe in order to bring your membership status up to date,

that is in the $5.00 or $7.00 catagories. Of course more is desirable, if you will; as we have been asked for 100 basic memberships, plus $1,000.00 in donations during our membership drive.

Mail all dues to the above listed Main Post Office Box, or bring them to the meeting on the night of January 25, 1966. Enclosed you will also find a membership card to provide you with some means of facilitating memberships.

January 1, 1966 to December 1, 1966 will be our new year as will relate to all dues subsequent to this time. They will bring us in line with The Tennessee Council's fiscal year.

Very truly yours,

M. J. Jones

M. J. Jones, Treasurer

(SPECIAL NOTE)
If you are not a member of CRC and are wondering how your name got on our mailing list, one of your friends is responsible. If you do not care to join, you might indicate such, otherwise, we will be responsible in our mailing.

MJJ/lmp

Enclosures

KNOXVILLE

ABOUT THE COUNCIL KNOXVILLE

History

The Knoxville Area Human Relations Council was organized in 1958 by a group of local citizens concerned about the possible conflicts that might arise in connection with efforts to desegregate the public schools. They felt that Knoxville needed some central organization that could coordinate the activities of other groups with similar interests and keep interested citizens informed concerning the actions of such groups.

The Council has encouraged and supported specific projects of other groups and has been the sponsor or co-sponsor of a number of meetings and workshops dealing with human relations. One of these meetings, sponsored jointly with the Knoxville Ministerial Association in 1959, was a discussion among community leaders of what Knoxville might do to meet, with reasonable harmony, the strain of school integration. Subsequent actions by individuals and groups following some of the ideas and suggestions presented during the discussion contributed substantially to the peaceful acceptance of the court-ordered change. The Council proposes to continue these activities designed to contribute to the peaceful achievement of desirable social change with special emphasis on promoting face to face conferences between groups having potentially explosive conflicts.

To initiate the Council in Knoxville, its organizers sought and received the financial support of the Unitarian Service Committee, a non-sectarian service organization, such support to be given only until the Council became established in the community. This support will be withdrawn in the very near future in favor of support from the Knoxville community which benefits from the Council's services. You are invited to join with others in providing this support.

Present Functions

The Council was recently reorganized to include a broad membership in the community; but its services to the community have been and will continue to be:

(a) A newsletter to keep members posted on human relations activities in the Knoxville Area.

(b) Support for other organizations working in human relations.

(c) Sponsorship of a Forum series dealing with topics in the area of human relations.

(d) Facilitation of face to face conferences between groups having conflicts around racial, religious and other problems.

(e) Providing an information center where books, pamphlets and other materials are made available to individuals and organizations.

(f) Offering secretarial assistance and office equipment to other volunteer organizations engaged in human relations work in the community.

The annual meeting of the Council is held in May with other meetings of the general membership being held as needed.

Membership

Persons who endorse the purposes of this Council are invited to support the Council's work by becoming a member and by payment of membership dues in one of the following categories:

Membership	$ 2.00	( )
Subscribing Membership	5.00	( )
Contributing Membership	10.00	( )
Sustaining Membership — $1.00 or more per month		( )

..... (Name) ..... (Phone)

..... (Street Address) ..... (Zone) ..... (City)

Return to: Knoxville Area Human Relations Council, P. O. Box 1011, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Purpose

The *Purpose* of the Council is set forth in Article II of the By-Laws, as follows:

"The major purposes of the Council are (1) to make a broad approach from many starting points in working toward equal opportunity for all people in the area, (2) to develop a fact-finding, educational, and communication program in the belief that citizens in the area have a right to a steady flow of information regarding the efforts of the many organizations, groups, and individuals who believe in and are working toward the goal of equal opportunity; and (3) to help in whatever way it can those other organizations working in the area of human relations."

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dr. Charles L. Cleland, Chairman
Rev. Lea Earl Acuff
Mr. Alton F. Flagg
Rev. Robert E. James
Dr. Forrest Lacey
Mrs. Joan Livingston
Dr. Ralph Martin
Mrs. Cecil Miles
Dr. C. M. Proudfoot
Mr. Samuel A. Rosen
Mrs. Neal B. Spahr
Rev. Robert West

STAFF SECRETARY

Miss Louise Blackwell

KNOXVILLE AREA

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL

602 Empire Building - Knoxville, Tenn.

phone 524-0357

A Community Organization Devoted to the Cause of Better Human Relations

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON STRUCTURE, PROGRAM AND GOALS

OF THE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The question of the function of the committee was raised by Chairman Long and defined by the group as being to give some long-range direction to the Council and to the staff. Questions were raised as to the present and future role of the TCHR. Is it the same now as it was two years, four years ago? Will it remain the same with the appointment of the Governor's Commission on Human Relations? Concensus was that the Council has an added dimension with the creation of such a governmental body. It must serve as a sort of watch dog and lobbyist as well as cooperating body with the Commission.

The question of Council structure and finance was discussed with alternative structural arrangements being offered by members of the committee. It was agreed that a different kind of structure would not solve the financial problems. The following reasons were advanced by Herman Long: (1) A large board would tend to be restrictive. (2) There is strength to the state council in having local groups related to the central group. (3) Other agencies have tried this arrangement without success.

The following additional conclusions and proposals were reached by the committee:

In recommending that the present operational structure of the Council be maintained, namely one which permits individual membership participation and local council units, it was realized that some practicable and meaningful balance should be reached in the deployment of staff resources as between (a) organizational efforts in the field, and (b) program development through the central state office. Expanded organizational activity in new localities of the state would obviously require more time in travel and less concentration on necessary program matters at the office.

Accordingly, it was suggested that the present number of local councils, including those having an affiliated status, constitute the major focus of the Council's program effort. In this regard, effort should be made by the President and staff to bring the independent and affiliated local groups into organic relationship with the State Council.

> Renewed effort and negotiations with the Knoxville group is called for in this respect.
>
> In addition it was suggested that in view of the action taken at the Chattanooga meeting, through which the Council deliberately assumes the function of taking positions and making public statements on current issues related to its concern, the Oak Ridge group be asked whether this change removes its reluctance to be an actual local unit of the Tennessee Council.

Further, it was felt that the Council should have some concrete organizational goal in mind as a general directive to staff effort. A goal of 10 strong and functional local councils in strategic areas of the state was proposed. Columbia, Clarksville, and Murfreesboro were cited as places where staff assistance might be concentrated in the development of additional councils. This is suggested, however, not as a directive for the staff to take initiative, but rather to give service where there is indication of local interest. It was also believed that a council in the Union City-Dyersburg, Paris area would fall high in priority. Here, too, the staff would not have to assume the initiative in prompting interest, but would respond to it, should it develop, as a priority which the Council deems important.

Presence of staff at the annual meetings of local councils was suggested as a minimum goal of staff field service. This should be a regular and scheduled responsibility. Other visits are certainly desirable, but they would be determined by the convenience of the staff, crisis developments in the area, and specific programs under promotion in the area requiring staff assistance. With the present two-person staff, it was felt that some division of labor in servicing local councils in the field was desirable.

We have a functioning group now in existence in Bristol, and it was suggested that this might be encouraged to be either a tri-cities organization or a Bristol-Kingsport council.

Beyond these considerations as to goals and direction of council organizational activity, it was felt that encouragement should be given by the State Council to the organization of Student Human Relations Councils in colleges or some groups of colleges where there is interest. We now have some student members, and perhaps these young people might be helped to organize councils in the colleges and communities in which they are now located.

Stimulus to Local Councils

Over-emphasis upon fund raising can be a deterrent to local effort, but it was believed that some responsibility by local groups in meeting the state budget is a healthy stimulant. The committee recommended, therefore, that each local group be asked to raise $200 each year as a contribution to the state budget, probably through the avenue of an annual dinner. The staff of the state council could be of assistance in two important ways in this regard: (a) program planning and format, and (b) providing speakers and resource persons without cost to the local group.

It was suggested that the staff undertake the formation of a "stand-by" list of speakers willing to give their services to the council for this purpose. Persons both within and outside

the state could be obtained, especially those serving the intergroup relations field and whose organizations would encourage their coming from their own budgets. Some additional assistance in resource personnel might also be obtained through SRC. A panel of 30 to 40 such persons is realistically possible. These lists should be developed by the staff, circulated among the local groups, and requests for service channeled through the state office. This proposal obviously becomes not merely a means of raising funds for the state organization but also a major type of program activity.

A further stimulus to local program activity, it was believed, lay in the opportunity now provided by the Chattanooga decision to take public positions on various issues germaine to the general objectives of the state organization. This new function should be lifted up and emphasized for each local group. It is a line of program activity for each of them. In addition, local groups are encouraged to bring before the annual meeting general concerns about which they feel the state organization ought to make public statement. This line of departure might also broaden the concern of the organization beyond the important desegregation issue to other issues of moment.

The development of special program memoranda, dealing with these matters, would seem to be needed.

Membership and Finance

We should have in mind a membership goal of at least 1,000 members. Our present number is around 700, and perhaps our goal ought to be that of doubling our present size. This would help financially, and a campaign toward this end should be launched during the current year.

It was felt that membership on the Board carried a special meaning and responsibility. For this reason it was recommended that the Board members be asked to assume an additional financial responsibility to the Council, to the extent of giving annual contributions of $20, exclusive of membership, as a special "Board Member" donation. Pledges to this end might be solicited, with payments being made quarterly at $5.00 each. Regular reminders and reply envelopes would facilitate this process.

For the Committee:

Herman Long
Will Campbell
William Willis
George Barrett, Ex Officio

February 1, 1963

ATTENTION ALL CRC MEMBERS !

There will be a meeting at the Shavin's house this Friday night to plan a survey "OUR COMMUNITY LOOKS AT ITSELF". This survey will cover the five groups which have been designated at earlier meetings:

HOUSING VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE CHURCH & CIVIC
MASS MEDIA PUBLIC FACILITIES

Anyone interested in working on survey is urged to attend! That's this Friday night at 8:00pm at Seymour Shavin's, 334 N. Crest Road. If coming, please call Mrs. Shavin at 624-8591. Material has been obtained from the Southern Regional Council on preparing this Survey, so we're well equipped! Won't you give a helping Hand?

C R C M E E T I N G N O T I C E

TIME: Tuesday, May 14, 8:00pm

PLACE: Pilgrim Congregational Church
400 Glenwood Drive

PROGRAM: Main portion of program will be devoted to a special film on automation entitled "TOMORROW". It will be well worth your time to come to see this excellent film which has been highly praised by newspapers across the country where it has been shown. Be sure to notice the date, which is a week earlier than our usual meetings because of the film booking. Following the film will be a discussion of the movie and its relation to our community.

Along with this meeting notice you'll find a questionnaire pertaining to attendance at our meetings and the future of CRC. Please fill out all or part and send back at the earliest possible date.

A T T E N T I O N C R C M E M B E R S

Program participation and general attendance has diminished steadily. Therefore, the Executive Committee wishes to make an evaluation of this problem and needs EVERY MEMBER'S remarks to the following questions! We URGE your prompt attention and immediate reply to S. Shavin, 334 N. Crest Road, Chattanooga 4, Tenn. P L E A S E fill out N O W ! ! !

****

1. WHY DO YOU THINK PARTICIPATION AND ATTENDANCE HAS DECREASED?

2. SHOULD THE CRC CONTINUE AND DOES THE COMMUNITY NEED SUCH AN ORGANIZATION NOW?

3. IF YOU BELIEVE THE CRC SHOULD CONTINUE, OUTLINE THE TYPES OF PROGRAMS YOU THINK WE SHOULD HAVE.

4. TO WHAT EXTENT SHOULD THE CRC BECOME MORE ACTIVE? SHOULD WE CONDUCT STUDIES -- REACT TO SPECIFIC SITUATIONS AS THEY ARISE -- ETC.?

ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS PLEASE.

Signature (if desired).....

RELEASE September 22nd

Nashville, September 21

Harold Curtis Fleming, of Washington, D. C., will be key speaker at the annual meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, to be held at Chattanooga, October 11-12, according to Miss Katherine Jones, Executive Director of the Council.

Fleming, Georgia born Harvard graduate, was recently described by Life Magazine as one of "the hundred most important young men and women in the United States." He is a former director of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, and is now director of the Potomac Institute which serves both government and private organizations in promoting civil rights.

Fleming will address the dinner meeting Thursday evening, October 11th on the subject, "Southern Politics and National Policy".

The two day meeting will open at noon Thursday, at the Patten Hotel. Following across-the-state reports on progress toward ending discriminatory practices, the Council will be addressed by Galen Martin, Executive Director of the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights.

On Friday, October 12th, Dr. V. W. Henderson, well known Nashville economist will speak on, "Employment Prospects in the Sixties", projecting industry needs, and their technological effect on training for employment. Dr. Henderson, a native of Bristol, Tennessee, graduate of North Carolina College and the University of Iowa, is currently professor of economics at Fisk University. Dr. Philip Winkfield, of the Fisk University staff, will moderate the session. The conference will officially close with the business session.

George Barrett, Nashville attorney, is president of the Tennessee Council. Seamour Shavin, president of the Chattanooga Community Relations Council, will serve as host to the state meeting. Reg Stagmaier, also of Chattanooga, is chairman of arrangements, and Mrs. Ernest Silver of Oak Ridge is program chairman. All meetings except the business session are open to the general public.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Ave.
Nashville 12, Tennessee

...and the

TENNESSEANS have a heritage of fair and friendly relations between races. This increases our opportunity as well as our obligation to build together a future which will provide for the fullest personal development for all of us.

We hope for better educational opportunities for all our children. We desire to move freely and comfortably within our communities and state so that we may all enjoy its hospitality and heritage.

We wish our citizens to share in the advantages which the expansion of industry with its new job opportunities brings to the state.

We seek for all our people those things which make life rich and free.

Council offers you an opportunity to join with other members in a voluntary non-political, state-wide organization of Tennesseans of all races and faiths, living in cities and small communities engaging in all kinds of occupations. There are active membership groups in Memphis, Nashville, Bristol, Oak Ridge, Knoxville and Chattanooga, and individual members in many other communities. Membership is open to all persons who subscribe to its objectives.

OBJECTIVES ARE:

★ To serve as a rallying point for persons who strive for intelligence, tolerance, and fair play in race relations.

★ To encourage and support individuals and governmental agencies dedicated to the maintenance of law and order in the implementation of the decisions of our courts.

★ To foster an environment in which citizens may live together in decency and dignity free from discriminatory practices.

Members are encouraged to inform themselves and others as to discriminatory practices obtaining in their own communities. Individually and with other organizations they move toward appropriate changes. Information and assistance may be requested from the state office. The annual membership meeting provides an exchange of information on such concerns as housing, employment, health facilities, education and training resources.

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS offers you an opportunity to enrich your own life with new interests and new friends, and to join others in removing injustices and indignities under which many of our fellow citizens live. This is an opportunity for Tennesseans to create for themselves, their children and grandchildren the kind of state they desire.

You

are cordially invited to join the

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106-19th Avenue, South

Nashville, Tennessee 37212

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY & STATE _____

ZIP CODE _____

- ☐ Annual Membership.....$ 5.00
- ☐ Joint Membership (husband and wife).... 7.00
- ☐ Contributing Membership 10.00
- ☐ Sustaining Membership.. 25.00 & up
- ☐ Student Membership (limited to full time).. 2.00

All members receive the monthly Newsletter of the Tennessee Council and the monthly magazine of the Southern Regional Council—*"New South"*

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is an incorporated, non-profit, non-political, tax exempt organization deriving its financial support from individual and organization membership dues, contributions and grants. (Gifts are tax deductible)

OFFICERS

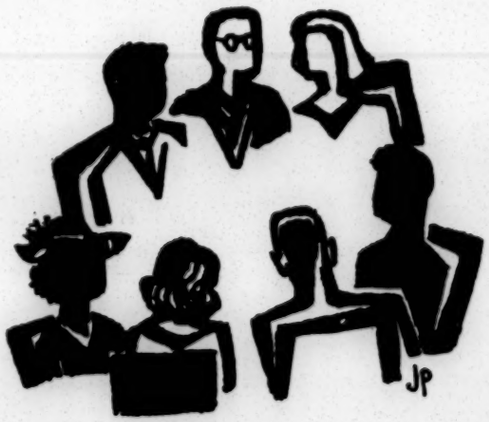
William R. Willis, Jr., Nashville.....President
John J. Compton, Nashville.....Vice-President
Lewis S. Sinclair, Knoxville....Vice-President
Dr. Vasco Smith, Jr., Memphis..Vice-President
Mrs. Ernest G. Silver, Oak Ridge.....Secretary
Dr. G. J. Tarleton, Jr., Nashville.....Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Memphis
George E. Barrett, Nashville
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Carl Carson, Memphis
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Mrs. Garland P. Fisher, Bristol
Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
The Rev. Robert Hunter, Chattanooga
Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga
Mrs. Eugene S. Kilgore, Johnson City
Hunter Lane, Jr., Memphis
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Joseph L. May, Nashville
M. D. Merriwether, Jackson
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Mrs. R. D. Present, Knoxville
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Merrill Proudfoot, Knoxville
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Ewell Reagin, Knoxville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Mrs. Earl L. Sasser, Nashville
Mrs. Bernard R. Schweid, Nashville
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Mrs. Philip C. Sottong, Chattanooga
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Miss Martelle Trigg, Memphis
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Rev. Dogan W. Williams, Bristol
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

drawing by jean penland
design by margaret rigg

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS



1106 NINETEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
37212

Viewed from the economic angle, the area of

human relations is the single most important factor in the growth and development of Tennessee. The ability of its people to work and play in harmony, to negotiate differences in a calm and orderly manner, and to constructively plan together for the future cannot be valued too highly.

Tennessee needs the wisest possible use of its monies and human talents. It can ill afford to waste its substance on strife and discord. The price paid for misunderstandings among its citizens is very high.

CONSIDER the potential value of new industry, expanded consumer markets, fuller employment, more advanced technology . . .

Industrial development people say turmoil frightens away new industry. Violence hurts! People aren't going to come where there is trouble. Labor violence, criminal violence, racial violence, all hurt.

In one southern city retailers reported a $750,000 weekly loss during a time of upheaval. In another, business income fell off 30 per cent.

Fuller employment means more buying power. Because of discrimination many bright and well-educated young people are migrating, leaving unfilled jobs for which they could qualify. On the other hand, the vast residue of the unemployed need retraining to be useable to business and industry.

CONSIDER the tax monies spent on police and jail costs, court battles and legal fees . . .

The total amount of the public outlay for jail expenses, police overtime pay, costly court trials, and attorney fees would be shocking if the true figure were known.

CONSIDER our losses in education . . .

Recruitment of qualified faculty and students is difficult in a disturbed community. Research grants go largely to institutions whose admission policies are not restricted by race, color or creed. Investors in the school bond market are often diverted by unpleasant community events. The estimated value of one burned school building was well over $1,000,000.

The price of bad human relations is too high. Tennessee cannot afford the path of conflict, with the losses of manpower and money that are the sure result of such conflict.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is committed to the belief that Tennessee's best interest is served when *all* her citizens share responsibility and opportunity. The Council is concerned for the welfare of *all* people, and is particularly effective in areas where communication has broken down between opposing factions.

The Council solicits YOUR support with your prestige, your energy and your money. It is a voluntary, nonpolitical, state-wide organization of Tennesseans of all races and faiths, living in cities and small communities engaging in all kinds of occupations. There are active membership groups in Memphis, Nashville, Bristol, Oak Ridge, Jackson, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Lauderdale County, Lafayette County, Coffee County, and Wilson County, and individual members in many other communities. Membership is open to all persons who subscribe to its objectives, which are:

1. To serve as a rallying point for persons who strive for intelligence, tolerance, and fair play in race relations.

2. To encourage and support individuals, organizations and government agencies seeking the orderly carrying out of laws and court decisions.

3. To foster an environment in which citizens may live together in decency and dignity free from discriminatory practices.

You are cordially invited to join the

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Ave., So.
Nashville, Tenn. 37212

Name _____

Address _____

City and State _____

ZIP Code _____

Annual Membership	$ 5.00
Joint Membership (husband and wife)	7.00
Contributing Membership	25.00
Sustaining Membership	100.00 (and up)
Student Membership	2.00

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is an incorporated, non-profit, non-political, tax exempt organization deriving its financial support from individual and organization membership dues, contributions and grants (Gifts are tax deductible).

OFFICERS

Mrs. Martha Ragland, Nashville	President
Lewis S. Sinclair, Knoxville	Vice-President
Dr. Vasco Smith, Memphis	Vice-President
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge	Secretary
Dr. G. J. Tarleton, Jr., Nashville	Treasurer

BOARD MEMBERS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Memphis
George Barrett, Nashville
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Carl Carson, Memphis
David Caywood, Memphis
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
Wilkes Coffey, Jr., Murfreesboro
John J. Compton, Nashville
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Mrs. Garland P. Fisher, Bristol
James S. Gilliland, Memphis
Rev. James Glasse, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Vivian W. Henderson, Nashville
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Mrs. G. W. Stanley Ish, Jr., Memphis
Clayton James, Murfreesboro
Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga
Mrs. Eugene S. Kilgore, Johnson City
Hunter Lane, Jr., Memphis
Mrs. Philip Livingston, Chattanooga
Matthew Lynch, Nashville
M. D. Merriwether, Jackson
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Rilla Moran, Nashville
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga
Dr. William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Mrs. R. D. Present, Knoxville
J. R. Rutter, Knoxville
Horace Raper, Cookeville
Ewell Reagin, Knoville
Mrs. Earl L. Sasser, Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Brentwood
Rev. Kelly M. Smith, Nashville
Mrs. Phillip C. Sottong, Signal Mountain
Mrs. Lee Spaulding, Tullahoma
Roscoe Strickland, Murfreesboro
Mrs. James W. Todd, Nashville
Miss Martelle Trigg, Memphis
Rev. Dogan W. Williams, Bristol
William R. Willis, Jr., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville
Rev. Winter, Sewanee
Powell

Economic Stability Pamphlet Series No. 1

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
1106 19th Ave. South
Nashville, Tennessee

October, 1965

Tenn. PUBLICATIONS

A small tight circle of suspicion and fear can stifle economic progress anywhere, HOWEVER

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BELIEVES . . .

Hard work and understanding for our fellow human beings can draw a bigger circle that takes all in.

And sets a climate where people are happy and prosperous and business flourishes.

Tenn - Mam

ACTION GUIDELINES
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BY-LAWS AND THE JOB DESCRIPTION
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

A. In implementing Article VI of the by-laws, the president shall appoint committees within thirty days after he takes office and assume primary responsibility for their functioning.

B. The duties of the president shall be to make known to the public the position and policy of the Council on public issues.

C. The duties of the vice-presidents shall be as follows:

1. The vice-presidents of the three grand divisions of the state shall be available to the president and executive director for assistance in their respective grand divisions.

2. Such assistance shall be in assisting in organizing local chapters, workshops, finance, membership, programs, and other such activities.

3. The vice-presidents of the respective grand divisions shall be the prime consultant for the president and executive director for the particular division of the state and shall be available for statements and appearances on behalf of the Council in that grand division.

4. One of the vice-presidents shall be president-elect and shall perform the duties of the president in his absence.

D. Because of the rapidly changing situation, we think that in implementing Article VII, Section 3, of the By-Laws the executive committee must meet more often than four times a year. While monthly meetings may be impossible because of the limitations of time and money we feel that the executive committee should meet bimonthly. However, if this seems unnecessary, then use should be made of the permissive legislation existing in the By-Laws.

E. There now exists no formal contract between the board and executive director. There should be such a contract.

F. We recommend that there be four kinds of official documents for more orderly keeping of records:

1. By-Laws - structure and broad purposes
2. Job descriptions for staff
3. Program Guidelines - reviewed annually by board
4. Official records
   a. Minutes of meetings
   b. Financial records
   c. Contracts with staff.

G. The president in consultation with the executive director shall prepare an agenda for each meeting for the board and executive committee. In preparing an agenda, the president should be aware of the fact that it may be desirable for the board and the executive committee to have executive sessions which should be noted in the agenda.

Tenn M-M

JOB DESCRIPTION
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

The executive director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations is responsible to the Board of Directors for the conduct of the affairs of the organization and for the program of the Council.

The duties of the director fall into two general categories, administrative and program.

I. Administrative. The administrative responsibilities of the director shall include:

A. Supervision of the office.
B. Fund raising in cooperation with the Finance Committee.
C. Responsibility for insuring that financial records are maintained and audited.
D. Preparation of quarterly reports of the work of the Council for the Southern Regional Council and of such reports as may be required by the Board of Directors.
E. The organization of local chapters affiliated with the Council.
F. The publication of a regular newsletter to maintain liaison with membership.
G. The responsibility for the solicitation of new members.
H. Maintanance of liaison with the field office of the Southern Regional Council, the state president, and presidents of local chapters.
I. Staff responsibility in connection with all committees of the Board and of the state Council.

II. Program. The program functions of the director would include the following:

A. To represent the Council to the public and to other organizations.
B. Primary responsibility for the planning and carrying out of a program of activities for TCHR and maintaining liaison with the state president, vice-presidents, and presidents of local chapters.
C. The organization and direction of such workshops and other meetings as are useful to the ongoing program of the Council.
D. Close coordiantion with local councils and direct assistance to them in crisis situations.
E. Serving as a trouble shooter or conciliator in special crisis situations throughout the state.
F. Preparation and issuance of official statements concerning the position of the Council on issues as authorized by the Board of Directors.
G. The responsibility for directing or carrying out such fact finding efforts as may be useful in attaining the objectives of the Council.
H. A continuing analysis and interpretation of developments throughout the state.
I. Coordination of Council activities with the programs of other human relations groups.
J. Continuing efforts to stimulate and motivate constructive activity on the part of influential individuals and organizations.

A Report On Nashville

by

Wallace Westfeldt

PREPARED FOR THE NASHVILLE
COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE
2001 DIVISION STREET
NASHVILLE 4, TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE

The purpose of this organization is to retain the friendly relations our community has achieved in many fields, and to help resolve, in a lawful manner, unresolved problems of prejudice, discrimination, and group tension, upon a friendly, firm, and lasting basis.

The organization shall study, and participate in activities for additional improvement in good community relations, and—by planning for the future, with lawful agencies in the community—by education and the use of public communication—attempt to forestall and eliminate possible causes of unrest.

The organization is dedicated to equal justice under the law, and a true brotherhood of man.

Officers

GEORGE E. BARRETT.....President
MRS. HUGH MORGAN.....Vice President
DR. VIVIAN HENDERSON.....Vice President
DR. HAROLD DRUMMOND.....Vice President
MRS. CHARLES S. JOHNSON.....Secretary
MRS. JACK YULMAN.....Treasurer

A Report On Nashville

by

WALLACE WESTFELDT

Prepared for the

Nashville Community Relations Conference

In Nashville Negro and white children attend class together in public schools and parochial schools and in the city's major colleges and universities.

In Nashville there are two Negro city councilmen, Negro policemen (one now in the process of being upgraded from enlisted to detective rank), and Negro members of the board of education, transit and hospital authorities.

In Nashville, for years, Negroes have attended lunch dinner meetings of various social, religious, civic and professional groups with interracial memberships in downtown hotels. Among such meetings have been those of the United Givers Fund, the League of Women Voters and the United Church Women.

In Nashville, Negro and white commuters ride the city busses in smooth, non-segregated style.

In Nashville also, Negroes are welcomed as customers in the downtown stores where they spend an estimated $7,500,000 a year. In two department stores, for example, they are politely fitted for clothes from head to foot—and from skinside out.

In downtown Nashville, however, Negroes have no adequate facilities for eating. Welcomed as customers for merchandise, they are refused service as customers for food.

During February and early March, a major effort by Negroes to obtain service at eating facilities in seven separate department, variety and drug stores as well as two bus terminals was met with unanimous refusal, a flurry of violence and 143 arrests.

This effort, spearheaded by the now famous student "sitins", spread over a period of 18 days.

It started February 13 when 100 students from Fisk University, Tennessee State University and American Baptist Theological Seminary, all institutions with predominantly Negro student bodies, appeared in groups at three downtown variety stores.

The students sat down at the lunch counter in each store and asked for service. In each case, service was politely refused.

The lunch counters were then closed and, after a brief period of time, the students departed.

Sites of the first of the February sitins: Woolworth, Kress and McClellan stores, each a local branch of a national chain store operation.

The February student movement spilled over into the next month and ended on March 2 with the arrest of 63 students who staged sitins at the lunch counters in the Greyhound and Trailway bus terminals.

What happened between February 13 and March 2 has been well detailed in the press and is now a matter of common knowledge. Highlights of the period:

The students extended their sitin movement to other local branches of national chain store operations, such as W. T. Grant department store, Cain-Sloan department store (owned by Allied Stores, the world's largest department store chain), and a Walgreen's drug store.

Also included in the extension: Nashville's largest department store, Harveys, a locally owned enterprise which, some months before, had closed a special food bar for Negroes because it proved unprofitable.

On February 18, an estimated 200 students from the three educational institutions staged sitins during the noon hour in four stores. The lunch counters were closed immediately and at one, McClellan's, merchandise was hurriedly stacked up on the lunch counter. After a brief period of time, the students departed.

On February 20, an estimated 350 students from Fisk, Tennessee State and the seminary engaged in sitins at five stores, beginning at 11:45 a.m.

This was the first day any signs of potential physical opposition to the movement appeared. Some white teenage boys watching the demonstration jeered. One engaged in a heated argument with a white co-ed from Fisk in the Walgreen's drug store.

Police standing nearby cleared the students from the store immediately. The store management placed a sign on the lunch counter reading:

"Closed In The Interest Of Public Safety."

On February 27, the day of the fourth sitin of the month, the students met their first physical opposition. It came in the form of quick but violent attacks from young white men who ranged in age, according to observers, from mid-teens to mid-twenties.

A white student from Fisk was pulled from his stool at McClellan's lunch counter and beat to the floor. Another Fisk student, a Negro, was yanked from his stool and struck by a white man.

At Woolworth's, a Negro student was pushed downstairs from the second floor lunch counter by a group of white teenagers, others were struck by the whites who also mashed out lighted cigarettes on the backs of some of the students.

In no case did one of the students participating in the sitin attempt to defend himself from attack.

None of the young white men and boys who attacked the students were arrested.

Upshot of the day's activities: 80 participants in the sitins were arrested on charges of loitering and disorderly conduct.

Since March 2, the day of the last sitins, Mayor Ben West has appointed a bi-racial committee of prominent citizens to study and report on the situation. Committee members include Dr. Stephen Wright, Negro, president of Fisk; Dr. W. S. Davis, Negro, president of Tennessee State: Dr. C. Madison Sarratt, white, vice chancellor emeritus of Vanderbilt University; Mr. F. Donald Hart, white, president of Temco, Inc.; Mr. Lipscomb Davis, white, president of Davis Cabinet Company; Mr. B. B. Gullett, white, president of the Nashville Bar Association; and Mr. George Barrett, white, an attorney and president of the Nashville Community Relations Conference.

And since that time, 79 of the 80 sitin participants arrested on Feb. 27 have been arrested again. The new charge: unlawful conspiracy to commit acts injurious to public trade and commerce . . .

Also arrested in this new charge: The Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., a Negro Methodist minister, who was dismissed as a divinity school student at Vanderbilt University for the role he played in the sitin movement.

Thus the maze of incident facing the mayor's special committee.

Underlying the surface incidents, however, are problems of a far more fundamental nature.

One is a problem of law. The question is simple: Are sitins illegal? The answer is difficult. First there is no state law that prohibits whites and Negroes from eating together in a restaurant; there is, however, a regulation of the conservation commission's restaurant board forbidding owners to serve white and Negro customers together.

Do the sitins violate any other laws?

Confusion over this point is readily apparent in the legal twists and turns indulged in by city police and legal officials in recent weeks.

On February 13, the day of the first sitin that month, four uniformed policemen visited each of the managers of Woolworth, Kress, McClellan and Grant's and said police could not interfere with the students unless there were incidents.

On the Friday before the sitins of February 27, a small group of students went to police headquarters and conferred with Police Chief Douglas Hosse about their movement. The only law showed them as applying to the situation was a copy of the city ordinance concerning disorderly conduct.

On that same day, Mayor West met with the managers of the variety stores. The mayor said the merchants asked him to order police to stop the Negroes from sitting down at the lunch counters in their stores. The mayor said later he told the merchants he must refuse their request.

"I told them," he said, "that in my opinion and after consultation with my attorneys, the opinion was that as long as their business was open to the public any member of the public had a right to come in and request service and I could not interfere with this right."

Mayor West said, however, it was his opinion and that of his attorneys also, that the law is broken when anyone insists on remaining seated at lunch counters after they have been closed to all members of the public.

To find a law to fit this crime, however, was a task.

The students were first arrested on charges of loitering and disorderly conduct. In court, the loitering charges were dropped immediately and the 79 convictions for disorderly conduct are on appeal.

Legal authorities here privately cast doubt these convictions will be upheld. They point to the procedure of the trial judge, a substitute whose impartiality was challenged by attorneys for the students, and to a question on the validity of the disorderly conduct warrants on which the students were finally tried.

Here also, there is question over the acts involved. Mayor West likened the sitins to school integration disturbances here involving segregationist John Kasper.

"We refused to permit John Kasper and his associates to flout the law," he said. "We consistently intend to follow this same policy toward all without regard to race, color or religion."

District Attorney Harry Nichol, however, looks on the sitin situation in a different light.

"This whole thing seems a lot different than the Kasper business to me," he said. "During that Kasper business those people were yelling for hangings and killings, but the Negroes haven't done a bit of violence.

"In fact it looks like everyone did violence but the Negroes," he said. "It looks like they got pushed around pretty bad by some whites from what I've seen and read."

Further doubt over the disorderly conduct charges became apparent during the first week of March when the students were re-arrested on conspiracy charges.

It is known that on March 2, the day of the bus terminal sitins, the city attorney and police chief conferred with District Attorney Nichol in search of a more precise law that could be applied to the sitins. From all reports, this was done to see if there was any law under which Rev. Lawson could be arrested. Lawson, although not present at the sitins on February 27, did guide, advise and counsel the students.

Result of the conference: The district attorney advised there was only one law in the statute books that seemed to apply, the conspiracy to disrupt trade law.

The effectiveness of this law in application to the sitin cases will depend entirely on the court's interpretation of it and the degree of acceptance of the students' defense against it.

For the students contend they did not stage the sitins to disrupt business but rather to increase it. They contend they sat at the lunch counters to buy food, not to stop any other customers from buying it.

Overriding the specific legal points at issue relating to the students is the fundamental question of whether the owner of a private business providing service to the public has a right to serve particular parts of the public and not serve others.

In the case of the Nashville sitins, this question can be stated in more pointed form: Does the owner of a private business inviting customers from the general public into his store have the right to deny part of that public access to various departments within the store?

Precedent is vague on this point.

A recent decision by the North Carolina State Supreme Court upheld the right of privately owned eating places to refuse service to whom they please in the case of *State* v. *Clyburn.*

And in July, 1959, a federal court of appeals in *Williams* v. *Howard Johnson's Restaurant* sustained dismissal of a suit brought by a Negro against a chain restaurant in Virginia which denied him service.

The only court decision uncovered so far which may be used as a challenge to this right is a U.S. Supreme Court ruling in the case of *Marsh* v. *Alabama,* 326 U.S. 501.

This case actually dealt with a company owned town in Alabama and the right of the owners to prevent the distribution of religious literature within its limits.

Part of the decision contained words to the effect that the operator of a privately owned business becomes bound by the statutory and constitutional rights of individuals to the degree he invites the general public as customers for his private gain.

Side by side with the legal problem is one of morality. No place has this been debated more sharply than on the campus of Vanderbilt University, a debate prompted by the dismissal of Rev. Lawson from the divinity school.

Lawson was dismissed by Vanderbilt because, according to the executive committee of the University's board of trustees (meeting in Nashville to consider financial problems) he had become publicly identified with a movement advocating civil disobedience.

Chancellor Harvie S. Branscomb of Vanderbilt said the dismissal in no way inferred an attempt to deny freedom of thought, conscience or speech or of the right to protest against social custom.

"The issue is whether or not the University can be identified (through Lawson) with a continuing campaign of mass disobedience of law as a means of protest."

Eleven of 16 members of the divinity school faculty rejected the chancellor's reasons for Lawson's dismissal. In a statement they declared, in part:

"He (Lawson) has acted in his capacity as a Christian minister according to the dictates of his conscience . . . (we) support the right of the Negro community to focus attention on the unjust denial of their rights as American citizens, although some of us have reservations about the timing and specific methods used in this case."

Lawson's dismissal was also rejected by 111 others of the 428 full-time member university faculty in a statement which said, in part:

"We deplore the intolerance that is the fundamental cause of the Nashville disturbances. We believe that the merchants who elect to serve the Nashville community have a moral obligation to

supply their goods and services to all their customers without discrimination on the basis of race.

"Furthermore we distinguish both morally and legally between perpetrators of actual violence who defy the peaceful traditions of this community by reviling, beating and otherwise persecuting their fellow men, and citizens who peacefully and lawfully assert their rights . . .

"We commend the students of Nashville's Negro educational institutions and their supporters, including members of the Vanderbilt divinity school faculty and student body, for conducting themselves with patience and forebearance under extreme provocation."

The moral issue boiled down to this:

Can a Negro work for a goal considered morally right by a method about which there may be some legal doubt?

One Vanderbilt faculty member, after listening to a defense of the university's dismissal of Lawson on grounds the minister had advocated disobedience of the law, declared:

"Everything Hitler did in Germany was legal."

Another expressed concern over the effect of the dismissal on his teaching. He asked:

"How can I teach my students about the recent Hungarian revolution in the context of what has happened? The Hungarian rebels disobeyed everything that was strictly legal in their country."

A third problem that must be resolved is one of economics.

To a man, spokesmen for the businesses involved in the sitins say they believe integration at their eating facilities would result in an economic loss. It would, they say, keep the white customers from rural Middle Tennessee away from the stores as well as many from within the city itself.

The segregation policies of all the businesses hit by the sitins, according to their spokesmen, are established by traditional, local custom and they do not believe they are responsible for taking the initiative in changing custom. None said, however, that there could not be a change.

Chain store officials, with branches in the Deep South, also express fear that if the stores here open their lunch counters to all, white persons with extreme segregationist views elsewhere will boycott their stores.

The validity of these arguments are challenged by Negro leaders in Nashville.

"The rural whites may stay away for awhile," said one Negro businessman, "but I don't believe they would stay away too long. I think these managers are missing something here. They think the reaction of the country folks to integrated eating places in stores would be the same as perhaps over the school issue.

"There is a big difference here," he said. "The kids had to go to school but eating in a store is optional. No one has to do that."

As to the possibility of boycotts in the South by white persons of branch stores should their sister operations in Nashville open their lunch counters to Negroes, an executive of a Nashville bank declared:

"That is a two-edged weapon. These chains have stores in the North also, some of which have already been picketed in sympathy demonstrations for the student sitins. Besides, a few years back some Mississippians attempted to boycott Ford Motor Company and a certain cigarette brand because these companies billed whites and Negroes on the same television programs. The boycotts didn't work."

Another factor some Negroes discuss in private: Control of Negro purchasing power in the downtown stores. None of the community leaders even vaguely suggested anything as a boycott by all Negroes of the stores in the downtown area which do not allow them to sit down at lunch counters.

"That wouldn't do anybody any good and end up hurting just about everybody," said one businessman. "But we do have more of a stake in those stores than many of the managers realize."

Just how big this stake is cannot be accurately defined.

It is fairly well accepted the 100,000 plus Negroes spend roughly $7,500,000 in the downtown area each year. But how much of this is spent in the department and variety stores where the students held sitins is really an unknown factor. No records disclosing a racial distribution of sales is kept by any of the stores.

A Negro economist, Dr. Vivian Henderson of the Fisk economics department estimated Negroes are probably responsible for close to 15 per cent of the total sales volume at Harveys, and around 11 per cent of the total sales volume of Cain-Sloan.

The latter figure is not accepted by Cain-Sloan officials who place the sales of Negroes at roughly five per cent of their total volume.

A highly placed observer of the Nashville business world summed up the economic problem this way:

"Some decision has to be made and made soon. We do not know just what would happen if these stores open their lunch counters to Negroes. We do not have enough experience to make any estimates from situations similar to Nashville.

"We are on a spot. If they open, maybe those stores will lose business. Maybe some of the white kids who caused trouble here during the sitins would cause trouble again although good police work could stop that.

"On the other hand, suppose they don't open up and the students continue their sitins? Would any fewer people come to town than if Negroes were allowed to eat at the counters? I don't know. But this must be settled. We are supposed to have our Nashville Extra Value days coming up soon. We stand to do an estimated $2,000,000 extra business during those days. But something has to be decided now to get this cleared up before the NEVD."

In the final analysis, the basic problem is making an accurate assessment of the sitin movement.

It is just a panty-raid type affair with a sociological twist, doomed to die as all college fads or disappear as students leave school for their homes on vacation?

Is it a purely local, spontaneous outburst of feeling on the part of the students at Fisk, Tennessee State and American Baptist Seminary?

Is it the result of a deeply felt restlessness among Negroes?

Does it have any relation to student sitin movements elsewhere?

Does it have roots and support in the adult community?

Is it amenable to compromise?

The first time the public at large in Nashville became aware of the sitin movement was on February 13, the day the 100 university students placed their protest on the lunch counters of three downtown variety stores.

As a matter of fact, the first sitin was held at a lunch counter in Harveys on November 28, 1959. A second one was held on December 5 at a lunch counter in Cain-Sloan's. Each resulted in a refusal of service, although in Cain-Sloan's, orders from three members of one sitin group were taken before a store official came on the scene and determined through questioning they were not Filipinos or Indians but Negroes.

These two sitins were tests, according to the Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, pastor of First Baptist Church, Eighth Avenue, North and president of the Nashville Christian Leadership Council.

"The purpose of these visits," he said, "was to establish in an action situation what the store policy was and to engage representatives of the management in conversation about the situation."

Project chairman for the NCLC and the man who headed the test sitin groups was Rev. Lawson.

In a lengthy interview, Rev. Lawson described the Nashville sitin movement and his role in it this way:

"Back in 1958, shortly after the new Cain-Sloan store opened, we heard of complaints from quite a few Negro women about the way they had been treated at the store.

"They had been denied use of all dining facilities except the lunch counter in the sub-basement which was installed principally for use of Negro employees at the store. Some said they had been publicly humiliated when ordered out of the ladies rest rooms and told to use segregated rest rooms down in the basement.

"The idea jelled in our mind that this was a field we should do some work in. I can't say the exact time we realized this but it was shortly after the store opened and I was talking with Rev. Smith and Rev. Robert W. Kelley, the former pastor of Clark Memorial Methodist Church, who is no longer in Nashville.

"We didn't do too much about it until a meeting of the NCLC in March of 1959 when it was decided to make the opening of rest rooms and dining rooms to Negroes a specific goal.

"We revived the idea again in the fall of 1959 and decided to hold a couple of workshops on the subject of passive resistance.

"I held a couple of training sessions on non-violence at Clark Memorial. Their purpose is to inoculate in people the idea of Christian non-violence and at the same time, I wanted to give the people a chance at role playing. Set up situations and roles they may run into within their own experience.

"The students started to enter the picture at this point, sometime along in November, and by the time the first sitin group went to Harveys, there were more students in the workshop than anyone else.

"I think we probably had four workshops in the fall and then three more in January. We seldom had more than 15 to 20 students though.

"What was my role? I was not the leader. My understanding of the Christian non-violence concept is that you don't have a single leader but group leadership. You try to pull together, be creative together, have mutual trust. I sort of look on it like a small group trying to become a church, working together in the Christian spirit."

The NCLC, formed here in 1957, is the Nashville branch of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference led by Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, the man who led the Negroes of Montgomery in their successful effort to obtain non-segregated bus service by boycotting the bus system.

The statement of the purposes and principles of the NCLC declares inpart:

"To discover ways of non-violent resistance or resistance in love to all forms of racial, social, economic or political injustice.

"To explore opportunities for non-partisan service in labor, industry, voting, registration and civic life.

"To coordinate these forces for good in the city which seeks the growth of a genuine Christian movement toward the new community.

"The purpose of the Nashville Christian Leadership Council is to apply the central tenets of our faith to the problems of injustice and persecution and segregation . . . If we are to see the real downfall of segregation and discrimination, it will be because of a disciplined Negro Christian movement which breaks with the antiquated methods of resolving our fears and tensions and dramatically applies the gospel we profess."

It is clear from the interview with Rev. Lawson and an interview with Rev. Smith, the NCLC provided at least a framework for the sitins and a core of students on the campuses of Fisk, Tennessee State and American Baptist Theological Seminary.

Rev. Lawson said neither he nor Rev. Smith nor any of the students had any set plan of operation to apply their method of Christian non-violence when the Negro college students in North Carolina started their sitin movement.

Was there any connection between the North Carolina sitins and those that followed in Nashville?

Rev. Lawson said there was. It was two fold.

"First, most of the students from what I understand were excited about the sitins in North Carolina. The campuses were humming with talk about them and there was sort of informal talk about starting one here.

"Second, at 6 a.m. on the morning of the 10th (of February) I received a long distance telephone call from a personal friend of mine in Durham. He asked me if there was anything the students over here could do to show their sympathy for the North Carolina sitins.

"I told him I did not know but I would see. I called Rev. Smith and he suggested I talk to some of the students at Fisk and A & I (Tennessee State) to see if they were willing.

"I called Paul Laprad (a white student at Fisk who was pulled from a stool and beaten during the Feb. 27 sitin) and he said he would talk to some of the students. They agreed it would be a good idea and Rev. Smith told them if they wanted to do it, go ahead.

"The next night about 50 students met and discussed the subject. They met in the science building at Fisk, I believe. One thing must be remembered about this movement. That's the democratic nature of it. No one person gave the orders or said what was to be done. All decisions were made by the students, not just a few of them."

Interviews with 15 students representing all three campuses (seven interviewed in a single group and eight picked at random) indicate a feeling that this is a deadly serious business to them. This is no panty-raid type affair.

Nor is it something born and executed in the minds of white students at Fisk or Negro students there who come from homes in the North. Here are the words of a Nashville Negro student attending Fisk:

"Maybe there were more students from the North who ended up as strong figures in the sitins. They are strong campus figures anyway. And besides, you know, some of us down here get so used to things we get in a rut and its hard to get out. But don't think we don't feel the same way they do. We do. Just as strong and maybe stronger. Do you know when I used to go downtown I used to walk just so I wouldn't have to ride a segregated bus? I hated them!"

The students said, incidentally, they selected the particular stores for the sitins largely because they were the same types being hit elsewhere.

"We really don't make any philosophical distinction between the store that wants you to come in and buy goods but won't let you eat at the restaurant and the place that is only a restaurant and won't let you eat there. The idea of a business dealing with the public being able to keep anybody out because of race is not right. But we do feel those that welcome you for one thing but won't let you have another are cheating just a little bit more than the others."

Will the students accept any compromise in the Nashville situation short of immediate opening of the lunch counters to all?

They say no and firmly declare the sitins will resume if their requests for service are denied.

"There will be a difference next time," said one student. "We will do everything the same as before, be polite and be passive, but we won't sit at the counters once they are closed. When the counter closes on one group, they will leave immediately."

The students interviewed said, however, they would be willing to work out an agreement satisfactory to the store owners and themselves regarding a transition period.

Rev. Lawson said, however, he believed the students might accept a tentative compromise "as long as it is pointing in the direction of the ultimate solution, i. e. desegregation.

"I don't mean that they would accept some sort of temporary separation," he said, "I mean something like opening up in a controlled way with designated groups appearing at designated times."

The relationship of the student movement to the adult Negro community in Nashville is difficult to judge accurately.

Z. Alexander Looby, a Negro Nashville city councilman and one of the defense attorneys for the students arrested in the sitins, declared the student movement a "revelation" to Negro adults.

He, and other Negro leaders, firmly believe that should the students sitins stop for any reason, they would be picked up by Negro adults.

"If you went down to the public square on Feb. 29, the day we were brought up for trial," said a Tennessee State student, "you saw 2500 Negroes standing around the courthouse, waiting for the trials to begin. Most of them were students but there were a good number of adults there too. They weren't there just out of curiosity. They were there because they wanted to be available in case we needed help."

One Negro businessman, recalling the day when the students were first brought to court said when a call went out for money, "it came in by the hundreds.

"This was all from adults," he said, "adults of this community, not Chicago or New York."

Another Negro leader pointed to a church rally held the first of this month to drum up support for the students.

"There were many more than 500 there," he said. "They were there to back the students and also back the sitin idea. Now if the students stopped, maybe we couldn't get all of these people out, but even if we just get one-fifth of them, that would be over a hundred and you don't need many for sitins."

A Negro minister declared: "If the sitins start again, they won't be just students doing the sitting in.

"The old folks will be there too," he said.

Obviously there is no easy solution to the problem.

Each of the stores can, of course close up their lunch counters and dining rooms. The students indicate if this is done, they will stage sitins in restaurants unconnected with stores.

As it stands in Nashville now, the racial segregation situation is paradoxically confusing.

Negroes and whites go to school together, govern together, ride busses together, shop together, even try on the same clothes in stores.

But they still can't eat together at the lunch counters in downtown department, variety and drug stores, or in the two bus terminals.

The permissive acts are the result of specific legal action and quiet changes in custom.

The forbidden act stands fundamentally on custom alone, although it is bathed in a thin light of strictly interpreted legal propriety.

The students have made it clear they will accept no compromise with their basic goal of complete and equal access to the lunch counters downtown.

The merchants have not indicated whether they can shift from their present position of segregation of the lunch counters in their stores.

WHY THIS REPORT

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

This report has been prepared in answer to the many requests for information that the City-Wide Committee for Equal Services has received concerning the admission policies of Knoxville's General Hospitals. Many citizens are concerned about the fact that Negroes are not admitted as patients and Negro physicians are not allowed to practice in the church-related hospitals and that Negroes are not admitted on the same basis as whites to the University of Tennessee Hospital, a tax supported institution.

THE FACTS

The following facts have been verified as of publication date of this report:

1. Knoxville has four general hospitals with total beds as follows:

	Total Beds	Beds available to whites	Beds available to Negroes
Baptist Hospital	286*	286	0
Catholic Hospital	350	350	0
Presbyterian Hospital	286	286	0
University of Tennessee Hospital	290	230	60
TOTALS	1212	1152	60**

*This is an approximate figure, since Baptist Hospital at the time of inquiry had made double rooms out of some single rooms.

**There is some flexibility in number of beds for Pediatrics and contagious diseases.

2. There are approximately 21,000 Negroes and 230,000 whites in Knox County, which means that the number of hospital beds per thousand population is as follows:

For whites 5.00 beds/1,000
For Negroes 2.86 beds/1,000

3. Although some Negro physicians are members of the Knoxville Academy of Medicine, they are not permitted to practice medicine in the church-related hospitals.
4. The three church-related hospitals provide first-aid treatment to Negroes, but regardless of the severity of the illness or injury, Negro patients are not hospitalized. It has become customary, therefore, for ambulances transporting Negro patients to by-pass the church-related hospitals, even in dire emergencies, to take their patients to University Hospital. The extra time involved in reaching University Hospital could mean the difference between life and death.
5. University Hospital has a contract with the City of Knoxville for the treatment of indigent patients. With only 60 beds available to all Negroes, the number of beds which must necessarily be occupied by indigent Negro patients leaves a serious deficiency in the number of beds available to Negroes who are paying patients.
6. According to prominent Negro physicians in Knoxville, there is always a waiting list of Negroes who need to be hospitalized. Usually the delay is from 2 to 5 days, which means that seriously ill patients must sometimes be treated at home by specialists. The matter of home treatment raises a serious question as to the value of private hospital insurance when the patient cannot be admitted to a hospital because of his color.
7. According to a reliable source, Negro patients, in some instances, have been discharged too early in order that other Negro patients could be admitted to University Hospital.
8. Several general hospitals in the area have opened their doors to Negro patients and physicians on a non-segregated basis, including Blount Memorial Hospital, Oak Ridge Hospital, Jefferson City Hospital and Morristown Hamblen Hospital.
9. University Hospital, which admits Negro patients to the extent of a specified number of beds, continues to segregate Negro adults.

FUND RAISING FOR KNOXVILLE'S GENERAL HOSPITALS

In the summer of 1957, Presbyterian Hospital was engaged in a fund raising campaign "in order to build a new seven-floor addition to the present hospital". A copy of the form letter then being distributed was addressed to Mr. F. Woods Beckman, 5908 Magazine Road, and Mr. Beckman replied on June 22, 1957, in part as follows:

"Mrs. Beckman and I have in our very limited way tried to help worthy causes in Knoxville during the more than twenty years we have been living here.

"Now I have heard the question raised whether the Presbyterian Hospital really is a 'worthy' cause. I have been told that the hospital is not open to anyone needing its services. Now that it is owned by a religious institution it is a shame if it does not live up to basic religious principles. In the story of the Good Samaritan it is brought out—very plainly, I think—that when a person suffers we should take care of him regardless of race, caste, religion or national origin. If the hospital is not going to carry out this basic principle I do not think it is worthy."

On June 28, 1957, the then President of the Board of Presbyterian Hospital, replied to Mr. Beckman in part as follows:

"I have read your letter with a great deal of interest and I find that I am in complete agreement and accord with your thinking.

"The matter of our Hospital taking care of all who are in need of hospitalization has been the subject of many discussions on the part of our Board of Directors. I feel that I can safely express the opinion that it is the desire of our Board of Directors to offer the facilities of the hospital to everyone who is in need of such facilities just as soon as we have available the capacity for treating a larger number of patients.

"We feel that the present expansion program will hasten the day toward which we are all working in making hospital facilities available to every one."

The fact has been verified that when Baptist Hospital engaged in a fund raising campaign, an appeal was made to both Negro and white employees, although Negroes are not admitted as patients, to contribute one day's pay. Funds were also solicited in Negro as well as white communities.

It has been verified that the Catholic Hospital in Knoxville received federal funds through the provisions of the Hill-Burton Act. There is serious doubt in the minds of many citizens as to the constitutionality of using federal funds for the benefit and support of hospitals that deny admission to Negroes. A suit is now pending in the Federal Court at Greensboro, N. C., which will eventually settle the question of constitutionality.

During the fund raising campaign conducted by Presbyterian Hospital, a spokesman for the hospital told a meeting of Labor leaders in Knoxville that when the new wing was completed, Negroes would be admitted to the hospital.

LATER EFFORTS

On April 6, 1959, a letter signed by Dr. H. Stuart Bacon, Clinical Psychologist, and Dr. James A. Colston, President of Knoxville College, was addressed to Sister Mary Annunciata, Administrator, Saint Mary's Hospital, Knoxville, outlining in detail the problem of admission of Negroes to church-related hospitals in Knoxville. The letter pointed out that the Catholic Church "has always been in the forefront in the effort to obtain equal treatment for Negroes in the South. Memorial Hospital in Chattanooga has admitted Negroes for many years . . ."

The letter further stated, in part: "We are hopeful that the calm acceptance of desegregation in many fields of endeavor by the citizens of Knoxville and your own experience in the admission to training of Negro practical nurses will persuade you that the step of admitting Negro patients can be taken without undue hazard."

"As citizens of this area, interested in the equitable solution of these problems, we would greatly appreciate an opportunity to talk with you at your convenience about this matter."

The above letter was answered on April 10, 1959, in full as follows:

"Your letter of April 6, 1959, to Sister Mary Annunciata, Administrator of St. Mary's Hospital, Knoxville, Tennessee, has been referred to me for reply, since the Sisters working in the hospital are Religious Sisters of Mercy, of the Province of Cincinnati, whose Provincial House is located here.

"We are indeed interested in the problem about which you are concerned, but we feel to do as you propose is not opportune at the present time.

"I am sorry to respond in this manner, but I trust that you will understand."

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Mother M. Collette, R.S.M.
Mother Provincial

Knoxville Hospitals.

RECENT EFFORTS

In January 1961, the City-Wide Committee for Equal Services was formed. Its membership represents various denominations, Baptist, Catholic, Presbyterian and others, and includes both white and Negro citizens. Members of this Committee are:

Mrs. R. D. Present, Chairman	Mr. Lowell Giffen	Dr. C. M. Proudfoot
Rev. Lea Earl Acuff	Miss Hazel Lee Goff	Mr. C. C. Reed
Dr. H. Stuart Bacon	Mrs. Will Griffin	Mr. Lewis S. Sinclair
Mr. F. Woods Beckman	Dr. W.S.E. Hardy	Mrs. Neal B. Spahr
Miss Louise Blackwell	Mrs. W. B. Hembree	Miss Lucille Thornburgh
Dr. James A. Colston	Rev. Robert James	Mr. Robert Weeks
Rev. W. T. Crutcher	Mr. and Mrs. Jack Le Flore	Rev. Robert West
Mr. George R. Dempster	Miss Mildred Netherland	Miss Mary Williams
Mrs. Mabel Edwards	Dr. E. Converse Peirce, II	Mrs. Jack Witherspoon

Various meetings were held throughout 1961 and efforts were made to get the hospitals to alter their policies voluntarily, but no tangible results were achieved. On September 6, 1961, however, the Committee succeeded in meeting with Sister Mary Laura, representing Catholic Hospital, Mr. Simon, representing Baptist Hospital and Mr. Newland, representing Presbyterian Hospital. Mayor John Duncan was present at his own request and Mr. Galyon came to represent the Knoxville Area Central Labor Council. The Mayor spoke in favor of opening all of the general hospitals to all citizens and urged planning for quiet implementation of such measures. At this meeting it was agreed that the respective administrators would make a report to their Boards within thirty days, after which there would be another meeting.

Another meeting was called for October 12, but when the time came, all three hospital administrators declined to attend. On October 7, 1961, Sister Mary Annunciata sent the City-Wide Committee Chairman a letter which read in part as follows:

> "Although I have not talked to you directly, I understand that another meeting was to be arranged for this month. Personally I do not feel we are ready for another meeting at this time, and suggest that we defer this date, pending further study of the question."

In the meantime, resolutions urging changes in admission policies of Knoxville's general hospitals were passed by Knoxville Ministerial Association (June 6, 1961), Presbytery of Union (April 11, 1961), the Knoxville Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews (July 3, 1961), and the Knoxville Area Central Labor Council.

On February 27, 1961, the Chairman of the City-Wide Committee for Equal Services wrote Dr. Jack Chesney, President of the Knoxville Academy of Medicine, in part as follows:

> "A resolution from the Knoxville Academy of Medicine supporting the admission of all of our citizens to all hospitals would greatly strengthen those hospitals whose board and administrators might wish to adopt this democratic policy."

On June 14, 1961, Dr. Chesney replied to the above letter in part as follows:

> "It has been the custom of the members of the Academy to see patients where ever they are admitted irrespective of race, religion or economic circumstances. As soon as the hospitals choose to change their admission practice, the physicians will immediately render service to the patients where ever they may be.
>
> "This recommendation was approved by the Executive Committee of the Academy and in turn last evening by the total membership of the Academy."

Since the hospital administrators failed to meet with the City-Wide Committee for Equal Services in October 1961, the Committee allowed some time to elapse in which it hoped that the hospital administrators and the Boards of Trustees would reconsider their positions. No changes were forthcoming, however, and at a meeting on January 24, 1962, the Committee decided to publish an ad in the Knoxville Journal and the Knoxville News-Sentinel to bring the matter to the attention of the public. This was done on February 10, and the response to the ads clearly indicates a widespread and growing concern by the public with regard to the discriminatory policies of the general hospitals.

HOW CAN YOU HELP

Individuals can assist the City-Wide Committee for Equal Services in bringing about changes in Knoxville's general hospital admission policies by:

1. Discussing this matter with the pastor of your church.
2. Expressing your views in letters to editors. If it is possible, copies of such letters should be sent to the four hospitals and to this Committee.
3. Arrange through this Committee for speakers to talk on this subject to groups of which you are a member.
4. Encourage your clubs and other organizations to prepare petitions.
5. Invite your friends to join you in an effort to correct these unjust policies.
6. If you have not already signed a coupon, fill out and return the following one:

TO CITY-WIDE COMMITTEE FOR EQUAL SERVICES
P. O. Box 10302, Knoxville, Tenn.

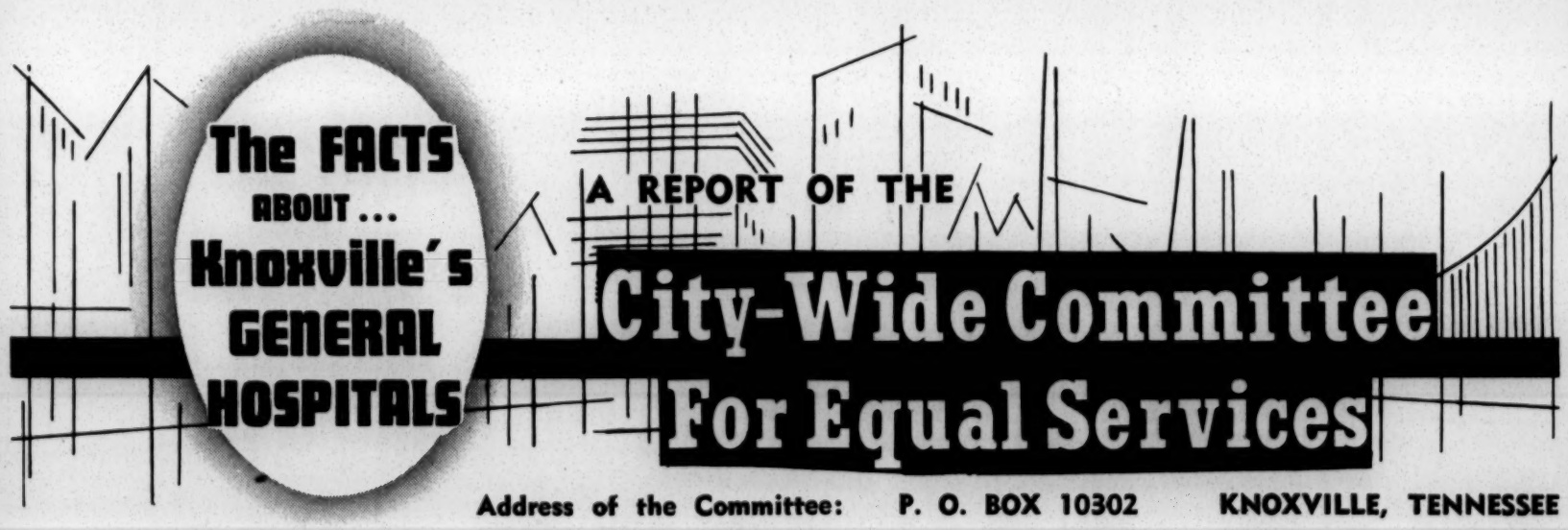
( ) I believe that all hospitals should make available full resources to all people.

( ) I would like to know what I can do to help the Committee.

Name.....

Address.....

Phone No.....



Address of the Committee: P. O. BOX 10302 KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

Prepared March, 1962

CHATTAN.

THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE of Chattanooga

cordially invites you to participate in a workshop on

"EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES"

Friday, March 22 - 8:00 to 10:30 PM

Saturday, March 23 - 10:00 AM to 3:00 PM

Auditorium, Interstate Life & Accident Insurance Co., 540 McCallie

Conducted by: Dr. Vivian Henderson
Economist, Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Host - Community Relations Conference

Cost - No admission or registration charge
Price of luncheon: 75 cents
(Reservations must be made by March 20)

The workshop is open to all persons interested in promoting employment opportunities for all citizens on a basis of merit. All costs, except the luncheon, will be borne by the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, with which the Community Relations Conference is affiliated.

Friday: informal talk discussing the various aspects affecting employment - vocational and technical training and guidance program - economic conditions - areas involved with federal contract - present and future needs

Saturday: panel discussion featuring persons familiar with Chattanooga employment problems - Chattanooga educational program - current problems encountered by city employers

The workshop will close with the summing up of points discussed. Questions will be welcome.

Dr. Henderson, who is joining the faculty of the University of North Carolina, is a native of Bristol, Tennessee, and a graduate of North Carolina College and the University of Iowa. He is presently an economist and department head at Fisk University. He is author of numerous articles in professional and popular magazines related to the field of economics. He is active in the civil rights field and is an experienced leader in the area of merit employment.

Since admission is limited by number, you are requested to register as soon as possible. Please fill out the form below for registration.

Community Relations Conference
871 McCallie Avenue
Chattanooga, Tennessee

I plan to attend the workshop on "EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES"

____Friday night_____Saturday_____Luncheon

NAME_____ADDRESS_____

C O M M U N I T Y R E L A T I O N S C O N F E R E N C E
********** N E W S L E T T E R **********

A U G U S T

AN EVENTFUL SUMMER PRODUCES DESEGREGATION IN SOME IMPORTANT AREAS -- EMPLOYMENT REMAINS CRITICAL

A CRC member serving on the Mayor's bi-racial committee reports that the following have agreed to accept persons of all races, colors and creeds: all theatres, most restaurants, most large hotels and motels. The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is preparing a list of establishments and accomodations which have desegregated across the state, including the Chattanooga area.

Indications are that at least a few more equal educational opportunities will become available this year, including vocational. The area with the least action so far -- and considered by many to be the most critical, is that of employment. This situation is complicated by the general lack of jobs in this area. Some of the downtown five-and-dime stores have each hired at least one Negro clerk.

In addition to action by individual members, such as writing letters and making personal contacts, a committee appointed at the May meeting wrote a letter to the Mayor and commission on behalf of the group urging them to publicly make an open-city policy statement such as that made by officials of some southern cities within the past year.

The individual contact has proven especially helpful, according to a member of the bi-racial committee. Mentioning views on the human relations and civil rights questions to the proprietors of businesses, restaurants and movies in the course of personally doing business with the establishments can be very effective, experience indicates. Even if the restaurant owner you are complimenting for adopting an "open" policy is one of the few holding out, knowing that you, a customer, approve, may encourage him to change his stand. Some think the positive approach assuming the business is "open" is more effective than the negative "Why don't you, etc.?"

THE POWERFUL PEN AT HOME AND IN WASHINGTON

With the Civil Rights march scheduled for August 28, the Federal Congress continues to mark time on this critical issue. The week of the march might be a good time to write senators and representatives to present your particular view -- if you haven't already.

On the home front, the Little Theatre apparently has not yet adopted a policy concerning its doors, extending culture to the whole community. The directors of the theatre never got around to issuing tickets to all who applied during the '63 season, which was marked by various other troubles for the theatre. If you wish to extend your views on the importance of making this fine facility available to everyone in the community, the current directors are: Humphrey Heywood (president), Hal Hall, Mrs. Lee Head, Mrs. R.C. Robinson, K.W. Henderson, Mrs. William Montague, Earl Winger, Jim Steakly, Fielding Atchley, Alfred Smith, Mrs. Dan Oemig, Richard Moore, M.B. Finkelstein, Bernard Selmann, Mrs. Moore Smith, Mrs. Charles Bader, Howard Sompayrac, Mrs. Stella Murphy, Alex Guerry Jr., Mrs. Deadrick Moon, Mrs. E.E. Reisman Jr., Mrs. James Tabb. Mrs. Alfred Thatcher, Jimmy Lynch, Mitchell Crawford, Jerry Phillips, Dr. Vernon Kellett.

One of the CRC's most effective projects was the letter-writing campaign during the lunch counter sit-ins. If each member can enlist five friends to write one letter to an official or businessman, the resulting letter barrage would be impressive indeed.

"YES, THERE'S NEED FOR CRC", WAS QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSE

Members filling out the CRC questionnaire were overwhelmingly in favor of continuing this organization which has as its purpose: "To do what we can, as a group of private citizens, to assure that social changes involved in desegregation take place in an orderly and legal fashion, and to promote communication amoung persons whose viewpoints and racial backgrounds are different."

Suggestions for action in the future contained in the questionnaires were reduced to eight general points discussed at the last meeting:

1. Small surveys or studies
2. Small projects involving action
3. Communication (open city, freedom to use all facilities)
4. One project at a time
5. Survey of Negro needs
6. Four well-publicized meetings per year
7. Work with Mayor
8. More factual presentations
9. Expansion of newsletter

Ten specific points were brought up for discussion and consideration:

1. Vocational-technical school situation
2. Greater desegregation in schools
3. University of Chattanooga
4. Review of local desegregation failures
5. Visitation program (similiar to Chicago and Knoxville)
6. Telephone committee (already formed and working)
7. Medical facilities
8. Meaning of demonstrations
9. Meeting with realtors
10. Letters to the right people at the right time

COMING NEXT: A SEPTEMBER MEETING AND ANNUAL ELECTION

Current officers are planning a September meeting. You will be informed by mail or phone. The nominating committee urges your immediate suggestions on a slate for the coming year. Please contact the committee as soon as possible, if you have a recommendation:

Clarence Robinson, chairman; Elizabeth Edwards, P.T. Scruggs, Mary Lou Sottong

We think President Kennedy's comments on groups such as CRC, carried in our last bulletin, are worthy of reprint in this extra space:

"IN THIS RESPECT, I WANT TO PAY TRIBUTE TO THOSE CITIZENS NORTH AND SOUTH WHO HAVE BEEN WORKING IN THEIR COMMUNITIES TO MAKE LIFE BETTER FOR ALL. THEY ARE ACTING NOT OUT OF A SENSE OF LEGAL DUTY BUT OUT OF A SENSE OF HUMAN DECENCY.

"LIKE OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THEY ARE MEETING FREEDOM'S CHALLENGE ON THE FIRING LINE, AND I SALUTE THEM FOR THEIR HONOR AND COURAGE."

LDV
MM

As a Chattanooga Citizen, what is your stake in good race relations? For the answer to this question and many others, you are invited to the

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS CONVENTION

to be held October 11 - 12, at the Patten Hotel

PROGRAM

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11

12:00 Noon - Registration and Luncheon

1:30 PM - Across-the-state reports on progress toward ending discriminatory practices,

3:30 PM - WORKSHOPS - Hospital and Health, Housing, Education, State Council.

4:45 PM - "A State Commission On Human Rights" address will be given by Galen Martin, Executive Director of the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights.

6:00 PM - Social Hour

7:00 PM - BANQUET - Harold Fleming will address the dinner meeting on the subject, "Southern Politics and National Policy". Fleming was recently described b Life magazine as one of the "hundred most important young men and women in the U.S." He is a former director of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, and is now director of the Potomac Institute, which serves both government and private organizations in promoting civil rights.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12

9:00 AM - Dr. V.W. Henderson, well known Nashville economist, will speak on "Employment Prospects in the Sixties", projecting industry needs and their technological effect on training for employment. Dr. Henderson is currently professor of economics at Fisk University. Dr. Philip Winkfield, of the Fisk University staff, will moderate the session. A panel discussion and audience participation session will follow. The conference will officially close with the business session.

We strongly urge you to make every possible effort to attend this worthwhile convention. Remember, the more people we have to attend a convention of this nature, the greater impression we'll make on the public to show them that many people in Chattanooga are concerned with improving race relations and ending discriminatory practices.

On the attached page you'll find reservation slips. Please fill out one and detach the additional slips and pass on to your friends to do likewise. Check the box alongside the function(s) in which you wish to participate.. Fees are payable at convention doors.

Please fill out and send immediately to: Mrs. Jerry Phillips
906 Cherokee Lane
Signal Mtn., Tenn.

Or phone 886-1452

****

I will attend the Tennessee Council On Human Relations Convention.

[] Convention Meetings - $1.00 Registration

[] Noon Luncheon, Thur., Oct. 11 - $2.00

[] Banquet, Thur., Oct. 11 -7:00 PM - $3.00

NAME_____ADDRESS_____

Please fill out and send immediately to: Mrs. Jerry Phillips
906 Cherokee Lane
Signal Mtn., Tenn.

Or phone 886-1452

****

I will attend the Tennessee Council On Human Relations Convention.

[] Convention Meetings - $1.00 Registration

[] Noon Luncheon, Thur., Oct. 11 - $2.00

[] Banquet, Thur., Oct. 11, 7:00 PM - $3.00

NAME_____ADDRESS_____

Please fill out and send immediately to: Mrs. Jerry Phillips
906 Cherokee Lane
Signal Mtn., Tenn.

Or phone 886-1452

****

I will attend the Tennessee Council On Human Relations Convention.

[] Convention Meetings - $1.00 Registration

[] Noon Luncheon, Thur., Oct. 11 - $2.00

[] Banquet, Thur., Oct. 11, 7:00 PM - $3.00

NAME_____ADDRESS_____

Please fill out and send immediately to: Mrs. Jerry Phillips
906 Cherokee Lane
Signal Mtn., Tenn.

Or phone 886-1452

****

I will attend the Tennessee Council On Human Relations Convention.

[] Convention Meetings - $1.00 Registration

[] Noon Luncheon, Thur., Oct. 11 - $2.00

[] Banquet, Thur., Oct. 11, 7:00 PM - $3.00

NAME_____ADDRESS_____

Please fill out and send immediately to: Mrs. Jerry Phillips
906 Cherokee Lane
Signal Mtn., Tenn.

Or phone 886-1452

****

I will attend the Tennessee Council On Human Relations Convention.

[] Convention Meetings - $1.00 Registration

[] Noon Luncheon, Thur., Oct. 11 - $2.00

[] Banquet, Thur., Oct. 11, 7:00 PM - $3.00

NAME_____ADDRESS_____

CRC newsletter

COMMUNITY
RELATIONS
CONFERENCE

MEETING NOTICE!

CRC SEPTEMBER MEETING:

PLACE: CHATTANOOGA PUBLIC LIBRARY

TIME: 7:30 PM TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18. PLEASE NOTE THAT THE MEETING WILL BEGIN AT 7:30, RATHER THAN AT THE USUAL 8:00 PM TIME. REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PROGRAM DUE TO THE LIBRARY'S EARLY CLOSING TIME.

PROGRAM: MOST OF THIS MEETING WILL BE DEVOTED TO AN OPEN DISCUSSION AS TO WHETHER OR NOT WE SHOULD CONTINUE THE CRC. PLEASE MAKE EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT TO BE PRESENT FOR THIS DISCUSSION, SINCE THE FUTURE OF OUR ORGANIZATION WILL REST ON WHATEVER DECISION IS MADE.

A REPORT WILL BE GIVEN ON THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS ANNUAL CONVENTION WHICH WILL BE HELD HERE NEXT MONTH. REG STAGMAIER, CHAIRMAN OF THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE, WILL EXPLAIN CONVENTION PLANS AND ANNOUNCE THE GUEST SPEAKER.

WE WERE SORRY TO LOSE THE REVEREND CHARLES MOORE TO THE PEACE CORPS, BUT WE'RE GLAD TO HAVE ANOTHER CAPABLE MAN, SEYMOUR SHAVIN, AS OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

Tenn - PUBLICATIONS

newsletter

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

1106 19th AVENUE, SOUTH • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May and June have been two great months for TCHR. On May 15, our new assistant director, Mr. Harry Wiersema, Jr., joined the staff. On June 1, our research and compliance analyst, Mrs. Jeri Wiersema, came to the staff. On June 14, a young high school student volunteer from Fayetteville, Miss Carol Sir, started working in our office three afternoons a week. Also on June 14, the Field Foundation gave a two-year extension of our grant and increased the amount over our previous grant from $15,000 to $25,000. On June 27, Mr. Oren Root, Jr., of the well-known Root family in New York and a student at Columbia University, arrived for work with our Council this summer. We are indeed fortunate to have these fine additions to our staff and the generous grant from the Field Foundation which is substantially more than the last grant.

This additional support gives us a foundation on which to work and gives us a basis for an expression of a deeper commitment to bringing about human decency and the implementation of new laws and court decisions.

Harry and Jeri Wiersema have a rich background (as you will note elsewhere in this newsletter) and will enable us to provide more working tools for our local councils and more adequate service to the state. Harry will be working mostly in the area of housing and employment, first researching these fields and then serving as a resource person for local council meetings. Jeri will be in charge of the newsletter, will write proposals, and do other research.

I am glad we had the White House Conference, "To Fulfill These Rights." The group assembled together was an inspired one. In the section to which I was assigned, which was chaired by Mr. John Wheeler, the president of the Southern Regional Council, there was full freedom of discussion. The monitors, who recorded every word in every section, certainly had an earful for the present administration. The attacks and criticisms were bitter, sharp, and directed at the failure to implement new laws and to get poverty program help to the poor. There were many expressions of appreciation for the start that has been made. SNCC picketed the conference as a stern reminder that no delegate be lulled into thinking that the battle for human dignity was over.

(Continued on page 2)

INTRODUCING . . .

Harry and Jeri Wiersema, who have come to work for TCHR.

Mrs. Wiersema was Jeri Williams, a 27 year old native Tennessean. She has a B.S. from Middle Tennessee State, where she was in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities, and lacks her thesis for a Master's in sociology from the University of Tennessee. For the past couple of years she has been working for the Metropolitan Action Commission (Nashville's community action agency) and the State Planning Commission. Her duties included research on poverty in Tennessee, community organization, and preparation of proposals for the poverty program. Jeri will serve TCHR as Research and Compliance Analyst.

Harry was born in Knoxville and is likewise 27. He holds a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering and also has done work toward a Master's degree in sociology at the University of Tennessee. Before joining the TCHR staff he was assistant coordinator of the Neighborhood Youth Corps in Nashville. On the side he is a genius with office equipment and photographic equipment. Harry comes to TCHR as its assistant director.

Both Harry and Jeri have been active in civil rights, and there is no denying their commitment. For some time they have worked in the war on poverty and have been disillusioned with the progress made there and in other areas of human relations.

The expanded grant-in-aid which we received from the Ford Foundation through the Southern Regional Council enabled us to employ Jeri and Harry.

* * * * * * *

HOW I, A TEENAGER, BELIEVE OTHER TEENAGERS SHOULD FEEL ABOUT RACE

As a teenager, I would love to see all young people feel the same way I do about race - - - that every man should have the same rights and should be allowed to live equally with his fellowman, despite his skin color or any other thing that might lead someone to be prejudiced against him.

I feel this way because of my continuous association with Negroes and from what I have learned from my parents---to respect the Negro, for actually he is no different from anyone else, except maybe he appreciates his fellowman more than some of his

(Continued on page 2)

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (continued)

This past week we have been able to work in an area that ought to be the full time work of a human relations council. Conferences were set up between the Nashville Metropolitan Action Commission leadership and some fine militant Negro leadership in the community. We assisted the Farm Home Administration in gathering information to make a loan to the Original Fayette County Civic and Welfare League, Inc., to put sanitation facilities in their new building and to develop recreation and park facilities. Tuesday evening, June 21, we had the privilege of sitting around the table with four members of the U.S. Department of Education and the Lauderdale County School Board trying to work out a crisis in the community. The spirit of the group on every occasion was warm and congenial even when sharp differences were discussed. We feel we are making progress when whites and Negroes freely and openly discuss their differences. However, most of the time, because of the unwillingness of the white community to face reality, we find ourselves joining with the Negro community in seeking fair play and equal treatment. --Baxton Bryant

* * * * * * * *

HOW I, A TEENAGER, (continued)

arrogant white neighbors.

I can truthfully admit a deeper respect for some of my Negro friends than I have toward my friends who are white, and I know the dearest friend I have ever had was a Negro.

It really breaks my heart to see how some Negroes are being treated today as if they were nothing more than dogs. I only wish the day would come when people everywhere would recognize them as the human beings they really are, and when there could be a mutual respect between Negroes and whites.

I actually cannot see any sufficient explanation why there should not be equality the world over.
--Carol Sir

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

AN EDITORIAL . . .

"The nitty gritty is coming!" reads a poster in the spacious headquarters of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. The meaning of this prophecy has not been fully understood by many of us who have been involved in varying degrees in the Civil Rights Movement. Some of us who tasted the excitement of the sit-ins breathed a sigh of relief with the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Our consciences were salved; we had done our bit for the Negro. Now let the government get in there and enforce its laws!

One frequent complaint by persons more involved in the Movement is that the Civil Rights Act, the Economic Opportunity Act, and other social legislation have pacified good liberals who could make meaningful contributions to the Movement. Now that we are about to get another civil rights act, there is a real danger that we will sink even further into apathy.

But we have seen that the 1964 Civil Rights Act did not eliminate discrimination. The Economic Opportunity Act alone will not cure this country's poverty problem. It takes much, much more than good legislation to eradicate problems that have cut so deeply into the heart of a nation. There aren't enough federal employees to see that the poor are involved in the planning and implementation of the poverty program, or that everyone has an equal chance for employment.

The problem is clear. It was easy to see how we could contribute during the sit-ins. The problems of discrimination in employment, housing, education, etc., are more complex than opening up restaurants and hotels. The solutions to these problems are many long, tedious, heart-breaking hours away, and merely attending an NAACP or a Council meeting once a month won't get us there.

Let's get down to the nitty gritty.
-- Jeri Wiersema

* * * * * * * *

KNOXVILLE COUNCIL RECEIVES GRANT FOR VOTER PROJECT

The Greater Knoxville Council on Human Relations has received a grant of $2,410 from the Southern Regional Council to conduct an eight week voter registration and education project. An advisory committee has been formed with representatives from the board of directors of the Greater Knoxville Council, the NAACP, the League of Women Voters and other persons experienced in the field.

There is a crucial need for a voter registration project in Knoxville, as Knox County has recently had a purge of voter rolls aimed at eliminating ineligible and improperly registered voters. A large urban renewal clearance project and the new highway system will render several hundred persons - Negro and white who have had to move - ineligible to vote in the August election unless they re-register before July 4.
(Continued on page 3)

KNOXVILLE COUNCIL (continued)

Limited funds have made it necessary for the project to concentrate on those districts which contain housing projects and/or a high percentage of low-income Negroes and whites. Miss Sarah Greene, director of the project, is assisted by five area coordinators and several volunteer workers. As of Monday, June 20, approximately 300 persons had been registered or re-registered and all of the public housing projects had been canvassed. The Knox County Election Commission has given their cooperation to the project by sending the registers to the target areas two weeks past the deadline for returning the books to the registrar's office.

During the educational phase of the project, the area coordinators and the volunteers will return to the canvassed areas with voting machines to give the newly registered voters training in the mechanics of voting. In addition, candidates will be encouraged to come and discuss the issues over coffee in the neighborhoods where the voting machine training is in process. As some of the newly registered voters have expressed apprehension about going to the polls alone, the project will coordinate "neighborhood marches" of 20-30 persons to the polls.

* * * * * * * *

NAREB ORGANIZES TO DEFEAT FAIR HOUSING PROVISION

At their recent convention in Gatlinburg the Tennessee Association of Real Estate Boards passed a resolution opposing the fair housing provision of the 1966 Civil Rights Bill now before Congress and urging members and other citizens to write their congressman. This action was part of a nation-wide effort by the National Association of Real Estate Boards (NAREB) to kill the bill. NAREB has urged all its state association affiliates to testify against the measure before the House and Senate Judiciary Committees.

The second step in NAREB's plan is to organize massive grass roots opposition to the fair housing provision. It is reported that the association has allocated $800,000 to conduct its campaign, and 750,000 copies of the pamphlet, "Freedom of Choice," were distributed to realtors and homeowners across the nation during the week of May 16th. State action committees are being organized to coordinate and direct statewide efforts to have the housing provision stricken. Board action realtors will be appointed to every local realty association to conduct local activity.

* * * *WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN* * * *

Title IV of President Johnson's 1966 civil rights package prohibits discrimination in the sale or rental of housing and in the financing of housing and provides that civil action may be brought by a private individual or by the Attorney General of the U.S. where there is reason to believe that any person or group of persons is in violation of Title IV.

It has been reported that very little mail supporting the passage of Title IV and much mail urging the defeat of the provision has been received by congressmen. One reason for this is that the attempted murder of James Meredith and the ensuing march through Mississippi by many prominent leaders of the Civil Rights Movement has focused the nation's attention and conscience on the provision (Title V) which gives federal protection to civil rights workers and other persons in the process of exercising their constitutional rights as U.S. citizens.

While we wholeheartedly agree with the crucial need for Title V, we believe that the fair housing provision is of equal if not greater importance in effecting changes which help to create an atmosphere where black and white may live side by side as brothers. We urge you to write your Congressman concerning the passage of the fair housing provision of the Civil Rights Bill of 1966.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

WOULD YOU RATHER FIGHT DISCRIMINATION THAN SWITCH TO COMPLACENCY?
or
ANOTHER WAY TO LOOK AT IT

Looking at the financial campaign results, I was thinking about how willingly so many of us pay our income tax without really knowing how it is being spent. We may not know that some of this money is going to agencies and corporations which are known to discriminate in employment and services. Federally supported state employment office employees have referred to Negroes as "trash" and said that "$20.00 a week is enough for any colored girl to earn." Federal highways are built with all white crews. Literature about federally supported parks describes "Negro parks." Only 16% of the Negro public school students attend integrated schools, and 78% of those schools have all white faculties. The list goes on and on.
(CONTINUED ON page 4)

WOULD YOU RATHER FIGHT (continued)

TCHR is the only independent agency with paid staff working to see that all federal money is integrated money. With the recent staff expansion, this will now be a major part of the TCHR program.

How much will you spend to see that your tax money does not support segregation? If everyone would support the Tennessee Council on Human Relations with only two percent of what they paid in federal income tax last year---or, if you smoke, one half of what you spend on that habit---think what could be done!

The Alabama Council on Human Relations, with 1,093 members, had $16,371 pledged or paid as of May 31. Tennessee with 1,122 members had only $5,361. Are you satisfied with that figure? (See application form provided at bottom of this page.)

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

MAY - JUNE, 1966

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

NONPROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Nashville, Tenn.
Permit No.1221

[redacted]

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

This form should be completed and returned to us at 1106 19th Avenue South, Nashville, Tennessee, 37212. Checks should be made payable to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Your cooperation and support will be greatly appreciated.

MEMBERSHIP

Single ($5.00)_____

Joint (Husband and Wife - $7.00)_____

Student ($2.00)_____

Contributing ($)_____

PLEDGE

Amount_____ to be billed proportionately as follows:

Monthly_____ Quarterly_____

Irregularly as stated_____

_____

Statements for pledges will be sent the first of each month or quarter unless you indicate that you desire an irregular billing. A check for membership dues should accompany this form as may a check for your pledge. All memberships and contributions to TCHR are deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes.

Signature_____ Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip Code_____

Occupation_____ Date_____

LWD
AU
PW
BP
MM

QUARTERLY REPORT

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TO: Southern Regional Council

FROM: Baxton Bryant

Quarterly Report: December, January, February, 1965

The first few months in Tennessee were spent in getting acquainted. Just the geography and a little understanding of the three sections of the state was essential to understanding the scope of the work to be done. Tennessee could be three states in political, economical, and cultural patterns; west, middle, and east. Schedule of travel-how far to go and be able to return to home base for the night?—How best to use travel money to touch as many points as possible when in East or West Tennessee became part of our orientation the first few months.

Where was the membership located? Where were we strongest? Where were we weakest? What area needed help most? What areas did I need to learn first. What was past history? What direction should we start for future programs.

The first few days were spent in the office going over some of the records. Kay Jones was most helpful. Many of the people that I needed to see in Nashville were very busy. There was some frustration as to what to do with the new man. The old Director felt that it wasn't her job to introduce the new Director to the community. I am sure that leadership in the Council felt that since the old director was still in the office that it wasn't necessary for them to interrupt a busy schedule to give the new director an introduction. All of this was very cordial, just left the first few days hanging.

The Annual Meeting was fast approaching and most of the arrangements had been made. I felt that the Annual Meeting was properly the responsibility of the old director. It was the closing out of the year and it gave me time to think about the new one.

The Council had wanted to broaden the base of their interest when I was employed. This I set out to do. I was distrubed that we had only one live, active, fully affiliated Council in four Metropolitan areas of the state, Nashville. Memphis was wanting to disband, we were loosely tied to Chattanooga and didn't have a chapter in Knoxville. It seemed to me if we were to operate as a state council we must have strong, fully connected chapters in the four big cities. Memphis seemed most critical. There we had a chapter that was wanting to quit. This attitude had come about because of poor leadership in the local chapter and the feeling that the passage of the Civil Rights Bill had bannished the main purpose of our existance. I decided to start in Memphis. But before Memphis, the Anti-poverty Program started calling from Sewanee.

Sewanee

My first field trip was to Sewanee to visit the campus of the University of the South. There I met one of the members of our Council, Rev. David Collins, Chaplain of the University. He told me about the integration of grades 1-8, of their school, made up of three hundred fifty (350) whites and fifty (50) Negro students. Thirty five (35) of the Negro children needed tutoring in order to keep up with their fellow white students. The University had conducted a summer school session in 1964 to aid the students. With the help of adult directors and student assistants, a tutoring school was being conducted in the afternoon in the Episcopal Parish House. I attended this school with Mrs. G. B. Meyers the director. Rev. Charles Winters, Professor of Theology in the Seminary, seemed to be one of the Natural leaders. In the evening a meeting was held in the Parish House of the Social Action Committee of the local parish and the school was discussed. I told them help might be available through the Community Action Program just getting started in the state. I promised that I would contact the State Coordinator, Mr. Harlan Matthews, for information from them. My first trip was very enjoyable, met a lot of fine people many of which are now members of the Council.

In contacting Mr. Matthews, I found that the program was dormant in the state. Many things were talked about, but very little being done. Mr. Matthews referred me to Mr. Ed Angus, one of his young assistants in the Office of Finance and Administration. Mr. Angus gave me some information on the program and told me that Mr. Matthews was only serving to channel Federal information to the state and that a State Coordinator would be appointed in the near future.

Dr. John Dyer was appointed State Coordinator in January. This was one of the finiest things that have happened to the program in Tennessee. He is not a political hack. He has his PhD. in the field of Finance and Administration. He has a keen mind and a dedication to the aims and objectives of the Economic Opportunity Act. I got acquainted with him early in January and planned a field trip with him to Sewanee. The trip was very informative to me and I am sure of much help and information to Sewanee. Plans were made for them to make application for Headstart and assistance to their tutoring program.

Memphis

The first trip to Memphis was on December 21-22. I started talking about a live growing chapter in Memphis and never gave any hint that I knew that they had been thinking about closing shop. Ready allies for this kind of talk were found in the persons of Dr. Vasco Smith, Mrs. Ray Allen, David Caywood and soon the president, James Gilliland. Good solid visits were had with several of the members including Carl Carson. I accepted a date to speak to the Memphis Chapter on January 13th. Some forty (40) people were in attendance. The need for the Council was stressed and a pledge that we would give full assistance from the State Council. New committees (program, community needs, hospital, swimming pools, and membership) were appointed by the president. Each committee was to have a report for the next months meeting.

I attended the meeting in February and was very encouraged by the reports of the committees. The membership committee planned a campaign for March and April. They hoped to increase their membership from 75 to 300. Mrs. Ray Allen and Rev. James Lawson are Co-chairmen. Professor Harry Minatree of Memphis State, new program chairman,

promised some dynamic speakers for future programs. He announced that the Memphis Chapter of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations was joining with the Urban League to sponsor Brooks Hays in March. Things had began to look up in Memphis. Jim Gilliland had turned from a pessimist to an optimist. He was leading the Chapter.

WEST TENNESSEE

Somerville

I made my first trip to Somerville on January 15th. Carrying out one of the conditions of the Field Foundation Grant, that we aid small communities, I wanted to check on the Economic Opportunity Program. I went to the office of County Judge Virgil Luck. He was nice, but a little skiddish. We got no where talking. I asked him who had shown any interest in the program in the white community. He referred me to a forty year old Lawyer, John Wilder. My first meeting with John Wilder, a few minutes later, proved to be more productive than the one concluded with the Judge. His father had been a large land owner and had passed the estate on to a brilliant son. Segregation had been a way of life to the entire community, but here was a man beginning the slow process of becoming a new son of the South, ready to live with and in some way help bring about the needed change.

We talked about Tent City and the bitterness of the past. Only a short visit with him revealed, despite his intention of becoming a part of the New South, his total ignorance about the militant Negro community. I thought here our Council might help. I told him I was going to visit the militant Negro community. Here started a practice I have continued all over Tennessee. I never visit a community without letting my contacts with the power structure and the militant Negro community know whom I have visited in each community.

I returned to visit Wilder and members of the Negro community on February 20th to speak to a meeting called by the Original Civic and Welfare League. I visited the community before the meeting, met and liked John McFerrin. In my talk to the group I urged them to continue to be militant, but also responsible. There was good rapport and response.

The Poverty Program offers a good vehicle, through its requirement of a representative committee, to bring hostile groups together. This was to be my goal-to get the militant Negro community and the local government personnel sitting together on Poverty.

John McFerrin is a pathetic case. The battle has left its mark. In my opinion he is a sick man and his name has become a symbol of the fight the Negroes are carrying on. I found Mrs. McFerrin to be a very sane, cool, clear thinking person. I wanted to get to know her better.

There are two Civil Rights Workers in the community, Debbie Rib, plump, Jewish (turn Quaker) girl from New York by way of Fisk University and Danny Beagle, a stay on from the Cornell Project last summer. We had a little difference of approach to the problem. Both Civil Rights Workers were completely hostile to the white community.

I also made contact with Rev. B. L. Gaddie, Pastor of Somerville's Methodist Church, I asked him to write Bishop Ellis Finger, of Nashville for a letter about myself and the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. I felt we had a little foot hold in the community and was anxious to see what could be done.

Bolivar

Mrs. Bernice Miller, beauty operator, member of our Council, and a battler for Negro rights in Bolivar, has been our Council's main contact in the Negro community for some time. Kay Jones had already done a great job here in opening employment for Negroes. I also got to know, quite well, Mr. McCoy Ross, Superintendent of County Schools. Short visits were made to them in January and February. We are looking forward to working with them on the Poverty Program.

ES

QUARTERLY REPORT

To the Southern Regional Council

Atlanta, Georgia

BY

Baxton Bryant, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Nashville, Tennessee

December 15, 1965

file

My first year with the Tennessee Council on Human Relations has been a very exciting and challenging one. Coming from Texas and having long understood the contribution that Tennessee had made to the settling of the West, the names Houston, Bowie, and Crockett were all familiar names. The geographic beauty of Tennessee is unexcelled by any state. It has been a real joy getting acquainted with the rural and metropolitan areas of Tennessee.

This has been a year of challenge. The Council has had a long and enviable record under my two predecessors, Miss Louise Young and Miss Katherine Jones. Their work came between the 1954 Supreme Court decision and the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Bill. The court decision paved the way and gave some hope for equality and human dignity to all of the people. Yet, it was a court decision and every issue took the long tedious road of being tested by the courts. The court decision gave encouragement to discrimination against minorities. That led to demonstrations, sit-ins, and marches, which aroused the conscience of America and made possible the Civil Rights Bill of 1964.

The need of the Council is a continuing need. It must adjust itself to do the work that new legislation or lack of legislation brings. In 1964, the Civil Rights Bill and the Economic Opportunity Act set the background for the work of the Council. We have a Civil Rights law, but we still have discrimination. We have the law, but the spirit and the willingness to abide by it are still lacking in most places. The Economic Opportunity Act has the potential of making the Civil Rights Bill meaningful to the Negro community and lifting the poor white from a rut in which he has long been stuck.

In order to accomplish our task, it has been necessary to extend our work in three areas:

First is governmental. The development of a poverty program and the enforcement of laws is the primary responsibility of local, city, county, and state governments. The council this year has become deeply involved in all three

of these branches of government as they related to civil rights and the poverty program. This involvement goes from writing letters to being invited to address city and county government bodies, all lessening racial tension and moving toward the development of a community action program. The state has set up its own Office of Economic Opportunity. Dr. John Dyer has been a very cooperative and dedicated director of this office. We have found him to be genuinely concerned with the poor, both Negro and white. The weakness of the state Office of Economic Opportunity is not taking the initiative to go into areas of private leadership to stimulate program development. Their instructions have been to go where invited and many times they are not invited where their services are needed most.

Commissioner Howard Warf has done a creditable job as state commissioner of education. In our contacts with him, we have found him to be fair, friendly, and cooperative. We have arranged many conferences with him for civil rights workers in West Tennessee. Regardless of what may be said about his politics in his local county, we have not found him hedging on trying to enforce the law in regard to schools.

We have also found Mr. Roy Nicks, state welfare director, cooperative. During the year, we have had three conferences with Governor Frank Clement and find him to be cautious, but friendly and cooperative. The tragedy of the state administration is that it reacts too often to pressure and to events rather than giving the bold imaginative leadership that the state of Tennessee needs and would support at this time.

The second group with whom we have deepened our relationship is the poor and militant Negro of West Tennessee. We are in the process of forming local chapters in five West Tennessee counties. The local chapter in Fayette County grew out of a summer of tension and involvement with the militant Negro community in the area of jobs, education, and the poverty program. Our council is fast becoming the bridge of communication between the white and Negro community.

Most of our weekends during July and August were spent observing and trying to keep lines of communication open during the weekend marches. Here we witnessed the beating of civil rights workers and no arrests being made. We also saw on other occasions the law protecting the rights of young people as they marched to dramatize or to achieve goals. In West Tennessee, the poor and militant Negro knows that he has a friend in the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Thirdly, we have been able to deepen our relationship with the business community. Leading businessmen of Tennessee have hosted luncheons to hear the director tell of the work of the Council and urge their support. This support, financial and otherwise, has begun in secreted areas. We believe the council has a vital role to communicate the failings and needs of the low income and restless Negro community to the heart of the business interest. We also believe that where business is making an honest effort to meet its responsibility to the total community this should be communicated to persons. Things are bad enough when communication is complete. It is tragic indeed when the positive is not known.

A $50,000 appropriation by the state legislature and the staffing of the Tennessee Commission on Human Relations signals more progress in Tennessee this year. The Commission and the state of Tennessee are very fortunate to have a young lawyer, Mark Israel, as the new executive director. Mark comes to us from the position of assistant to the executive director of the Kentucky Commission on Human Relations. He has two able assistants in the Reverend Wendell Hines, a Congregational minister of Nashville, and Mr. Warren Moore, formerly associated with the Urban League in Memphis. Our Council was the primary initiator of the Commission being formed, and we want to cooperate to make its work a success. There are things that the Commission can do that we cannot. There are things the Commission can do only with our help, and just as surely there are things that the Commission cannot do which we must do. We must ever keep in mind that our relationship is a cooperative one. Yet, our independence as a private

agency with a field of responsibility for the total area of human relations must be mentioned. The Commission is political and its ability to work is dependent upon a healthly political condition. Its funds come from taxpayers and political interests can limit its work. A strong, independent private human relations council is absolutely necessary to guarantee the effectiveness of the state commission. The relationship that exists between the state council and the state commission has a parallel between a local council and mayor's committees, human relations committees, bi-racial committees, etc. Our local chapters should cooperate but maintain their independence in order that no issue can be swept under the rug because of political pressure.

The establishment of a regional headquarters of the Civil Rights Commission in Memphis is another sign of progress this year. Mr. Jac Wilmore, the new regional director, is an active member of our Memphis chapter, as is his assistant, John Spence. We appreciate their presence as well as their work in our state.

The freedom of choice plan for our schools is a mockery. How can you have freedom when fear and intimidation hovers over a community? In Tipton County over 500 Negroes registered in previously all-white schools. The going here is not easy. The faculty is to be complimented for their dedication and fairness. There was no orientation for either white or Negro, and tension has been felt many times. Tipton County had civil rights workers and marches during the summer, and many local students and parents took courage. In neighboring Lauderdale County where no civil rights workers were and no demonstrations took place, not one single Negro is attending a white school.

On the progressive side, Nashville seems to be moving forward with a positive integration program. Giles County (Pulaski) completely integrated all schools, faculty, and administration. School boards and superintendents must meet their responsibility to enforce the law.

In the area of employment, those covered by law and others are willingly hiring Negroes in most places. Many times, employment is only for showcase purposes. Many businesses complain that they cannot find qualified applicants. The truth is that they do not exist. We must help business meet its responsibility by having training programs to qualify Negroes for jobs. The poverty program, hurriedly organized in many places, has not reached its potential in Tennessee. To date only metropolitan areas have neighborhood youth corps, and many places went without Headstart Programs. Memphis is bogged down in a fight over political control by the mayor against community direction and adequate representation of the poor. The Memphis chapter is to be highly complimented for what they have done for the city of Memphis. The state and the South must uphold and demand that the guidelines of OEO be followed. Paternalism is a curse to the Community Action Program. Very few governmental boards understand or know how to involve the poor in the planning and direction of the program. The old "welfare" approach is still predominant. The success of the program in Tennessee is dependent upon local groups demanding that the guidelines be followed and the state taking a greater initiative to promote the total program in every community.

There are many other areas, housing to mention only one, that need our attention. We must continue to work, to implement the poverty program and to see that the poor derive their benefits. We must put the spirit and the full acceptance in the letter of the law and court decisions. To do this, we have increased our membership the past year to 931 and have organized five new chapters: Knoxville, Wilson County, Coffee County, Lauderdale County, and Fayette County. Chattanooga has now voted to become a chapter of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. This means that for the first time in the history of the Council, we have regular chapters in the four metropolitan areas of the state. This next year, we must develop a program to adequately support 50 per cent of our budget and double our membership to do the work we have before us. The time is late, but hard work and dedication can do the job.

Tennessee's Political Situation

I remember reading Kay's long report made during the campaign of 1964 in which she lamented the fact that most of our key people in the Council were individually involved up to their necks in political activity for some candidate. From the looks of the political picture this December, we will duplicate the procedure. I am not complaining; I am glad our people are involved and am determined that the Council as such will not be.

It is a certainty that John Hooker, Jr., will run for governor. His views are very liberal. He is a close friend to Senator Robert Kennedy and had the same relationship to the late president and is having all-out support from the Nashville Tennessean. I see no barrier or other person that can contend with Hooker for the Negro, liberal, or labor vote. He is quite interested in the work of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and has invited me to share freely with him what the Council believes the responsibility of the state government should be in the total area of human relations. I have been in several small group discussions with him and have had three personal conferences with him at his invitation.

The talk is strong that former Governor Buford Ellington will come back to Tennessee and run again for governor. I would not be surprised, but I have no strong feelings that he will or that he won't. He would make a strong candidate and probably would give Hooker the toughest race of anyone on the scene. I have met Ellington, but as he is in Washington I have had very little opportunity to get to know him. Senator Frank Gorrell will probably be the administration's candidate if Ellington does not return. Frank is a nice fellow and probably would not make a bad governor, but he certainly has to make a switch to become the administration's candidate. What reputation he has state-wide was made in his fight for the speakership of the Senate against Clement's candidate. I think the gains he made on being an individual in the speaker's race would be

lost if he now joins forces with the group he tried so hard to defeat.

Bass will seek reelection for a full term to the U.S. Senate. All indications are that Clement will again be the opposition. He may be stronger than some of the Bass people think he is. I can't see him winning but since he opposed the civil rights bill and was defeated for the Senate, he has done most of the right things regarding the race question. He has appointed Ben Hooks of Memphis judge---the first Negro to be appointed to this position in Tennessee. He has appointed two Negroes to the Department of Personnel whose sole responsibility is finding qualified Negroes for state jobs. He has an excellent OEO staff. He has not given them full liberty to be imaginative and bold in initiating programs. They are limited to answering requests. He has been cautious in West Tennessee, but did not hestitate to call out state troops to protect the march of Negroes and civil rights workers in Brownsville on three different occasions. Yet, I feel sure that labor and the Negro vote will again go to Bass which may lead to a real dog fight leaving the Democratic Party split in two and creating an opportunity for a Republican to defeat Bass. Our three progressive congressmen, Grider, Anderson, and Fulton, all seem safe.

TCHR Annual Meeting

Memphis hosted the annual meeting which began at noon Thursday, November 4, and continued through Friday noon, November 5. At the noon luncheon we departed from procedures of past years and had the president and executive director give their reports, which the Council seemed to appreciate. Quite frankly, I think another name speaker would have made a bigger impression on the local community. Dr. William J. Pollard opened the luncheon with "The Challenge Before Us," which he said was to bring the social world up to the twentieth century scientific world.

The afternoon was a panel discussion made up of Bob Moore of the OEO in Washington; John Dyer of the state OEO; Jac Wilmore, regional director of the Civil Rights Commission; and Ed Phillips of Tennessee Employment Security. It was a good discussion. Each made a thirty-minute presentation, and an hour's discussion followed.

We were very disappointed that Vice-President Hubert Humphrey accepted an invitation to speak at our annual meeting and then cancelled in mid-September. Dr. Frank Smith, TVA director, was our speaker and did a good job.

At the business session the following morning, a good discussion was had on the history and future of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Responsibility was delegated to the executive committee to meet early in December to plan with the executive director a membership and financial campaign.

Whit Stokes succeeded Martha Ragland as president. Martha has made an outstanding president, but has been so involved in so many things that her time was limited. She continues as one of our three vice-presidents and as a member of the executive committee. I believe Whit Stokes will make an energetic and hardworking president, and I expect the Council to continue to prosper under his leadership.

The executive director attended the SRC annual meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, November 14,15, and 16. To the joy of all state directors, there seems to be a closer relationship growing between the state councils and SRC. All of us loved Les Dunbar, but believe that Paul Anthony will adequately fill his shoes and continue a closer coordination between the work of the state councils and SRC.

Tenn

QUARTERLY REPORT
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
January, February, and March, 1966

POVERTY PROGRAM

To be deeply involved in the Poverty Program brings to one high moments of joy and other moments of depression and utter frustration. I have begun to feel that in most cases in rural Tennessee our encouragement of community action programs is only raising false hopes and perpetrating a cruel hoax on the poor, many of whom are Negro. To illustrate, I was invited to Lauderdale County last June by a group of concerned Negro citizens. In meetings with them and local government officials, I received an invitation to present the poverty program to the Magistrates Court on July 7. Bold headlines in the local paper, "Court Won to Great Society," told of the court's decision and raised the hopes and expectations of the poor. Yet, nine months later, I was told by the regional OEO office in Atlanta that the development grant for Lauderdale County would be ready for signature this week. In the nine month interval, the community has suffered agony and frustration, and for the last five months the application has been lying on a desk in the regional office, while a representative committee that was difficult to form set deteriorating because there was nothing else they could do but wait.

The program in Memphis is moving slowly with a good committee that is probably being too idealistic and having all kinds of roadblocks thrown at every turn by a disgruntled mayor. Nashville probably has the best rounded program of any in the state, but it is saturated with a paternalistic philosophy that "does for" rather than instilling in recipients the will to help themselves. The resolution passed at the last board meeting has been effective in forcing the Metropolitan Action Commission to make an agonizing reappraisal of its construction and philosophy. We believe that the objectives of the Council will be written into the MAC proposal before it is accepted in Atlanta. The criticisms of the resolution have received support from Mr. Bob Saunders whose regional office in Atlanta is concerned with fair and adequate representation. In the last three months, the Council has been involved in community action programs in all metropolitan areas and has met with groups in Fayette, Hardeman, Haywood, Crockett, Lauderdale, Gibson, Dyer, Lake, Obion, Weakley, and Henry Counties in West Tennessee and in Wilson and Maury Counties in Middle Tennessee.

There is not one Neighborhood Youth Corps program in West Tennessee outside of Shelby County. There are very few outside the metropolitan areas anywhere in the state. I believe it would expedite and expand the Neighborhood Youth Corps into rural counties if we contracted neighboring rural counties through the existing metropolitan centers. This is being done in Chattanooga where Sequatchie and Marion Counties are served by the NYC office in Chattanooga. Basic adult education and literacy courses could probably be handled best by contracting through colleges and universities to serve geographic areas rather than through community action programs. We will experience this in West Tennessee under the heading of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

To summarize, the status of the Poverty Program is that the metropolitan areas are receiving most of the money thus far, the rural areas are more difficult to structure, and the regional office in Atlanta is very slow in approving applications so that when approval finally comes, monies are exhausted for the programs.

We must keep hammering away with a stubbornness that is untiring to change the philosophy of the Poverty Program from a paternalistic welfare one to one that really gives to the poor the tools and the desire to help themselves. To the everlasting credit of this board and Council, we are the only state organization that is deeply involved in this important area.

EDUCATION

The new guidelines for school desegregation are a great improvement over the old. The compliance staff of the U.S. Department of Education came to Tennessee for three regional meetings with superintendents and school boards during the week of March 14-18. The Council staff was invited and did attend the Nashville meeting. When news from the Department came in February that these meetings were to be held with the superintendents and school boards, the Council staff arranged for a meeting with Negro parents in West Tennessee to be held at Lane College in Jackson on March 24. This meeting was a very successful one with over 250 persons attending.

Representatives from the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education, American Friends Service Committee, Tennessee Commission on Human Relations, State Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and friends were there. This was one of the most effective and informative meetings the Council has sponsored. For the first time, Negro parents were getting the same information from the same Washington officials that their superintendents and school boards had gotten the week before. The news media gave good coverage for the meeting. The fallout from this meeting on segregationist superintendents and boards we believe to be very effective. The Negroes had the right information and the support of a state-wide organization for their rights to equal educational opportunities. It is encouraging to see the courage and the stamina of these people growing. The Council must continue to support this vital area.

The biggest fault of the new guidelines is that they do not apply to systems under court orders. We do not believe that the process under court order should be slower or require less than the latest guidelines of the U.S. Department of Education.

AGRICULTURE

During the question period of the educational conference in Jackson, many questions concerning parity and diversion checks were asked by farmers. The need sounded urgent and we promised to find answers. The U.S. Department of Agriculture was contacted on Friday, March 25, and a meeting was scheduled for Tuesday, March 29, in Somerville for Hardeman, Haywood, and Fayette Counties. Good cooperation was obtained from the Washington and Nashville Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation offices. We asked that these offices direct the local managers to be present. The meeting was called on short notice. Yet, our feeling that the meeting was urgent was justified when over 450 sharecroppers crowded into the building and stood outside the windows for the meeting. Negro sharecroppers stood and openly charged the ASC managers of refusing to give information or giving incomplete information. The local managers sat with stoic faces neither confirming nor denying charges. Mr. Ed Hudson, Program Specialist for the state, responded to most questions. The managers did not offer to respond and, quite frankly, the feelings were too personal and too high and did not encourage their response. I am sure the impact of the angry sharecroppers was a shock to the local, state, and federal officials present. Mr. Phil Beech of the Washington office said to me after the meeting that he had been in Alabama before Selma and had seen the same disturbed looks and heard the same angry voices as were present at our Somerville meeting. He is reporting this fact to Washington. The Memphis Press Scimitar gave the right quotes on the real problem being "local whites born and brought up in this segregated society and unable to operate fair and impartially being hired as ASC officers."

In closing statements to the group, I tried to point out to the state and federal officials in the presence of the local managers that the local ASC offices, in the minds of the Negro sharecroppers, belong to the white landlords. In my opinion, it would be impossible for information to follow through or grievances registered with the local office. Rightly or wrongly, they were not trusted by the local Negro community. The proposal was made in open meeting and later to Secretary Freeman by letter that Washington take a leaf from voter registration and bypass the local officers and send ASC officers to work directly with the Negro community.

The Department of Agriculture has long, in my opinion, been deeply rooted in the segregationist power structures. Washington and Nashville say the right things, but the implementation on the local level follows to a large extent community patterns. The staff will continue to work in this most important area to see that the local officials put into practice the good pronouncements of Washington officials.

This work is very complex with many inter-related fields. For instance, the Food Stamp program sponsored by the Agriculture Department is coordinated with the Welfare Department which bases applicants' needs on the word of white landlords.

We believe in the last few weeks that Washington has been adequately informed. They give indications of moving in the right direction. Only time and perservance will tell.

HOSPITALS

Credit Knoxville and the local council there for spotlighting segregation in hospitals in Knoxville. Mrs. Ruby Bishop last spring made a complaint to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that resulted in an investigation of the

University of Tennessee Hospital. U.T. completely desegregated and many doctors moved their practice to local private hospitals where segregation was practiced in semi-private rooms. The local Council contacted the hospitals about this practice last July and again last November without success. The matter was referred to the state staff who wrote a letter to the three private hospitals, made it public, and asked that they clarify their admission and placement of patient policy. This resulted in denials by the hospital to the press but admissions in a local human relations committee meeting. The spotlight we hope has improved the situation. The local council and the mayor's hospital committee were very cooperative.

FINANCE

All failures can be used for profit. We have utterly failed in arousing the interest of our membership to financially supporting the Council. A good plan was offered, but the director was unable to convince any local chapter that to be successful there could be no shortcuts. The Councils that have followed the plan have gotten the best response or the response has been in about the same ratio as the degree to which the plan was used.

I refuse to believe that in this transitional state (if a transition is taking place) that we are only spectator liberals and not participants. It is difficult to understand why financial support is so hard to obtain for the only state-wide private organization with a paid staff dedicated to the civil rights movement working in Tennessee. The opportunities that we have to effect orderly change are unlimited. It is an overstatement to say that if the Tennessee Council on Human Relations doesn't do it, it will not be done. I believe that this board will rise to the challenge to meet its moral responsibility.

MISCELLANEOUS

Aside from the general categories listed above, the Council is serving as a friend to individuals in need --- a Negro sharecropper buying a cotton picker . . . a father whose son was shot by a constable . . . a mother and seven children being refused welfare aid . . . a mother of four nursing for twelve years a helpless child with fluid on the brain, fighting a dual battle of sickness and poverty . . . a father of a motherless thirteen year old daughter being threatened by a truant officer . . . a civil rights worker trying to buy car insurance . . . a family trying to buy a decent home . . . a Negro organization trying to dig a well . . . numerous individuals looking for jobs . . . debt-ridden NYC enrollees from unscrupulous loan sharks . . . . These are some of the daily calls to which the Council staff responds.

MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND
PRESIDENT
NASHVILLE

LEWIS S. SINCLAIR
VICE-PRESIDENT
KNOXVILLE

MRS. ERNEST SILVER
SECRETARY
OAK RIDGE

DR. VASCO SMITH
VICE-PRESIDENT
MEMPHIS

DR. G. J. TARLETON, JR.
TREASURER
NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106 19th Avenue, South • Nashville, Tennessee 37212 • 297-6568

Tenn - Quarterly Reports

April 25, 1966

BAXTON BRYANT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MISS KATHERINE JONES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

PERSONAL

To: Southern Regional Council Staff

From: Baxton Bryant

Subject: Quarterly Report - January, February, and March, 1966

1966 is a year saturated with politics all over the state of Tennessee. The pressure placed on our former president was enough to cause him to try to divert the work of the Council, and being unsuccessful resigned. We all seem to have come through it with no bitterness or ugly feelings.

The mayor's race in Nashville will be settled or narrowed Thursday. The choice is a difficult one. Beverly Briley, the incumbent, is a Lyndon Johnson type politician. He has a coalition ~~spirit~~ support and will support openly liberal action that he personally disapproves of. He seems to be so enmeshed in the conservative reactionary group that he can explain his support for ~~more~~ equal employment, better streets, and integrated schools on the basis that he has to without losing his conservative support. They all seem assured that his heart is not in it. The best thing you can say for Briley is that he does have some liberal advisors to whom he listens when pressure is applied. Ben West is the old machine politician allied with the present segregationist sheriff. Yet it looks like he will get at least a split Negro vote. All the bootleggers, prostitutes, and gamblers, as well as people mad about the high sewer rates are supporting him. His election would be a catastrophe for Nashville. George Cate, resigned vice-mayor, is by all odds the cleanest and best qualified man in the race. He seems to be leaning in the right direction without defined objectives in controversial areas. Many are worried about his conservative support and his lack of forthright statements on progressive policies. There is some reason for the doubt. It seems a paradox that the politician least committed personally but with a pragmatic machine is doing more for human decency than some candidates who have a personal commitment but without a machine to change policy.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. RAY ALLEN, MEMPHIS
GEORGE BARRETT, NASHVILLE
REV. WILL D. CAMPBELL, NASHVILLE
CARL CARSON, MEMPHIS
*DAVID CAYWOOD, MEMPHIS
MRS. LAWRENCE COE, MEMPHIS
WILKES COFFEY, MURFREESBORO
JOHN J. COMPTON, NASHVILLE
REV. W. T. CRUTCHER, KNOXVILLE
MACLIN P. DAVIS, NASHVILLE
MRS. GARLAND P. FISHER, BRISTOL
JAMES S. GILLILAND, MEMPHIS
REV. JAMES GLASSE, NASHVILLE
LeROY GRAF, KNOXVILLE
W. D. HAWKINS, JR., NASHVILLE
MRS. W. B. HEMBREE, KNOXVILLE
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON, NASHVILLE
MRS. JOHN C. HULL, NASHVILLE
MRS. G. W. STANLEY ISH, JR., MEMPHIS
CLAYTON JAMES, MURFREESBORO
REV. MAJOR J. JONES, CHATTANOOGA
*MRS. EUGENE S. KILGORE, JOHNSON CITY
JAMES KIRBY, NASHVILLE
HUNTER LANE, JR., MEMPHIS
MRS. PHIL LIVINGSTON, CHATTANOOGA
MATT LYNCH, NASHVILLE
M. D. MERRIWETHER, JACKSON
REV. JOHN CHARLES MICKLE, MEMPHIS
MRS. RILLA MORAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. HUGH J. MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
DR. WILLIAM G. POLLARD, OAK RIDGE
ALBERT PORTER, JACKSON
MRS. R. D. PRESENT, KNOXVILLE
MERRILL PROUDFOOT, KNOXVILLE
HORACE RAPER, COOKEVILLE
EWELL REAGIN, KNOXVILLE
MRS. EARL L. SASSER, NASHVILLE
MRS. BERNARD SCHWEID, NASHVILLE
CLIFFORD SEEBER, KNOXVILLE
WALTER SHARP, NASHVILLE
REV. KELLY M. SMITH, NASHVILLE
*MRS. PHILLIP C. SOTTONG, CHATTANOOGA
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, MURFREESBORO
MISS MARTELLE TRIGG, MEMPHIS
REV. DOGAN W. WILLIAMS, BRISTOL
WILLIAM R. WILLIS, JR., NASHVILLE
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

*SERVING ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

In the governor's race, Hooker is an even bet to beat Ellington. Hooker has branded Ellington, and made it stick, as the old man of yesterday and himself the young man of tomorrow. Ross Bass may have more trouble with Clement in the senate race than was earlier expected. Hooker has raided Bass' camp of its best workers. The big-mouth Bass reaction has hurt and Clement is regaining some of his Negro support. After a knock-down, drag-out in the primary either one of them will have trouble with a strong Republican opponent in the general election.

We are making progress on the employment of additional staff, and I hope to have the position filled soon.

QUARTERLY REPORT
Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Inc.
April, May, June, 1966

UPA
ES

This quarter has been a transitional and renewal time in our Council. Martha Ragland was elected president for the second time to finish the term of Whitworth Stokes. The Council took on new life with her election. Finance, membership, and program committees were appointed. I enjoyed working with Martha during her first term, but have appreciated her leadership more these months.

Our Council will not be as active in local council work, since this is a political year. We are glad that our people are politically minded and most of them are assisting with the major campaigns going on in our state. This is as it should be, because a sensitive social conscience should carry one into the political arena to support candidates who stand for these principles and ideals. We will not become involved either as a state or local council, but will gladly relinquish the time of our members to participate as their consciences dictate.

We have two major races in the state this year. Tennessee has much to be thankful for. We do not have racists or bigots running for major offices. In both the governor's race and the senatorial race, the candidates are going all out for the Negro vote. In this respect Mr. John J. Hooker, Jr., running for governor, and Senator Ross Bass running for re-election point to their record of supporting the civil rights bill, medical care for the aged, and federal aid to education. Governor Frank Clement, running for senator, and former governor Buford Ellington seeking another term as governor are saying that today is a new day, that we now have the laws, we believe in obeying the law, we are for integration, and we can do more for the Negro community. Both races look like a toss-up. Hooker is a little in the lead for governor, and surprisingly the polls show Clement beating Bass.

Governor Frank Clement has certainly done much the last two years to regain Negro support. His opposition to the civil rights bill is a far cry from the "Frank Clement of Clinton in 1956." He has opened state employment to Negroes and has appointed Negroes to high positions (Ben Hooks as district judge in Memphis). He has called out state troops to protect civil rights workers and militant Negroes in West Tennessee. All of this is felt. Yet, Bass has carried through on his pledge to support civil rights and medicare, which Clement opposed, and can now run on a record of achievement. However, Bass hasn't caught on with the voters of the state. I personally believe he will be re-nominated, but will have a very difficult time against republican opposition in November.

In the gubernatorial race, Hooker's ivy league style has been far more hindrance than a help. If he were a Frank Church or a personality of this type, he would sweep the state. He is right on the issues, he has a freshness of appearance, the strength and energy of youth, and, I believe, the ability to gather some outstanding talent that can change the face of Tennessee.

In Nashville, both papers are sick. All regard for honest reporting of unbiased news long since has been thrown out the window. The Tennessean, in every article, is a propaganda sheet for John Hooker, and the Banner is a ranting, raving maniac of smear tactics plus being a propaganda machine for Ellington.

Ellington is in the race of his life, and I think he will lose. If he should win, no doubt, the race will make him a better governor.

Across the state, especially in West Tennessee, we have some 40 or 50 Negro candidates running for magistrate, and probably one-half of them will be elected.

I will be glad when August 4th is over, but, of course, November is only a little distance away, and activity will not slacken too much until after the general election.

School Integration

It now seems most all of the school systems in our state will comply. Mr. Richard Fairley of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, compliance officer for Tennessee, has done an outstanding job working with the school systems in our state. Dr. Carlyle C.Ring has replaced him in Tennessee as Mr. Fairley was promoted to compliance officer for Region III (Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee). I had the privilege a few days ago of being invited to attend a meeting with the Lauderdale County School Board, Dr. Ring, and other members of HEW in Ripley to discuss the desegregation of the schools. No integration took place in Lauderdale County last year under the freedom of choice plan. With new guidelines this year, the same plan was offered. Our local council there led the campaign among Negroes not to apply to attend previously all-white schools. The campaign was a success, and this threw the responsibility on the school board to integrate the schools. Surprisingly, they are going out and giving the warmest invitations that Negroes have ever received from whites to attend the all-white schools.

Very little integration is taking place yet, but Tennessee will probably continue to be above average place in Southern states. The tragedy is that the schools are poor for both white and Negro. The figures released from the Department of Commerce in June place Tennessee last in the nation on the amount spent per capita for education.

Poverty Program

The Poverty Program is settling in somewhat of a groove and probably going in the wrong direction. Tennessee has developed real professionals in circumvention and cover-up in the administration and operation of the program. Things appear better on paper, and gross violations are more difficult to detect.

A refreshing part of the story is that our relationship with the state OEO office continues to be warm, personal, and in a spirit of complete sharing. They have cooperated in every way, and we have tried to return the favor.

Civil Rights Work

There is a different attitude in West Tennessee among civil rights workers, other organizations, and Negro leadership this summer. It is more unified with good cooperation, and probably will result in some significant victories at the polls in August. The Tennessee Council on Human Relations has taken the lead in trying to bring out more harmonious relations. The militant Negro leadership has planned a march to begin Saturday, July 23, in Covington, Tipton County, that will last some three days. The march will go from Covington to Brownsville in Haywood County to Somerville in Fayette County. The purpose of the march will be to attract attention and to bolster Negro spirit to go out and vote for Negro candidates in the August primary. I think the march has some merit, but it is through hostile territory and could bring real violence to West Tennessee. The Klan, in my opinion, will not stand idly by and see Negroes elected to public office in West Tennessee.

Mississippi March

I spent the last three days with the Mississippi march. I went very disturbed about black power and came back a hesitant disciple. I believe the press is doing great harm to the Negro cause in their distortion of Stokeley Carmichael's position. If black power means to organize black people to elect a white or a Negro public official that will be fair to all, then I am for black power. The real significance is that it is an emotional, explosive term that, if used correctly, will destroy the Negro's shame in being black and a

new person, a whole person, can then emerge. Its overtones can be explosive and negative, but the need for the Negro's self-pride is desperate enough to try a new approach.

New Personnel

The addition of Harry and Jeri Wiersema to our staff has great potential. It is interesting to see the high hopes, dreams, and easy solutions that new faces bring to an organization. We have introduced them over the state. They have been able to see the scope of work and the problems that cry for a solution. They now are feeling some of the frustrations of how long and tedious are the answers. There are no easy solutions, but there is a change taking place, and a place for an individual to be effective in directing its course. Harry has been assigned exclusively to the housing problem and is researching the field. Nashville will be used as a laboratory to try out the theories. It is a most difficult field, but one we must involve ourselves in more. Jeri is in charge of the Newsletter and will be researching welfare agencies in the state. They are both intelligent and dedicated young people, and, if we can keep the work exciting enough and they see the long-term actions and goals, will be very effective.

Finances

The Field Foundation has been a real friend to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. We applied for a three-year grant of $10,000 a year. We were happy to receive a two-year grant of $12,500 a year. It is a grant to continue the same type of work that the Council is now doing, and we will try to merit the faith and confidence they have placed in us. We are continuing our work in the business community and among the membership to increase financial participation of our members and of sources within our state.

We believe the Council is going in the right direction and look forward to the new days ahead.

Sincerely,

Baxton Bryant

Tenn. - QUARTERLY REPORT

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Report for Quarter ended September 30, 1966
By Baxton Director, Executive Director

Field Foundation

The Field Foundation has made it possible for the Tennessee Council on Human Relations to have a workable program the past four years. Our last two-year grant was for $15,000 and was earmarked for special or additional projects. Our proposal last spring to the Field Foundation was for a general three-year grant of $30,000. Later we learned that the Field Foundation would give grants of not more tha two years duration. We were delighted when they increased our proposed grant from $10,000 to $12,500. TCHR has a real friend in the Field Foundation and its executive director, Les Dunbar. Probably a word of thanks from individual board members would more fully express our appreciation.

Hiring of New Staff

The by-laws place the responsibility for hiring additional staff members in the hands of the executive director and the executive committee. All of us wanted our next staff person to be a Negro. We were in search of a qualified Negro when two young whites, Harry Wiersema and Jerry Williams offered to resign their positions with the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the State Planning Commission with a combined salary of over $16,000 and both come to work for TCHR at a combined salary of $7,000. On the recommendation of the Negro members of the executive committee, I recommended them to the executive committee and they were hired.

The first months of new staff members are non-productive months. It takes time to orient and acclimate any new staff members, but in human relations this is doubly true. Much of our time the last part of spring and the early part of the summer was spent in doing this. Harry and Jerry were married a few days before they joined our staff and they have been fast students. Harry has been assigned the responsibility for housing and Jerry has been assigned to the area of welfare. In all fairness to Jerry, she is used as a utility person as well as editor of the newsletter. Having a desk in the same room with Harry has put her in urban renewal more than welfare. She has done a lot of basic research and interviewed a number of knowledgeable people about our state and city welfare programs. We look for some substantial information and material for the use of our local chapters from Jerry in the near future. We will get back to Harry in our report on urban renewal.

North Nashville Project

We were able to obtain $500 for a North Nashville project conducted by young college students during the summer. We think the project was well worth the expenditure as they developed play grounds, taught Negro history, developed a Negro alphabet, and did a lot of tutorial work. We were also able to get a paper back book library of some 500 volumes, and reports come that Negro mothers are reading books for the first time since leaving school as children and are having lively evening discussions.

White House Conference - "To Fulfill These Rights"

I was invited and attended the White House Conference on civil rights. It was a very helpful meeting and I think it stimulated a lot of thought in the participants. The conference was not gagged, and I am sure the White House got a pretty rounded report on the pros and cons that exist in the civil rights area. It reminded all of us that we have made a good start but we have a long way to go before human decency and dignity is a normal part of our American life.

Summer Work

Carol Sir of Fayetteville, Tennessee, and Oren Root of New York City were volunteer workers for the Council this summer. Carol was in charge of newspaper clippings and filing, and Oren was a utility person sharing in whatever the staff was doing at the time. It was a good experience for the young people and our staff. Just this week a very nice letter came from Oren's father on what the summer meant to Oren and the family's deep appreciation of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Oren was recommended to us by Les Dunbar of the Field Foundation. Judge Justine Wise Polier, a trustee of the Field Foundation and Chairman of its race relations committee had asked Les if he knew of a place that would be a constructive influence on the life of a sophomore college student. Les recommended our Council.

SRC paid scholarships for state directors to attend the second national intergroup relations workshop held in the south at Emory University. It was a great experience and I would recommend strongly that every person should attend at least one such workshop.

Civil Rights Workers

The past summer saw a much more unified civil rights movement in West Tennessee than in past years. The civil rights workers who came to work were very cooperative and appreciative of the Council, this being a departure from past years. The firm stand the Council has taken on compliance with the civil rights legislation had much to do with this change.

One long march of five days was held the last of July. Someone from the Council witnessed the entire march. On Sunday, July 21, Oren Root and I prepared 300 sandwiches, quartered a half bushel of tomatoes, mixed 15 gallons of kool-aid, and served some 100 marchers. The FBI, TBI, and state police were also invited to eat, but did not accept. Some slipped around after the march was renewed, and we gave them sandwiches. The march ended at 4:00 o'clock. It was led by Hardy Frye, field secretary for SNCC. Hardy invited me to preach at the end of the march. I accepted and never have I faced such a congregation---one hundred Negro and white youth seated on a bank beside the highway. I stood in the ditch with some 40 or 50 state patrolmen standing behind along with 15 or 20 TBI and FBI men. The service was only a few minutes old when the rednecks began to arrive from Brownsville only eight miles away. Some 50 or 60 were soon standing on the shoulder across the highway listening to the sermon.

Election of Negro Magistrates

The democratic process began to produce a few results in West Tennessee this past summer. Nine Negro magistrates were elected, seven in Fayette County and two in Haywood County. I was present for the swearing in of six magistrates in Fayette County and am helping to get the seventh qualified. I spoke at a county-wide meeting sponsored by our local Council and the Original Civic and Welfare League to honor the newly elected magistrates. Pictures were made of the swearing in ceremonies, frames were bought for their certificates of election, and all were treated for lunch at a white cafe. It was a great day. It took from 8:30 in the morning until 11:00 o'clock and the threat of calling the press before a judge would swear in the duly elected officials.

A school for freshman magistrates has been planned for Fayette and Haywood Counties October 15 in Memphis. Professor Tom Vandervort and his colleagues of the Political Science Department at Middle Tennessee State University have written a simple manual

for magistrates. The state Council in cooperation with the Memphis council is sponsoring the school. Mr. Ed Orgill is in charge of arrangements and Congressman George Grider is slated to make the opening speech. We believe this to be a real service for the Council to render, and we hope in future years to organize schools of instruction for board of education members and ASCS members.

Additional Monies

SRC has been fair and generous to us. Already mentioned is $500 for the North Nashville Project. They have also given us $750 for special welfare work and $300 for a contribution to Fayette County to develop a year round program at their community center.

Urban Renewal in Nashville

Harry Wiersema has sparked the urban renewal battle in Nashville. United efforts by all civil rights groups have produced results. Three mass meetings have been held plus one confrontation of citizens with urban renewal authorities and one meeting between civil rights leaders and the staff of the Nashville Housing Authority. A promise has been exacted from the director of Nashville Housing Authority and staff that they will not use realtors or appraisers who practice segregation in sales, and that they will also publicly support open housing. There is work being done to help solve the problem faced by many poor home owners of a low sale price for their property and high relocation costs. Most of the things we are studying in this area are being field tested. We hope to publish a little hand book for the use of local chapters working on housing problems. The Nashville Community Relations Council has a very active committee on housing, and we look for great things from this committee.

Housing in Tullahoma

A victory was won in Tullahoma. Board member Frances Spaulding called the staff for help in finding a suitable apartment for a young Negro teacher. She had been refused an FHA financed apartment. After visits to Tullahoma by TCHR staff where we too faced refusals, the story was leaked to a Nashville newspaper who called the FHA regional director in Knoxville and asked for his comment. He had no comment but called TCHR and told us that he would straighten out the matter. This he did with a direct call to the FHA financed apartment building. They were instructed in no uncertain terms that FHA did not want the bad publicity it was about to receive and to rent apartments to any qualified person without regard to race. The young Negro teacher returned and found a welcome. She rented a lovely apartment and moved in a few days later.

Poverty Program in Nashville

After 18 months a partial victory has been won for the democratic process in Nashville. Space does not allow for the whole story to be told, but persistence finally paid off. Nashville received a letter on September 13 from the regional OEO office saying that no more proposals would be accepted and funds would be frozen for HeadStart because of failure to follow the democratic process in the selection of commission members and because of segregation within the HeadStart program this past summer. While pressue was being applied in Atlanta, TCHR had obtained a copy of the letter to the Metropolitan Action Commission and released it to the press which gave good coverage on Mac's failures. OEO accepted an invitation from TCHR and other civil rights

groups to an open public meeting on September 29. Over 300 persons attended. MAC has promised to mend her ways, and OEO has promised she will not be funded if she doesn't. The undergirding philosophy must be with instead of for. Welfare paternalism must go and self-initiative must rise in the poor if conditions are going to be changed.

Education in Bristol

The director and the compliance officer from HEW met with a group of Negro parents in Bristol September 23 to discuss grievances. It was decided the school system was in compliance, but many problems in transportation, playground facilities, and general attitude remain. Work is being done with the mayor, superintendent, and ministers to create a better climate for the Negro minority.

Education in Oak Ridge

Oak Ridge was threatened with the loss of federal funds because of their refusal to accept children from five Negro families in the white school. TCHR worked with compliance officers. The children from the five families were accepted, and a free choice period of one week ended Friday, November 7. At last report some 25 additional Negro students were registered for the previously all-white schools.

Highlander Center

The Knoxville Journal for years has carried on a smear campaign against Myles Horton and the Highlander Center. Recently Councilman Cas Walker has joined the campaign. On July 24 the Klan paraded in front of Highlander. On September 20 the Journal charged that Myles Horton originated the black power concept. On September 30 two handmade bombs were thrown at Highlander. One exploded and did some $2,000 worth of damage. On October 1 Cas Walker said he would introduce a resolution to the city council asking that they recommend that the state revoke the charter of Highlander. On the 3rd of October, calls came from Knoxville asking TCHR to help in the fight for freedom of association and freedom to dissent. I appeared before the Knoxville Council and stated my purpose for being there. On the recommendation of Councilman Cas Walker, the Council decided to hear his charges against Highlander behind closed doors. I called a press conference the next morning and protested that charges made in public should not receive a private hearing, defended Highlander's right to dissent, and commended the school for its long history of pioneering for social legislation such as social security, labor unions, farmers unions, and work for human decency. The fight is still on.

New Office

In July the office was notified by Scarritt College that the building we were occupying would be demolished to make way for a new library and asked that we vacate by October 1. A long hard search began for office space. We were spoiled by having to pay only $60.00 per month rent. Our staff had increased, we needed more space, and yet every way we turned, either downtown or near our present location, prices seemed prohibitive for adequate space. We looked at old houses, flirted with Music Row, negotiated with Vanderbilt, and had conversations with Negro trustees for space in the building where NAACP offices are located. Finally we turned to Peabody and were delighted with our find. We have a year's lease on our present building for $100 per month and the encouraging expression of a possibility for the second year. Half of the building is subleased to Will Campbell and John Marion. We are having to renovate, but our approximate cost for renovation will be $200 plus the wear and tear on an excellent staff, who I will have to admit are better at being secretary

and staff members than painters and repairmen. If they look a little haggard, just smile and think how much money they saved you. It is all part of the job of working in human relations.

Membership and Finance

In the latter part of August a first class letter was forwarded to all members who were delinquent in paying dues. Approximately 400 such letters were mailed. Response has been light. We must have better local support of the council. Foundations and SRC have expressed faith in the work of the Council by their increased support. This cannot go on forever. We hope this board meeting will come to grips with the financial problem and give strong and unified support to a financial campaign carried on without short cuts the first of the coming year. We want to reach every member with a personal challenge to support a work that must be done. The road ahead is not an encouraging one. I still believe our roughest and darkest days in race relations are ahead. Our old liberals are getting tired and new ones to take their places are slow in coming. We are developing fine responsible militant Negro leadership, but we are losing strength in the white community. Maybe we thought the job too easy and are not prepared for the long, frustrating, persistent dedication that must be given for the task today. I do not know where the real problem lies, but I do know that we cannot find many whites enthusiastic about open housing and this area is the true barometer to test one's progressive thoughts of our day. Not many are willing yet to give special attention and special help to the Negro. We want to talk about equal treatment, but can one be fair and give equal treatment to the healthy and sick---the fed and the hungry---the trained and the untrained---the educated and the uneducated? Are we as white southerners willing to pay for the sins of our parents? Restitution must be given and we will find our communities healthy again only when we start paying back today that which we robbed yesterday.

One encouraging note comes from the many invitations that the director is receiving to speak before white church groups, civic clubs, and governmental agencies. The approach used in these appearances after trying to identify with the group is both blunt and sharp. The response among the church laity leads me to believe there is some hope. If given proper leadership, the church may be willing at long last to bear its responsibility.

Membership Statistical Report

Receipts	July	August	September	Total
Membership dues	$199.00	$222.00	$156.00	$577.00
Contributions	270.00	109.00	233.00	612.00
Totals	$469.00	$331.00	$389.00	$1,189.00

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Members per chapter

	Beginning of Quarter	End of Quarter	Gain or loss
Bristol	31	31	
Chattanooga	120	119	-1
Coffee County	16	16	
Fayette County	22	22	
Knoxville	80	84	+4

Lauderdale	29	29	
Memphis	296	286	-10
Nashville	367	388	+21
Wilson	38	38	
Others	163	165	+2
TOTALS	1,162	1,178	+16

* * * * * * * * * * *

Future Hopes

A closing word is a story that brings to me joy, humility, and frustration. I was invited to Lauderdale County a few weeks ago. I spoke to a luncheon meeting arranged by the community action director for whites and Negroes. I spent the afternoon in conferences and attended a meeting of the Lauderdale Inner-County Improvement Association at 6:00 p.m. Our council members there hold dual membership in the Association. They made a proposal that still haunts me. The poor Negroes had arranged to give TCHR a check for $3,000 if we would match it with $6,000 and hire a full-time staff person to work in rural West Tennessee. They want to join the state council as a chapter. We have had conversation with the National Sharecroppers and with the Field Foundation. I also told them I would have to bring their proposal to this board which I am now doing. A proposal was made to the Field Foundation, and the word there is encouraging. Conversation is still being had with the National Sharecroppers. We believe something will be worked out. Yet, when I think of the poor people in West Tennessee counties who are willing to sacrifice and give $3,000 cash and find many metropolitan areas having difficulty raising a small amount, I sometimes wonder if we are worthy of the faith that they have placed in us. The underlying story is that the militant Negroes of West Tennessee have two choices. They can be responsible militants and join with us or we can fail in our leadership and they can join with others that do not have the resources or capacity to lead in orderly transition. The results can be disasterous for good human relations all across West Tennessee. They are going to join forces with someone. The challenge of this Council is to respond with joy.

Tenn

October 26, 1954

To: FR

Young John Hope, who now does things for Herman Long at the Institute of Race Relations, and the AMA in Nashville, told me that a Negro woman, Mrs. Grace Jones, teaching at Tennessee A & I College in Nashville, was formerly on John Hope's staff and knows well the field of intergroup education.

Additionally, I learned from Myles Horton that Mr. William Van Till was a friend of Myles Horton's and knows education and I gather that he has some knowledge of psychology. Northern guy.

Tennessee

12/54

State Chairman -- Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Knoxville (Vigorous, old TVAer, liberal, well respected in his community, fully dedicated to a democratic society.)

The Tennessee group has adopted a new set of bylaws approved by SRC and operates under the name of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. The Board of Directors has been considerably broadened to increase its representativeness and is looking forward to doing considerable work in the field. They consider themselves to be a working group as well as a policy making body. They have not yet selected an Executive Secretary and are looking with interest at what the Kentucky group is doing to see if it has application for Tennessee. They have divided the state into three areas -- East Tennessee, Middle Tennessee, and West Tennessee -- and recognize that a different program will have to be offered in each area.

Tennessee is one of the more progressive states of the South in its attitude on race relations and tends to be more liberal in the entire realm of social living. The Governor of the state refused to sign the Southern Governors' statement on segregation. It is a state which runs from considerable liberalism in the East to considerable conservatism in the West. The Tennessee Council, in submitting its plan of work for the year ahead, sees the necessity of finding key people and "spark plugs" in the many communities of the state and utilizing their talents in meeting the problem which faces the people.

MEMORANDUM

February 4, 1955

TO: GSM
FROM: FBR

F. Woods Beckman called on Thursday, February 3rd, and asked our opinion on hiring Mr. Seefer. The question centered around salary. Mr. Seefer agreed to work for a stated sum of "not less than $5,000, nor more than $7,200." I explained to Beckman that anything over $5,000 would have to be raised in the state, and above and beyond the requisite $1800.

Mr. Seefer had been interviewed by Mr. Colston, by Mr. May, by Mrs. Elsie Lewis, and by Mr. Daves. All of whom approved of him and felt that he would make a successful executive secretary.

I told Beckman that the final decision must rest with the state. That our reservations centered primarily around the financial question, but that we had confidence in the sincerity and ability of Seefer, and suggested that Beckman call you at the Cosmos Club Thursday evening for any further comments you might care to make.

GSM in conversation w. Beckman refused to OK for time being requested to OK Seefer.

file

MEMORANDUM May 5, 1955

TO: C.H. Parrish
F.B. Routh

FROM: G.T. Hamilton

In view of developments in Tennessee, G.S.M. has agreed that the following proposals re use of the subsidy might be presented for consideration by the Tennessee Board.

(1) The three areas of the state (East, Middle and West) should be encouraged to develop a plan of work suitable to their area.

(a) A basis for this development has been laid in the Board organization -- members chosen representing these areas.

(2) The total subsidy available could be divided as follows:

(a) The $3200 for operating costs and the pro-rata share of clerical salary could be divided, making $1200 per area available for operating costs. (It would be understood that the use of these operating funds should be planned widely, since the comparable assistance for the twelve months following would be only $1000 per area.) Each area would be expected to supplement its operating budget by at least $200 before September 30th.

(b) The available subsidy for proposed salary could be similarly divided. Thus each area would be assured $866 for the remaining four months, for proposed salaries, and $2596 for the following twelve months. (This does not take into account the possibility of an additional $832 for the last four months and $2500 additional for the next year, for "salaries of associates" being made available.

With these resources each area could plan to do its work in ways which seem best to them. East Tennessee may be able to develop a Community Service Committee and a bi-racial team of consultants, West Tennessee could proceed as suggested in M. McCullock's letters. Possibly Middle Tennessee could develop a different pattern. It would be necessary, of course, to have a lay chairman and treasurer designated for each area. The overall state Board might meet ~~xxxx~~ not more than once or twice each year.

mf
cc:GSM

MAY 19, 1955

MEMORANDUM

TO: KS
FROM: GSM

RE: Money for Tennessee Council on Human Relations, in the Current Fiscal Year.

Of course what has been spent by Tennessee this year is theirs, over and above anticipated expenditures.

The assumption is made that Tennessee will begin to use paid staff on or about June 1. The further assumption is made that they will use paid staff in each of three major areas of the State, beginning, again, on or about June 1. In the event that paid staff is not used in any particular area on or about June 1, or is used in less than the authorized amounts, our allocation to the State should be correspondingly reduced.

Subject to that proviso, I would be in favor of our agreeing that Tennessee shall be authorized to receive from the State allocation for the remainder of this fiscal year

four months of the full salary of an Executive Director,

four months of the full salary (rate of $5,000 p.a.) of an Associate Director,

four months of the salary of a clerk, at the $2,500 rate,

four months of "operating money," at the annual rate of $3,200.

The state should be required to raise four months of the usual $1,800 or a total of $750.

The special arrangement on full assistance to the salary of an Associate is made in order to help the State get going, thus belatedly, and on the best basis.

Naturally we are not in position at this time to promise Tennessee for the coming fiscal year anything more than the normal assistance outlined in Memorandum #1, but I continue hopeful that we will be authorized to help them in the coming fiscal year with the normal aid, plus an extra $2,500 for the salary of an associate, plus some extra aid to their needs next year for operating money.

These figures, made up into sub-amounts for each of three areas, recapitulate as follows:

Per Area		$2,299 for four months
Salary	1,944	
Operation	355	
		2,299 per area for four months
		250 to raise per area by October 1
		2,549

June 8, 1955

FBR

I leave in your responsibility the matter of reaching a clear arrangement with Tennessee as to what they must raise in the current fiscal year. Please let me know what amount is desired and the approximate date of decision.

eab/

June 8, 1955

MEMORANDUM

TO: KS

FROM: GSM

Pursuant to the attached, what has resulted is a trip by Mr. Parrish to Tennessee Thursday, June 9th. He will come on to Atlanta to be here for conference with us Friday June 10th in the day, and will return to Nashville for what I believe is a meeting of the Nashville area persons interested in SRC.

As at any rate the travel to Memphis is mainly concerned with Tennessee's own program, I would be disposed to charge a portion of the expense of Parrish's forthcoming trip to Tennessee. My reasoning is that as the state is for the time being without employed staff, it is using Parrish as a consultant on program rather than simply asking an administrative officer of SRC.

Whatever seems wise and fair in your judgment, I will accept.

eab/
Encl.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . KATHERINE STONEY . . .

June 14, 1955

TO: GSM
FBR

Haskell Miller, acting chairman of Tenn. called to say that Tenn. has approved the employment of Clarence L. Hughes as office manager of the Tenn. Council to begin June 6th at a rate of $3500. per year.

Office has been rented at Room 420 Jackson Bldg., Cherry and 7th, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Miller also asked that I send him money immediately to purchase equipment and supplies so office can be set up. They will use occasional steno. help, Mr. Hughes doing most of the clerical work himself.

I agreed to send $500. as first payment, have done so as of June 15th.

ks

Give [illegible] + notified
[illegible] CM
[illegible]
[illegible]

FILE COPY

EDITORIAL FORM THE CHATTANOOGA TIMES
July 15, 1955

BANNING TEACHERS

The Georgia Board of Education on Monday "banned for life" any teacher who instructs classes with both Negro and White students. It also set up a secret "committee" to deal with the segregation problem. Board Chairman George P. Whitman, despite the fact that his organization's business is a direct matter of public concern, refused to divulge the duties of this "committee."

This was alarming enough. But on Tuesday, Attorney General Eugene Cook followed up with a demand for the discharge of any public school teacher who "contributes to or is affiliated with" the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Cook said that "I am doing this because the NAACP has made a declaration that their entire resources will be used to force a mixing of public schools in Georgia."

Chairman Whitman immediately said that the Georgia board at its August 1 meeting would adopt a resolution to revoke the license of any teacher affiliated with the NAACP. (In Tennessee we would hate to think that any one member could speak for the whole school board in advance.) The ban, he added also would apply to any teachers "who are in sympathy with this organization and its purposes."

This is more dictatorship in Georgia. It is unbelievable, but it happened. The NAACP seeks, by sometimes hasty but completely legitimate means, to better the status of the Negro in America. The United States Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that states shall work, carefully and constructively, toward the end of segregated public school classes.

Mr. Cook even tried to say that the University of Georgia Law School would close in September if a Negro is admitted. But Wednesday Robert Arnold, chairman of the university system' board of regents, disagreed strongly with the attorney general.

Shadowy secret committees and suppression of legitimate individual groups may be the rule in Siberia but they have no place in our own midst. There is no telling how far such tactics may lead unless Georgians themselves condemn such bigotry.

Dope
TENN

MEMORANDUM - March 5th, 1956.

FROM: FREDERICK B. ROUTH.

SUBJECT: TENNESSEE TRIP.

CHATTANOOGA:

I had a long discussion with Alfred Mynders, editor of the Chattanooga Times, regarding the current situation in Tennessee and the rest of the South. He reaffirmed the Times' determination to report the story of desegregation in the South objectively and as completely as possible. He pointed out that local pressure had been brought from time to time to prevent this.

In the afternoon I conferred with Dr. Haskell Miller, Mr. Clarence Hughes and Mr. Henry Pearson about the local Chattanooga situation and local people as prospective Board members. They recommended three: Neil McDade, a young white business man; Rev. William A. Dehnis, a prominent Negro minister respected in both Negro and white communities; and Rabbi Abraham Feinstein. (Note: Dr. Miller will talk with these people about Board membership.)

KNOXVILLE:

I talked at considerable length with the State Chairman, F. Woods Beckman regarding the Tennessee Council. He mentioned that the Tennessee Council and Fellowship House were planning a series of three workshops for local school people; that professors from the University of Tennessee would participate, but that the University could not officially co-sponsor the workshops. Irene Osborne will be used in the first workshop, March 17th. Mr. Beckman and I talked with Dr. Ralph Lloyd, President of Maryville College, urging him to accept membership on the Board of the Tennessee Council. He countered that he was extremely busy on the considerable number of Church and National Council of Churches Committees, but would take the matter under consideration.

In the evening Mr. Beckman and I met with Dr. Colston and Mr. Daves, and discussed the Tennessee Council and its future. Two prospective Board members were mentioned: Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Titus.

NASHVILLE:

Met with Rev. Smith, Mr. Matt. Lynch, Dr. Elsie Lewis, Dr. Edmiston, Mrs. Mollie Todd, Dr. Bonita Valien, Mr. Walter Sharp and Mr. Joe Ray. We discussed the Tennessee Council and its future at considerable length. They recommended the following prospective Board members whom they promised to query: Father Leo Siener, Mr. Whitworth Stokes, Mrs. J. T. McCall, Mrs. Bernard Finsterwald, Mrs. Herbert Weaver and Dr. Nicholls.

MEMPHIS:

Met with the Board members of the Tennessee Council who live in the Memphis area at the Urban League Offices there. We discussed at considerable length the Tennessee Council and its future. We also discussed the local situation in Memphis, and they reported that the situation there has become more tense in the last three or four weeks, so that they felt the local "moderates" would not get very far in their attempt to alleviate tension, for there were some rather strong pro-segregationists in the group.

The Memphis group recommended the following prospective Board members:

1. Rev. Ray Dobbins, Presbyterian minister and editor.
2. Mr. Herbert Jordan, prominent lumber man.
3. Mr. George Grider, attorney.
4. Mr. Walter Kramer.

OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following four recommendations are made on the basis of the discussions held in the four large cities of Tennessee with our Board members and other key people. They have been agredd to in principle by the members of the Board of the Tennessee Council with whom I talked:

(1) That the office be moved from Chattanooga to Nashville, and that quarters be found where an integrated staff may work.

(2) That an Executive Director should be employed with commensurate salary rather than an Office Manager.

(3) That the new proposed members of the Board be elected at this time by mail ballot to other members of the Board.

(4) That the Board be reorganized with a permanent slate of officers and committee assignments as soon as the new members have been elected.

NOTE: Dr. William Jones has recommended Mr. Joseph Peacock, son of the Dean of Agriculture at the University of Tennessee for the position of Executive Director. SRC will provide sufficient funds from monies allocated to Tennessee to pay his travel to Nashville for an interview with the personnel committee.

SRC will also underwrite from monies allocated to the Tennessee Council the procuring of office space until such time as the Tennessee Council raises sufficient funds: this period not to exceed four months. SRC will underwrite the salary of the Executive Director for the remainder of this fiscal year on a pro-rata basis at $5,000 per annum.

Fred Routh's trip extended from Monday, February 27th through Friday, March 2nd.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

11 April 56

To: GSM — Dope File

Ruth Alexander and I called on Tennessee Office to ascertain their status. The following items were reported:

1.) Mrs. Dossett, the secretary, and the office still exist.

2.) Preparations are being made to move her, the files, etc to Nashville. She will probably stay with TCHR.

3.) New officers and Board members will be elected in early May.

4.) J. Woods Bachman is in Arkansas until April 22nd.

5.) I assured Mrs. Dossett her salary would continue until the reorganization and after that if they continued to employ her.

FBR.

May 8, 1956

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

When I was in Memphis Saturday, May 5th, an excited and tolerably handsome young woman approached me and said she was Mrs. Keith Sheriff, resident at 155 East View Drive in Memphis. Her message was that you had promised to send her the dope on libraries, and she said you hadn't. And she wants it because she thinks that she and associates can crack the downtown library at Memphis.

I told the young lady to hold things together and the dope will come.

eab/

Jul6
July 5, 1956

HCF
FBR
GSA
RHA
CHP
MET
JC
MBO
MEF
FBI
YB
FC

Green

I have a letter from Mrs. James M. Todd in Nashville. Addressed from the office of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, 2005 Grand Avenue, but containing the sentence, "Since our office is open just part time I would prefer to receive any correspondence at my home, 1189 Clairmont Place."

GSM/eab

Esleeck
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

Dope file
also filed in
gen. corres.

October 16, 1956

Mr. James O. Grigsby
133 Division Street
Kingsport, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Grigsby:

Many thanks for your letter.

A couple of years ago we revived in Tennessee what was left of the Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council, and offered it funds for employment of a full-time Executive Director. They got a sort of high-type clerical employee and did some quite good things by using locality consultants to work various areas in the state. For the last six or seven months they have had doldrums. But as the Tennessee Council on Human Relations they have an office at 2005 Grand Avenue in Nashville, and a clerk.

Some excellent people over the state and in Nashville are its volunteer officers and board members. It was, when I last heard, actively seeking a full-time Executive Director. No great shakes as to salary — I believe $5,000 — unless extra money is raised. And they hope for somebody from Tennessee.

Sight unseen I don't know whether you fit the bill or not. And a minor puzzle is that this office has veto power over the proposed selection, so at some stage, if you were seriously a candidate, you would have to come down to Atlanta (at our expense) and let us get acquainted with you.

Meanwhile, one of the people actively seeking an Executive Director is Mr. Colston, President at Knoxville College. Another is Mrs. Mollie Todd at 1489 Cleinmunk Place in Nashville. An extremely apt selection has been made for President of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, who is willing to take on the job if a good Executive Director is found.

If the matter interests you, you ought to make yourself known private by letter to Mrs. Todd and by immediate personal visit to Mr. Colston. From then on we could see what happens; including a visit down here to us.

We are grateful for your subscription to New South. I send on to Tennessee the application for membership to the Tennessee Council. I notify them that you have sent in your subscription to New South, and I daresay they will be after you for three more dollars, which will complete your inclusive $5.00 membership to the TCHR.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. SRC Official Receipt $2.00

P. S. On later information: Make your Nashville contact with Mr. Van Til, Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee.

Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

cc: Mrs. Mellie Todd
Mr. James A. Colston
Office Secretary, TCHR
RHR
FBR

Kingsport, Tennessee
October 9, 1956

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing an application for membership in my state's affiliate of SRC, together with the money for a subscription to NEW SOUTH magazine.

I should also like to know if there is opportunity anywhere for me to get into full time work in this field of race relations. I am in the rather unhappy situation of trying to do a job with only one half of my mentality and enthusiasm because the other half lies with this, to me, big problem which has always been big but which gets bigger now with each passing month.

Briefly, here is my history. Born at Whitesburg, Tenn., Hamblen County, (40 mi. north of Knoxville) Oct. 18,1917, of Protestant parents, educated in public schools of Knox County, Tenn. Graduated from Farragut High School in 1936 with a scholarship for being in the forefront of my class scholastically. Served 4 yrs. & 8 mos, in U.S. Air Force at Maxwell Field, Ala. and Turner Field, Ga. Graduate, following my discharge, of Ga. Ins. Of Tech. Atlanta, Ga., in June 1949 with Bach. Of Industrial Engineering Degree. Have been employed at Kingsport Press, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., as a member of the Production Planning and Control Dept. for 7 1/2 years. I am married to a native of Griffin, Georgia, and the father of 14 and 12 year old sons and 9 and 6 year old daughters. My wife is now teaching school in a public school in Sullivan County, Tennessee.

I have long been a student of the social problems of the country, and the South in particular in regard to the Negro Race. I have, as an intensely urgent sort of hobby, familiarized my self in as varied ways as time and opportunity permitted, with the many faces and facts of this extremely complex problem that have passed before my searching eyes in the situations and literature which came my way.

I have made many fast friends of the Negro Race and have discussed freely with them all the current developments. Some few of them have even accepted me as a white person with whom they do not have to resort to that dual personality, a part of their make-up unknown to many of my white associates. My education along these lines has been developed solely from my own volition and desire to some day turn it to advantage, not for myself, but for my sorely afflicted Negro fellow-citizens., and unduly proud fellow-whites.

The education of myself is only too meager, as you can quickly realize. But what I want to impress you with is my sincere interest in this field and the desire to be of service there. It is the only place I can think of right now where I would be supremely happy at work. So will you please pass this on to any agency which would be able to use the full time services of a thoroughly dedicated man. I would be more interested in the problem of Negroes getting their fair share of the South's Industrial Income, than any other phase, and probably a lot more qualified to work there,

Sincerely,
James.O. Grigsby

December 5, 1956

To: FER

From: PA

As per your instructions Mrs. Todd was phoned this morning and she gave me the following information concerning Mr. Grigg. He has been offered the job as director of the Tennessee Council at the salary of $6,000 per year plus moving cost and plus the opportunity of taking one graduate course in sociology at Fisk. This offer was made by Mr. Walter Sharp, incoming president of the Tennessee Council who phoned Mr. Grigg on November 30th. To date no answer has been received from Mr. Grigg.

Mrs. Todd further stated that if salary became the only factor in Mr. Grigg's decision that she felt he might be offered additional money. She feels that with Grigg as director and Sharp as president, there would be no difficulty in raising these extra funds.

Mr. Grigg's current address is P. O. Box 311, Alexandria, Louisiana and Mrs. Todd states that she would be happy if we decide to write Grigg urging him to accept the Tennessee post.

Jas A Bede

Walter Sharp, Nashville, Tenn.
~~chairman~~
Shackelford,
McDaniel
Memphis.
Vice-chairman

PA:mbc
CC: Dr. G. Mitchell ✓

What's the name of the [1st and Negro] vice-chairman?

Address of State office

File

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

November 7, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: HCF

From: FBR FBR

Re: November 5-6 trip to Tennessee

This trip was made at the request of Dr. Louise Young, newly appointed Executive Director of the Tennessee Council, and the Nashville area of the Board of the Tennessee Council. It provided an opportunity for extended personal discussion on an individual basis with Louise Young, A. C. Miller, and Walter Sharp. It also provided an opportunity for meeting with the Nashville Area Board members to discuss the following:

1. Relationship between SRC and state organizations. Here was stressed the new, non-affiliate relationship of state groups with a full explanation that funds allocated by SRC were from our general budget and not from specially earmarked funds from any foundation.

2. Tax exemption status. Here was explained the current situation regarding tax exemption for SRC in particular and inter-group agencies in general. Heavy stress was placed on no political activity.

3. Program plans for 1959 for the Tennessee Council.
   a) Organizational plans
      1) a considerable increase im membership to bring about a total of 750-1000.
      2) to activate the Board and divide it into functional committees
      3) the establishment or re-activation of locals in four of Tennessee's key cities, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis
      4) the annual meeting to be held in January - purpose to be informational and inspirational with the real control of the organization remaining in the hands of the Board.
   b) General program
      1) getting known in the state through contact with the press, radio, and TV
      2) personal contact with key persons in the state, explaining the purposes and function of the Council and seeking to involve them in the current crisis.
      3) expanding the use of existing organizations, institutions, and facilities
      4) seeking to build an inter-agency cooperative effort in Tennessee

The Board of the Tennessee Council now seems ready to assume the responsibilities of directing the affairs of the Council, raising funds for its support, and giving guidance to the professional staff.

In many ways this was the most hopeful meeting the Tennessee Council has held in the last 2-3 years.

- : -

October 27, 1960

hcf sm

Tennessee Council

I was greatly heartened by the seeming strength of the Tennessee Council, displayed at its recent annual meeting in Knoxville. This group was virtually on the ropes a year and a half ago. It now has 469 members, a seemingly firm financial base, new strong lay leadership.

The recent meeting was a strong one, well attended, in the buildings of the University of Tennessee. The evening banquet at which Marion Wright and Lewis Jones spoke was welcomed by the vice president of the University and the Mayor of Knoxville. The proceedings of the meeting were fresh and timely and included several pieces of new research such as Dr. Weinstein's report on "Why Nashville Parents Do or Do Not Elect to Send their Children to Desegregated Schools."

James Glasse is continuing as president for the next year. Katherine Jones is a competent social worker with little experience in this particular field but a broad background of concern and natural contacts with the question. She has worked in the North and was instrumental in desegregating the welfare office in Nashville. She is quite strong in administration and office procedure, the area where Louise was most weak. She seems to have a firm grasp of the direction and needs of the Council and is anxious to work closely with us. She is conscientious and hard-working and I anticipate continuing top progress by the Council.

The main problem to date has been lack of a state-wide program. Slightly over half of the membership is concentrated in the Nashville area. The new Memphis group has roughly 100 members, however, and Miss Jones plans to travel widely during the first six months of her term in efforts to strengthen TCHR contacts in other parts of the state.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
416 21st Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

NOMINEES FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TERM ENDING JANUARY 1960

Barrett, George, Nashville Legal Counsel
Campbell, Rev. Will D., Nashville
Davis, Maclin P., Nashville
Dennis, Rev. William A., Chattanooga
Fensterwald, Mrs. Bernard, Nashville
Hawkins, W.D. Jr., Nashville
Martin, Galen, Knoxville
McCall, Mrs. John F., Nashville
Miller, Rev. A.C., Nashville
Nicholls, Dr. William H., Nashville
Smith, Rev. Kelly Miller, Nashville
Todd, Mrs. James M., Nashville

TERM ENDING JANUARY 1961

Acuff, Rev. Lea Earl, Knoxville
Brewster, Dr. Edward, Memphis
Colston, Dr. James, Knoxville
Crowder, Earl A., Memphis
Daves, Herman, Knoxville
Debusk, Mrs. W.S., Greeneville
Johnson, Mrs. Charles S., Nashville
Price, Hollis F., Memphis
Robinson, Clarence, Chattanooga
Seeber, Clifford, Knoxville
Warner, Robert J. Jr., Nashville
Wax, Rabbi James, Memphis

TERM ENDING JANUARY 1962

Burch, Lucius E. Jr., Memphis
Canestrari, Rev. Gene E., Memphis
Crutcher, Rev. W.T., Knoxville
Long, Dr. Herman H., Nashville
McDade, Neil, Chattanooga
Nelson, Rev. Jr. Robert, Nashville
Pollard, Dr. William, Oak Ridge
Richardson, Rev. R. P., Memphis
Shavin, Seymore, Chattanooga
Stokely, James, Newport
Wade, Clint, Nashville

() Check here if you wish to vote for the above slate

For additional members to enlarge Board I suggest:

approved by Exec Committee

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATION

Hugh J. Morgan, M.D., Chairman
Mrs. John McCall
Mrs. Walter Sharp
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
Mrs. James M. Todd

SIGNED _____

3/3/61

HCF & LWD PR

conference with Kay Jones of the Tenn. Council

I am increasingly impressed with the feedback we get from Will Campbell and others concenning Kay Jones' effectiveness with the Tenn. Council. She under claims rather than over evaluates her work and its effectiveness. She is now working with 5 community groups in Tennessee andhas some rather significant achievements already to her credit. Primarily through her efforts, the municipal museums were desegregated in Nashville. This was achieved entirely through negotiation without any demonstrations or publicity. Even more significant, she has been abbe to stimulate some moderate folks in Jackson, Tnn. to enter into regular interracial discussion. 100 persons in Jackson are now meeting in five discussion groups in homes on a regular basis. Although this seems to be simply interracial discussion and communication, it is no mean achievement in a cotton belt Tenn. community which has been torn by sit-in demonstrations.

Kay reports that the chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Jackson is a member of the board of the Tenn. Council. She reports that the Negro boycott has been quite effective.

She ~~xxx~~ suggests that L-Report type mailings go to Mr. Sam Walsh, Walsh's Slipppr Shop in Jackson, Tenn. Walsh is apparently a friendly and concerned merchant.

May 2, 1961

LWD pr

Tenn. State Council on HR

The Tenn. Council continues to show signs of increased vigor and effectiveness. Kay Jones is doing a first rate job in the staff position and is already one of our most effective state directors. The Council membership now stands at 581. Significant programming is going forward in Nashville, Memphis, and Jackson. The director if also in touch with, although not primarily responsible for interracial group activity in Chattanooga and Oak Ridge. She continues to spend the greater portion of her time in Nashville as did her predecessor. Although the organization does not function as well throughout the state as we might wish, this concentration of time is hard to criticize in view of the development of progress in Nashville. The Tenn. Council office has been one of the nerve centers during the recent theater situation. Negro leadership, white observers, even theater owners have been checking in with Kay to ask for and to give information.

On the first evening I was in Nashville, the Nashville Conference on Community Relations, sponsored its annual workshop. The program was first rate, all local participation, with four hundred persons on hand.

Fund-raising remains the major difficulty here. Dr. James Glasse has not yet appointed a finance committee nor does Kay Jones have any specific plans underway to meet the financial deadline for matching funds June 1. We discussed a number of ideas, and I suspect they will make it one way or another.

The group is in the process of tightening up its organizational structure. At present only one group, that in Memphis, is officially affiliated with the Tennessee Council. Unaffiliated groups operate cooperatively in Nashville, Knoxville, Oak Ridge, Chattanooga, and Jackson. The Oak Ridge group is quite militant and wishes a cooperative arrangement with the state council but with the freedom of political activity. Under the terms of its charter, the Nashville Community Relations Conference goes out of existence at the end of May,

Tenn Council - May 2 - Memo

XXX

1961. The plan seems to be to bring this group into the Tennessee Council as a local unit. Part of the procedure involved will be to elect GeorgéaBarrett, who has been chairman of the Nashville Conference, as the new state chairman. The plan seems excellent.

Kay reports that theaters were desegregated on a carefully controlled basis during the week of April 24. As of today, this cannot yet be publicized. The symphony society has decided to open sales and orchestra positions to all as of next fall. This too cannot be publicized. Kay reports that the boycott in Jackson of the downtown area is successful, but that the boycott in Memphis has not received community wide support from Negroes. In Memphis, picketing has been carried on by prestige adult Negro leaders.

June 9, 1961

lwd pr

Chattanooga

Major Jones from Chattanooga was in town Thursday, June 8, and called to talk about their situation. He reports that his group will definitely participate in the employment survey and that he will soon send to you a general outline of the organization and of their plans. He now feels that the date for their kick-off workshop or meeting should be sometime during the week of June 25. He says the dates are fairly flexible, but that the meeting will include an evening and the next morning. Other things being equal, he would prefer Friday, June 30 and Saturday July 1. I indicated to him that we would have a representative present, but that it might not be you if another man or two be secured for the coordination of this total effort. He said that this would be all right but that they were anxious to have a keynote speaker for their meeting, as well as consultative help from SRC. He said that it would depend upon whome we were making available to handle the survey over-all, such as G. H., whether he would be suitable for the keynote role. He obviously hopes to get you for this spot, but would settle for me, but any other possibility would have to be checked with him. He said that he hadeinvited Hubert Jackson to come along for resource for the meeting.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Ave.
Nashville 12, Tennessee

TENNESSEE

1961 Report to the Commission on Civil Rights
from the State Advisory Committee

Mr. Maclin P. Davis, Nashville, *Chairman*

Mr. John Hope II, Nashville, *Vice Chairman*

Hon. Charles L. Cornelius, Nashville

Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis

Hon. George R. Dempster, Knoxville

Mr. Lewis Randolph Donelson III, Memphis

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greenville

Mr. Alfred H. Thatcher, Lookout Mountain

Mr. A. Maceo Walker, Memphis

Population statistics by race for 1950 and 1960, as shown in the Advance Report for Tennessee for the 1960 Census of Population:

	1950	*1960*	*Percent increase*
TOTAL	3,291,718	3,567,089	8.4
WHITE	2,760,257	2,977,753	7.9
NONWHITE	531,461	589,336	10.9
Negro	530,603	586,876	10.6
Indian	339	638	88.2
Japanese	104	507	387.5
Chinese	230	487	111.7
Filipino	([1])	249	. . .
All other	185	579	. . .

[1] Not available.

TENNESSEE

1961 Report to the Commission on Civil Rights
from the State Advisory Committee

Mr. Maclin P. Davis, Nashville, *Chairman*

Mr. John Hope II, Nashville, *Vice Chairman*

Hon. Charles L. Cornelius, Nashville

Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis

Hon. George R. Dempster, Knoxville

Mr. Lewis Randolph Donelson III, Memphis

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greenville

Mr. Alfred H. Thatcher, Lookout Mountain

Mr. A. Maceo Walker, Memphis

Population statistics by race for 1950 and 1960, as shown in the Advance Report for Tennessee for the 1960 Census of Population:

	1950	*1960*	*Percent increase*
TOTAL	3, 291, 718	3, 567, 089	8. 4
WHITE	2, 760, 257	2, 977, 753	7. 9
NONWHITE	531, 461	589, 336	10. 9
Negro	530, 603	586, 876	10. 6
Indian	339	638	88. 2
Japanese	104	507	387. 5
Chinese	230	487	111. 7
Filipino	([1])	249	. . .
All other	185	579	. . .

[1] Not available.

EMPLOYMENT

The Committee feels that Federal policy of nondiscrimination because of race prescribed by Federal constitutional provisions, Executive orders of the President, and administrative regulations is poorly implemented in the State of Tennessee.

The Tennessee Advisory Committee to the Commission on Civil Rights (TAC–CCR) has received complaints that Negroes are denied equal opportunity for employment in private firms and within public agencies—Federal, State, and municipal. While this report will sketch in broad outline the current status of Negroes in both of these areas, the TAC–CCR's area of authority is confined to the denial or restriction of equal opportunity for employment in private firms holding Federal Government contracts, in departments and agencies of the Federal Establishment operating within the State, and in departments and agencies of the State of Tennessee and its subdivisions. Insofar as discrimination is practiced, such action by Government contractors constitutes a violation of their contracts with the Government and of Executive Order No. 10479 (recently superseded by Executive Order No. 10925 of March 6, 1961).

It is contended that the Negro's opportunity for employment in State, county, and municipal public agencies is much more narrowly restricted than in Federal departments and agencies. Insofar as such allegations are true, they indicate a violation of the civil rights of Tennessee citizens.

The full and fair employment of the manpower potential of all American citizens without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin is also of major concern in terms of the long-range general welfare of the Nation. Despite short-run cyclical labor surpluses, such as presently plague our economy, and unemployment caused by secular decline in important industries and by technological advancement in specific industries, the dominant long-range characteristic of the American labor market is that manpower tends to be scarce relative to capital (this has been the case throughout our history), that the rate of capital development tends to intensify this labor attribute, and thus, that policies aimed at conserving and fully utilizing all of our manpower potential strongly promote the general welfare.

This description will be confined to the Nashville situation since it appears to represent in general outline the status in the other metropolitan areas of the State.

On April 22–23, 1960, a community conference on employment opportunity for Negroes was held at Fisk University. This conference enjoyed the full support and cooperation of top local Negro leaders. The conference report summarized the general status of Negro employment as follows:

"In essence, the pattern of employment for Nashville's Negro citizens has three dimensions.

"At one extreme, when and where Negro manpower is utilized in jobs and occupations above the skilled level, it is channeled to segregated employment areas devoted almost exclusively to serving Negroes via the professional, proprietor, clerical, and similar skilled occupations.

"At the other extreme, the large percentage—over 80 percent of employed Negroes—occupy menial, unskilled positions in the commercial and public life of the community.

"Thus, the opportunity for full utilization of Negro manpower in Nashville is lost through the underemployment of Negroes who have potential for full contribution to the local economy and through the large number of qualified Negro youth who leave the city and State to exploit their potentials in other sections of the Nation. Such occurs primarily in response to a climate for employment that is in general discouraging since, to remain in Nashville, most Negroes have to do menial and unskilled work far below their capabilities."

A factual analysis of employment trends and the prevailing pattern of opportunities for employment and for vocational training of Negroes in Nashville was prepared and presented to the conference by Prof. Vivian W. Henderson of Fisk University. In this report several indicators were used to show a serious lag in Negro employment relative to the general economic progress of the city as a whole. It found "virtually no job progress on the part of Negroes during the past decade and the existence of a serious imbalance between the rapid increase in industrial, commercial, and civil employment, and the proportion of such shared by Negroes."

While all developments in the past year cannot be ascribed to this conference and the subsequent program which it motivated, it is reasonable to conclude that it gave Nashville a forward thrust in nondiscriminatory employment of Negroes. The participants and sponsors of this conference subsequently voted to establish a permanent organization

devoted to the development of nondiscriminatory employment opportunities for Negroes, with particular emphasis upon achieving "breakthroughs" in industries and occupational levels from which Negroes had been absent in the past. Action was initiated in several directions by this new organization, and while the number of persons hired in new nontraditional jobs remains small, there has been a sufficient increase to be of qualitative importance as Negroes see their status in the labor market being enhanced.

Several Negroes were placed in training for jobs as busdrivers by the local transit company and two have subsequently been employed as regular drivers without restriction to routes serving the Negro community. A major bottling company has hired a Negro route salesman, while another large milk company has employed route salesmen. Spiegel's mail order company has opened a branch in Nashville and has employed at least two Negroes in clerical positions who serve the public in the front office. Two major food chains have employed Negro women as checkers and one of these women has been placed in a large downtown store which caters to a racially mixed clientele.

A downtown dry goods firm recently announced its decision to employ Negroes outside of traditional categories and has proceeded to implement this policy shift by hiring two Negro young ladies, one as a clerical worker in its offices and the other on the selling floor as a checkout clerk. A bookstore in the central shopping area upgraded one of its Negro custodial employees to salesclerk during the lunch counter demonstrations last spring.

Subcommittee's contribution

One of the major functions of the Committee is to collect and transmit pertinent facts to the Commission on Civil Rights regarding the status of civil rights in the State. The Subcommittee on Employment has devised a design for and conducted a factual survey of the patterns and practices of Negro employment which are followed by employers with Federal Government contracts and has developed a similar plan for the study of Federal and/or State Government agencies. The research design prepared by the Chairman of this Committee has been adopted by several other Southern State Advisory Committees and similar studies have been developed for North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Louisiana. The basis for these activities is the belief of the subcommittee that in dealing with the civil rights problems involved in making a living, as in other such problems, progress can be made effectively and harmoniously if fact replaces opinion and stereotype, and reason is substituted for emotion.

The subcommittee on employment completed a study of the employment practices of private firms having Federal Government contracts. The report was adopted by the full Committee and submitted to the Commission on Civil Rights. In summary, it contained these findings:

1. Of the 270 private contractors who received questionnaires, 50 percent replied and 40 percent provided adequate data for inclusion in the survey.

2. Two-thirds of the firms studied employed one or more Negroes, while one-third employed none.

3. Negroes accounted for 3,514 of the 16,716 persons employed by the firms who replied, but the number of Negro employees per establishment was generally very small. One-third of the firms employed fewer than five Negroes.

4. Three-fourths of the firms which employed Negroes used them at the unskilled level, 43 percent in semiskilled jobs other than production, one-third at skilled level, and 30 percent in the semiskilled production jobs.

5. Very few firms employed Negroes in white-collar jobs and few utilized the services of Negro women in any capacity.

6. The sources of Negro recruitment (company employment offices, contacts with friends and relatives, and the offices of the Tennessee State Employment Service) tend to steer them into jobs traditionally open to Negroes.

7. Negro employees do not participate fully in on-the-job training programs and thus do not enjoy an equal opportunity for upgrading.

8. More than half the firms reported they have not upgraded any Negro employees, and most of the rest had promoted only a few.

9. Eighty-seven percent of the employers said their Negro employees were average or above average in job efficiency, but only 26.7 percent thought they had as much technical competence as white employees.

It should be emphasized that it was not the objective of this study to determine the presence or absence of racial discrimination. Rather, it attempted to elicit the patterns and practices of minority employment and to discover whether there is evidence of underemployment or underutilization of Negro manpower potential in the plants of these contractors. If such underemployment or underutilization of Negro manpower potential exists in the plants of Federal contractors, the question remains whether it results from management decisions which are cast in terms of maximizing productivity, or results from such industrially irrelevant considerations as racial bias.

The study does suggest by implication certain key areas in which steps may be appropriately taken to prevent the occurrence of discrim-

inatory practices where they do exist and to forestall the development of such restrictive practices in the future. The recommendations resulting from the study are in part based upon insights derived from the analysis of the data and in part from the knowledge and experience of members of the subcommittee in Tennessee.

Recommendations

Public vocational training.—While the various plans for gradual desegregation of public education in Tennessee suggests that significant progress is being made in protecting the rights of Negroes to equality of opportunity for public education, the benefits of desegregation have not been extended to students seeking public vocational education since such courses are offered at the secondary school levels, some four years beyond the stage reached by the desegregation process to date in the most advanced city, Nashville. On the other hand, the manpower needs of the future require that the equalization of vocational education opportunities be no longer delayed. While some 10 to 12 years of schooling, at least, are required to develop the average skilled worker, at least 4 years will be required before a single Negro will be eligible for unsegregated vocational training at the high school level in Nashville, the city most advanced in the gradual plan of desegregation. Likewise a minimum of eight years will be required before the first one emerges in the labor market as a skilled worker.

This Committe recommends—

1. That all public vocational training courses, schools, and facilities be made available to all qualified applicants without regard to race, religion, or national origin.

2. That the Federal Government apply fully and uniformly its own nondiscrimination policy in allocating grants-in-aid to local departments of education in Tennessee for public vocational training.

3. That the State, county, and municipal governments of Tennessee, particularly their respective executives and their departments of education and of labor, promptly assume responsibility for the administration of their public vocational training programs in such a way that they will be in compliance with the above-mentioned Federal policy, in order that continuing access to Federal grants-in-aid for this purpose from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare may be assured.

List of Government contractors.—While Federal Government contracts with private firms have contained a nondiscrimination clause for many years, and all agencies established to enforce this clause have depended heavily upon complaints of aggrieved parties, qualified mi-

norities who would normally seek employment in such establishments have not and do not now have ready access to knowledge of what firms in their comunities have Federal contracts. Consequently, the size and nature of the complaints filed with such agencies have provided a grossly inadequate index of the dimensions of discrimination among contractors, and qualified minorities have not had full access to those employers who would have employed them had they applied.

This Committee recommends—

1. That a list of Federal Government contractors be compiled, published at regular and frequent intervals, and made available at some designated local Federal Government office in each community. This list should be classified by State, and by major subdivision within the State, e.g., major metropolitan areas and "other areas"; by counties; or some combination of these two.

2. That the official local repository of this list be conspicuously and fully publicized so that Negro wage earners would normally find out where such a list could be seen.

3. Such a list should give enough information to help the reader determine whether he is interested or qualified to apply at a given contractor's establishment and whether such a contract is likely to be in force at the time he consults the listing.

(Suggested information—location of contract operations, name and address of the contracting agency, general type of goods or service furnished, dollar value of contract, date of contract and its termination date, if available.)

Recruitment through State employment service.—There is ample evidence from the questionnaires submitted to the Commission on Civil Rights by the Tennessee Employment Service, and selected employment offices under its jurisdiction, that despite a nondiscrimination policy of the U.S. Employment Service, the Tennessee State Employment Service has discriminated against Negroes in its placement practices for a long time. The Federal Government in large measure finances this State operation despite the conflicting racial policies of State and the Federal Government which are jointly involved in the recruitment process.

This Committee recommends—

1. That the Tennessee State Employment Service see to it that this type of discrimination is eliminated.

2. That the Tennessee State Employment Service should not accept discriminatory job orders from any Government contractor.

3. That access to the services of any Tennessee State Employment Service facilities be denied any contractor who is not in compliance with Executive Order No. 10925.

4. That the Federal Government abide by its own nondiscrimination policy in determining allocation of its grants to the State of Tennessee for the operation of the Tennessee Employment Service.

5. That the State government of Tennessee, particularly the Governor and the Departments of Employment Security and of Labor, assume responsibility for the scrupulous administration of the Tennessee Employment Service in such a way that it will be in compliance with the Federal nondiscriminatory recruitment policy in order that the Federal Government's financial support for this service in Tennessee may continue.

Periodic review of employment practices of Federal agencies and contractors.—Executive Order No. 10925, promulgated by President John F. Kennedy on March 6, 1961, has made unnecessary the study of Federal Government agencies in Tennessee which the TAC–CCR authorized some time ago. This order requires that all Federal Government agencies file detailed surveys of their plant patterns and practices within 60 days of its effective date. This compliance report will place in the possession of the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (EEOC) the data which we would have sought, and more. However, studies of patterns of employment of State and municipal employers remain a major concern of the CCR since racial discrimination in this field may well be regarded as violative of the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Therefore, in order that the TAC–CCR may effectively continue the performance of its factfinding function in the field of employment, it is recommended that the EEOC prepare a tabulation and analysis of the data obtained from the compliance report filed with it under Executive Order No. 10925 by Federal Government agencies operating in Tennessee or make these reports available to the TAC–CCR for the purpose of making such a study; and that the TAC–CCR, or the EEOC, prepare from such data a factual report describing the pattern of minority-majority employment in Federal agencies operating in Tennessee.

With regard to the compliance report practices of Federal Government contractors, we recommend—

1. That the EEOC establish such rules, regulations, and procedures as will assure that an *initial* compliance survey will be filed within a reasonable time on a uniform date (e.g., not to exceed 90 days from the effective date of Executive Order No. 10925) covering the pattern of employment on some date selected by the contractor within a specified period *just prior to* the prescribed filing date (e.g., operations as of any date chosen by the contractor within a 30- or 60-day period just prior to the filing date).

2. That the EEOC prepare a tabulation and analysis of the data from

these initial compliance reports of Government contractors operating in Tennessee or make the compliance reports of such firms available to the TAC–CCR for the purpose of making such a study.

3. That thereafter, it require filing by contractors, except those exempt by merit certificate, of supplementary compliance reports on nationally uniform filing dates in a manner similar to that followed in the initial report; and that these or some [random] sample of them be tabulated and analyzed and the findings be made available to the TAC–CCR.

Support by community organizations and leadership.—This Committee recommends:

1. That Negro employment and utilization in full accordance with Executive Order No. 10925 by Government contractors and agencies be supported and fostered by business and trade associations, i.e., chambers of commerce, various trade associations, service clubs, and so forth; by national labor unions and their subordinate local labor unions and their federation (AFL–CIO); by civic and community organizations; by religious bodies; and by instruments of mass media (newspapers, TV, radio) in such a way as to facilitate full compliance with this order by those covered by it; and that the TAC–CCR use is good offices to promote and extend such support.

2. That the leadership of community organizations and institutions of the Negro and other minority group communities fully mobilize their community resources so as to assure that qualified applicants will be adequately briefed and trained, and will apply for employment at their highest skills to Government agencies and Government contractors in their communities.

3. That educational institutions catering to large numbers of Negroes or having predominantly Negro student bodies strengthen their counseling and guidance facilities and personnel, alert their teachers and students to the specific details of available opportunity for employment in establishments covered by this Executive order, and insofar as it does not harm the overall curriculum, introduce subject matter into courses which will assist student applicants for such jobs.

What employers can do.—This Committee recommends:

1. That Government contractors and Government agencies actively and positively recruit qualified Negro personnel and hire them for jobs commensurate with their abilities and qualifications without regard to their race and otherwise abide by the letter and spirit of Executive Order No. 10925. State and municipal governments should institute similar recruitment programs.

2. That they abstain from segregating Negroes and other minorities or otherwise restricting their scope (place or occupational level) because of race.

3. That Government contractors and Government agencies give greater attention to training of their Negro personnel so that their full talents may be developed and that they may be upgraded commensurately with their aptitudes and development on the job.

Union policies and practices.—While relatively few national unions now overtly espouse a policy of discrimination against minorities and the AFL–CIO has a strong nondiscrimination policy, the gap between avowed policy and prevailing practice varies widely from union to union and from local to local in the same union. Virtually all of the unions represented in the plants of contractors in the TAC–CCR study have a nondiscrimination policy. And yet, there is little indication that it affected seriously the action of their subordinate locals in the plants of these contractors.

The prevailing opinion of Government contractors in the TAC–CCR study who were operating under a collective-bargaining agreement was that the union—or unions—with whom they had such agreements did little, if anything, to affect pro or con the hiring of Negroes in their establishments. Only two of the firms employing and none of those not employing Negroes stated that their unions had done anything in this regard. On the other hand, 26, or 35.6 percent of the 73 firms which employed, and 9, or 26.3 percent of the 34 which did not employ Negroes were operating under such agreements. The great majority, 20, or 76.9 percent of the firms with Negro employees had agreements while roughly one-fourth, 6, or 23.1 percent had former CIO and independent unions, respectively. Among the employers not employing Negroes, roughly one-half of the firms had contracts with unaffiliated unions, 5, or 55.5 percent, and former AFL unions now in AFL–CIO, 4, or 49.4 percent, respectively, while only one had a former CIO union, 1, or 11.1 percent. (The percentage totals exceed 100 percent because some firms had contracts with more than one union.)

It is evident that the participating unions in Tennessee were *at best* a neutral factor in fostering the nondiscriminatory utilization of Negroes in the plants where they had bargaining rights. It is further apparent that former AFL and independent union organizations must bear primary responsibility for this union posture since 24, or 57.1 percent, of the 42 unions which indicated their affiliation (or lack thereof) were former AFL; 11, or 26.2 percent independent; and only 7, or 16.7 percent, former CIO unions.

Recommendations regarding labor unions

1. That national unions, most of whom have nondiscrimination policies, and the federation with which they are affiliated intensify their ef-

forts to assure the application of these lofty principles at the local union level and in the plants where their locals have bargaining rights in the State of Tennessee.

2. That apprenticeship opportunities controlled by craft unions be opened to all without restriction because of race, religion, or national origin; and that particular attention be given to eliminating the restrictive roles of union and/or contractor [building, metal] representatives serving on joint committees which supervise apprenticeship training courses offered in local public school systems.

3. That Federal Government contractors, whose ability to comply with the nondiscriminatory clause in their contracts is jeopardized because of the obstructions or objections of unions with whom they have labor-management contracts, advise the EEOC and the parent international union of their difficulties and request that these use their good offices so as to bring the local unions' plant practices into conformity with Executive Order No. 10925.

4. That if such action is not effective within a reasonable period, the discriminatory practices be publicized by the EEOC and CCR, by such means and through such media as to bring the violations most effectively before the bar of public opinion.

5. That the CCR hold hearings in Tennessee to determine whether the findings obtained from employers about the racial practices of unions with which they deal are accurate and to determine more clearly the nature of the union racial policies and practices in firms under the jurisdiction of the CCR and the TAC–CCR.

Employment practices of State agencies

The Committee's study of employment practices of State public agencies had not been completed at the time that this report went to press. It is anticipated that this study will be completed and released in the near future.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Elementary and secondary levels

The following figures, which indicate the amount of desegregation which had occurred in public schools in Tennessee as of 1960 are taken from the December 1960 issue of *Southern School News*. They cover 154

school districts, of which only 6 were desegregated by the end of 1960.

Estimated total enrollment: 670,680 white; 157,320 Negro.
Enrollment in desegregated districts: 87,393 white; 19,644 Negro.
Negroes in schools with whites: 342, or 0.217 percent.

Since these figures were compiled, one more district has desegregated, placing 41 Negro students in schools with whites.

Desegregation has occurred in Oak Ridge, Clinton High School, Coleman School in Smyrna, Nashville, Knoxville, Davidson County, and Knox County.

Desegregation was by court order, with the exception of Oak Ridge which was under Federal jurisdiction and Knox County which announced voluntary desegregation at the time of the court-ordered desegregation in Knoxville.

At the time of the writing of this report, the Chattanooga and Memphis School Boards are involved in desegregation litigation.

The Johnson City and Kingsport school systems have announced that they will begin voluntary desegregation in the fall of 1961 with a grade-a-year plan similar to the Nashville and Knoxville plans which include very liberal transfer policies.

The Nashville school system will begin its fifth year of desegregation in the fall of 1961 under its grade-a-year plan. Nine Negro children attended desegregated schools in 1957 under this plan; in 1960 approximately 187 Negro children were in desegregated schools. A survey was recently made in Nashville by Dr. Eugene Weinstein, a sociologist at Vanderbilt University, to determine why Negro families did or did not send their children to desegregated schools. The following is a quotation from his findings as presented to the 1960 annual meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations:

"The most frequent reason [for not sending] is a product of the grade-a-year system of desegregation. If a child was past first grade at the time the plan went into effect, he would never be eligible to attend a desegregated school. In order for him to go to the same school as his younger eligible brothers or sisters, their eligibility would have to be disregarded and they would have to attend the segregated school. If the younger child went to the desegregated school, his parents would be involved in arranging for getting an extra child to and from school, as the younger one could not be taken by the older. The child would also be deprived of the advantage of being in a minority group situation not alone, but with other members of his most important primary group.

"If this factor of having to separate the children is a major one in determining the choice parents make, we would expect to find both that

the necessity to do so is frequent in the segregated group and that it is relatively infrequent in the desegregated group. This tends to be the case. Nearly three-fifths of the desegregated do not have to have children separated, while it would be necessary to separate children in three-fifths of the segregated cases. The desegregation process involves not only the establishment of eligibility of Negro children to attend formerly white schools but also the development of conditions which make it possible for that eligibility to be implemented. Our findings indicate that the grade-a-year plan carries along with it a hidden extra gradualism in this process of implementation. Interested persons in communities in which the Nashville system may be applied should give careful consideration to such hidden effects."

There is concern on the part of the Committee that the grade-a-year may be used in some instances where the real needs of the school population may not best be met by it, or where the community atmosphere is such that desegregation need not proceed so slowly. Legitimate questions may also be raised as to whether there should not be periodic reviews of the needs and atmosphere where the plan is in use. The ostensible purpose of the grade-a-year plan is to prepare the community gradually for school desegregation. If it does not achieve this purpose, if no progress toward community acceptance of desegregation is evident as the years go by, this lengthy process lacks all justification. But if there is a cumulative lessening of ill will, then the school systems should assume the responsibility for periodically reevaluating whether or not they are moving with "deliberate speed."

It would be unfortunate if school systems in the State began to accept as a reasonable response in each situation a plan which was keyed to the needs of one city at one specific time, and thus seemed to establish a pattern which does not determine locally how they can best move toward the total elimination of discrimination on the basis of race in the school systems.

Thus far, desegregation in Tennessee seems to be affecting only the metropolitan centers. Since it has been to a great extent accomplished by court order, at least through 1960, this is understandable. The burden of desegregation would still seem to rest on the Negro, and in small towns and rural areas there are economic, sociological, and other factors which would operate to make it difficult for Negro parents to institute either court action or bring any other overt pressure for desegregation to bear on what are generally white school boards. This is unfortunate, for it is probable that the Negro children in small towns and rural areas are suffering from far more inferior education than their counterparts in the metropolitan areas.

The Committee believes that desegregation in the public schools in Tennessee has moved with more deliberateness than speed. Seven years after the Supreme Court decision, less than one percent of the Negro students in the State are attending desegregated schools. This can be attributed to a large extent to the two points brought out in the preceding analysis: (1) the burden of desegregation still rests on the Negro, and (2) there is hidden extra gradualism in the grade-a-year plan.

Public institutions of higher education

All public institutions of higher education in the State have been desegregated in principle, if not in fact. The following information was obtained from the November 1960 issue of *Southern School News.*

School	*Estimated enrollment*	*Estimate Negro students*
University of Tennessee (all branches—graduate level)	16,050	35–40
Memphis State University	5,275	26
East Tennessee State College	4,524	30–35
Austin Peay State College	1,600	*42

*12 full time, 30 part time.

Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Middle Tennessee State College, and Tennessee A. & I. State University remain fully segregated, the first two reporting no Negro applicants, the third reporting no white applicants.

The University of Tennessee in Knoxville accepted Negro students at the undergraduate level for the first time in January of 1961 and three Negro students enrolled for that quarter.

Recommendations

The Committee recommends that the State authorities, particularly the Tennessee Commissioner of Education, and local citizenry, assume responsibility for compliance concerning the elimination of discrimination in public schools in order to obviate the need for further Federal action.

VOTING

In February 1960 there were 1,569,118 persons qualified to vote in 2,652 precincts in the 95 counties of Tennessee. Of that number, 1,052,219 voted in the 1960 Presidential election. The voting potential among

Negroes is down from 1960, according to preliminary Census Bureau reports:

	1950	*1960*
Total persons in State over 21 .	1, 978, 548	2, 079, 000
Number of Negroes over 21 . . .	318, 970	298, 000
Percent Negro	18. 0	14. 5

There has been no documented effort to hinder or obstruct Negro registration, except in Haywood and Fayette Counties. There are alleged "spot" violations of voting rights existing in Lauderdale and Hardeman Counties, but they are not documented, and we cannot be sure complaints are valid.

Voter registration drives among Negro citizens added approximately 4,000 registered Negro voters in Davidson County. There are now 76,000 registered Negro voters in Shelby County.

The situation in Haywood and Fayette Counties is well known to the Committee. Fayette County's population dropped from 27,535 in 1950 to 24,414 in 1960. The 1959 farm census taken by the Department of Agriculture in 1959 showed 2,346 farm tenants, as compared to 3,003 5 years earlier. Cotton allotment, 40,000 acres, is just half of what it was in 1950. Through the voter registration drives of local Negro organizations, 1,000 Negroes were registered in Haywood County, and 1,400 to 1,600 in Fayette County, in the past 2 years. The orderly situation at the polls last August and again in November was due in part to police protection, including plainclothesmen, provided by the State of Tennessee.

As an aftermath to the elections, however, some 700 Negro sharecroppers complained that they had been evicted from land that they had worked for decades in reprisal for their participation in the primaries and elections. There were also charges of an economic boycott by white merchants against all Negroes who had registered to vote or who were members of the Civic and Welfare Leagues, which had organized the registration drive.

Acting under the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the Department of Justice entered the case late in 1960 and sought to enjoin the landowners from evicting the sharecroppers. After appeals to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, Ohio, preliminary injunctions covering most of the landowners involved in the evictions in Haywood and Fayette Counties were issued by the Federal District Court in Memphis. Further court action is now pending.

In general, Tennessee's problem relating to voting is one of lethargy and lack of knowledge or conviction of the value of voting. This situation is not limited by race.

HOUSING

Housing is available only on a racially discriminatory basis. The practice of limiting Negro dwellings to certain areas often makes it impossible for Negroes to rent or buy good houses, regardless of income.

There are public low-rent housing projects in all major Tennessee cities. In Nashville there are 10 housing projects—5 for Negro and 5 for white tenants. Of the 4,503 dwelling units, 2,375 apartments are available for white tenants and 2,128 for Negroes. Private low-rent standard housing is severely limited and Negro occupants in the East Nashville Urban Renewal and Federal Highway areas have experienced serious problems in relocation. The same standards prevail in Negro and white projects for determining rental payments, and other conditions. Federal Housing Administration-approved race restrictive covenants (now declared legally unenforceable) have contributed to rigid demarcation of available building lots. Since a large percentage of the homes being built for sale or rent are financed with the aid of the Federal Housing Administration, or more indirectly of the Federal National Mortgage Association, their policies deserve careful scrutiny. While some of the municipal housing authorities have Negroes on the board, they are not necessarily chosen for their competence or leadership. Negro housing, for both low- and medium-income levels, is woefully inadequate, and until open occupancy is achieved it will probably remain so.

PUBLIC FACILITIES

The State capitol and county court house in Nashville carry signs on restrooms specifying use by white persons only. No restrooms in the capitol are in evidence for Negroes. During the current session of the legislature, numerous school groups, Negro and white, have visited the sessions and one wonders about the impression this made on the Negro children.

The State of Tennessee provides 20 State parks for its citizens—18 are restricted to white persons and 2 to Negroes, one near Memphis and another just east of Chattanooga. Neither park for Negroes offers cabins, lodge, dining room, or tent camping. They are the only camps in the State park system without tent camping facilities. A Nashville Negro resident must travel 146 miles to Booker T. Washington Park or

224 miles to T. O. Fuller State Park, while 10 other State parks are closer to his home. (Montgomery Bell and Cedars of Lebanon are less than 40 miles distant.)

Hotels and motels do not accommodate Negroes, even where Federal funds were involved in their construction or where they occupy property that was cleared by urban renewal programs. The Capitol Hill development in Nashville is an appropriate illustration of the latter situation.

The Great Smoky Mountain National Park and the adjacent facilities, restaurants, motels, and hotels, have been made available to all citizens, at least on occasion. Beaches and boat docks on TVA lakes are available to all persons.

Municipal parks are segregated and restricted.

SUMMARY

The past year has given promise of wider use of public facilities, as illustrated by desegregation of libraries, museums, the zoo, and similar establishments in Memphis, 22 museums in Nashville, and the opening of publicly supported colleges and universities across the State. There would appear to be no valid reason why recreation facilities, provided by tax funds, should not drop all racial restrictions with or without court action.

Problems related to housing are more complex and more deeply embedded in cultural patterns. Governmental and voluntary leadership will be required in large measure.

Tenn
Dope

May 16, 1963

LWD PA

Visit to Oak Ridge, Tennessee, May 10 and 11, 1963

Arrived Oak Ridge in time for a 3:00 P.M. meeting with George Barrett, Kay Jones and Dot Webster. Plans were to discuss several matters pertaining to TCHR, but especially a strong membership campaign during June. Barrett was retained in Nashville because of the crisis there and arrived shortly after midnight. Kay and Dot arrived at 5:30. An evening meeting scheduled with the Oak Ridge Council limited our time to a brief conference before and during dinner.

This inadequate meeting led to the following conclusions:

1. TCHR will have a concentrated membership campaign with a goal of 1,500. (Present membership, 600 to 700.)

2. The campaign will be held in October rather than June.

3. Prior to October some methods being considered will be tried experimentally.

4. SRC will, if needed, supply speakers and their travel costs for several membership meetings. Modest funds may also be made available for other costs such as postage.

It should be emphasized these plans were made without the involvement of Barrett, the President, or the President-elect who takes office in October. On Saturday the proposal was placed before the board. This group reacted favorably to the plan, a few of them enthusiastically.

We will follow-up on this in detail in August.

At lunch guests of the TCHR from Oak Ridge included the mayor, several Councilmen, a school board member and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Henderson Honored

Dr. Vivian Henderson, left, chairman of the department of economics at Fisk University, receives a certificate of appreciation from officials of the Nashville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The award recognized Henderson, who will be a visiting professor at the University of North Carolina this year, for his services as a former executive committee member and former secretary of the Nashville branch and as a state NAACP official. Presenting the award are Mrs. C. M. Hayes, Nashville executive committee member; The Rev. Claude Walker, president of the Nashville NAACP; and Mahlon Griffith, far right, chairman of Nashville NAACP labor and industry commission.

Rev. Smith Resigns Post

Noted Negro Integration Leader To Take Cleveland Pastorate

By W. A. REED JR.

The Rev. Kelly Miller Smith—who has led the fight for racial integration in Nashville the past 12 years—resigned yesterday as pastor of the First Baptist Church, 319 Eighth Ave., N.

The 43-year-old Negro minister will become pastor this September of the historic Antioch Baptist Church in Cleveland, Ohio.

Smith, known throughout the nation for his civil rights battles as president of the Nashville Christian Leadership Council, made the announcement yesterday morning after regular services at the church.

"I HAVE had a most meaningful experience here at the church and in the Nashville community," he said. "And it is with a sense of regret—as well as challenge—that I go to a larger field of service.

"I have had experiences here and formed relationships which cannot be dissolved by distance or time."

The Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
Civil rights fighter

Smith has been an articulate and vocal advocate of racial equality in the Nashville movement. On many occasions, his has been the moderate voice which united the more active Student Non-Violent Committee and those who said the Negro should wait.

Time Magazine recently wrote that he is "the one person who deserves major credit for Nashville's transition."

HE WAS THE first local Negro leader to advocate the forming of a permanent human relations commission in the Metropolitan government and is presently a member of that group.

Smith also is a board member of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

He graduated from Howard University school of religion in 1945.

In Tennessee religious circles, Smith has served as dean of the State Baptist Leadership Education Congress, president of the Nashville Minister's Association, trustee of Owen College, and former moderator of the Stones River District Association.

BUT IT HAS been as president of the NCLC that Smith has been most effective. The organization has been the guiding force since 1958 in peaceful demonstrations aimed at desegregating facilities in downtown Nashville—lunch counters, theaters, restaurants and hotels.

Smith has been one of the firmest believers in the theory of non-violence. About this, he said recently:

"No methodology, including law courts, can do more about bringing integration than non-violent movements. When we win something by peaceful demonstrations, whites are much more sympathetic than if we win it in court.

"And you don't win anything by violence."

7-26-63

Effective Jan. 1

Dr. Herman H. Long
Authority on race

Dr. Long Gets Talladega Post

Dr. Herman H. Long, 51, an authority in the field of racial and cultural relations at Fisk University, has been named president of Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., it was announced yesterday.

Dr. Long, a Talladega alumnus, is director of the Race Relations Department of the Board for Homeland Ministries, United Church of Christ, with offices at Fisk.

He is the author of a number of important books on racial problems among them "People vs. Property," a study which served as the basis of the 1949 U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing enforcement of racially restrictive agreements.

Dr. Long said last night his replacement here has not been chosen. He said he will continue with the race relations job until the first of next year, and will start looking for a successor soon.

Dr. Long, who takes office next Jan. 1, succeeds Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega since 1955, who has resigned to accept the pastorate of the Park Manor United Church of Christ

Dr. Herman H. Long
Authority on race

Dr. Long Gets Talladega Post

Dr. Herman H. Long, 51, an authority in the field of racial and cultural relations at Fisk University, has been named president of Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., it was announced yesterday.

Dr. Long, a Talladega alumnus, is director of the Race Relations Department of the Board for Homeland Ministries, United Church of Christ, with offices at Fisk.

He is the author of a number of important books on racial problems among them "People vs. Property," a study which served as the basis of the 1949 U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing enforcement of racially restrictive agreements.

Dr. Long said last night his replacement here has not been chosen. He said he will continue with the race relations job until the first of next year, and will start looking for a successor soon.

Dr. Long, who takes office next Jan. 1, succeeds Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega since 1955, who has resigned to accept the pastorate of the Park Manor United Church of Christ in Chicago.

Talladega, nonsectarian and interracial in both faculty and student body, was founded in 1867 by the American Missionary Association. According to Dr. Wesley A. Hotchkiss, clerk of the Talladega Board of Trustees, Talladega was the first college opened to Negroes in Alabama. Coeducational, the college has an enrollment of more than 400 students.

Dr. Long is a native of Birmingham. He attended schools in Chicago, was graduated from Talladega in 1935 and a year later received his master's degree from the Hartford School of Religion, Hartford, Conn.

The University of Michigan awarded him his Ph.D. in psychology in 1949.

Before assuming his present duties in 1943, he taught psychology at Miles College in Birmingham.

DR. LONG is a member and past president of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO), a member of the Mayor's Committee on Human Rights in Nashville, and the newly formed commission on race relations of the National Council of Churches.

He has been a member of the commission on educational organizations of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, a consultant to the "Great Cities Project," supported by the Ford Foundation, and a consultant on the special school drop-outs project of the National Education Association.

He directed community self-survey projects in race relations in San Francisco, Minneapolis, and Pittsburgh.

Dr. Long is a member of the American Psychological Association, American Sociological Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society for Applied Anthropology and the Religious Research Fellowship.

In addition to "People vs. Property," Dr. Long is the author of "An American City in Transition," a study of racial practices and policies in public accommodations in Baltimore, Md.; "Fellowship for Whom?," concerning racial practices in Congregational Christian Churches in metropolitan areas; "Segregation in Interstate Railway Coach Travel;" and, most recently, "Race Relations in the United States, Part V of Coloured Immigrants in Britain" published by Oxford University Press, London, England.

Dope -

November 8, 1963

LWD PA

TCHR Board Meeting

The meeting was held at the Holiday Inn, Nashville, November 2, 8:30 A.M. - 3:00 P.M.

President George Barrett became involved in settling a local strike and could not be present.

It has been my impression this meeting was called especially to consider the serious, basic questions of the Tennessee Council. However, as of lunch the meeting was routine, consisting mainly of program reports from the various communities represented.

During lunch the Lillian Smith film was shown and well received. George arrived during this program.

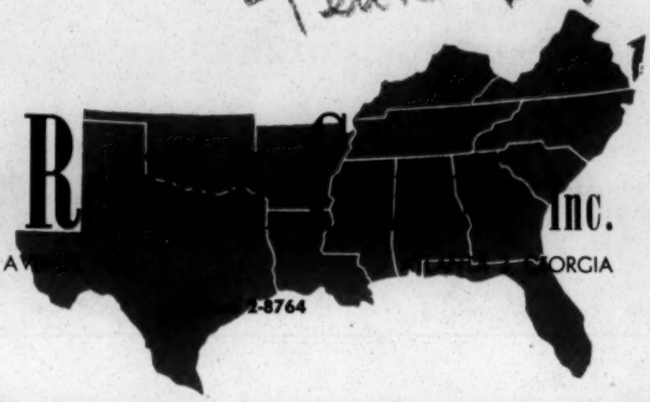
Following lunch about 20 minutes was given to "program emphasis for 1964." An equal amoung of time was given to the quesiton of which days of the week were best for an annual meeting. Other routine business followed until the time of adjournment.

When, just before adjournment, the Chairman insisted that I "say something," I expressed rather bluntly my complete disappointment at the meeting and the group's failure to even face any of the serious problems of TCHR. Further, I expressed the opinion that I should have remained in Atlanta, saving SRC a plane fare and me a day. At the time, and still, I feel indignant that this weak board wasted SRC money and PA time.

A committee from the board was appointed to grapple with these problems. This committee was seriously appointed after sober discussion and it may do some good.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Tenn Dept



Southern R[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN A[illegible] [illegible]ORGIA
[illegible]2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date December 19, 1963

To: MM & PA

From: MMT

Subject:

Kay Jones, in a letter to LWD of this date, gives us the name of their in-coming chairman:

Atty. William R. Willis, Jr.
Hooker, Hooker & Willis
214 Union Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Phone: AL. 4- 1986

FILE COPY

Gen. File

A SUMMARY REPORT OF NASHVILLE'S FIRST WORKSHOP ON

"THE SUPREME COURT DECISION AND ITS MEANING FOR OUR COMMUNITY"

Responding to the challenge of the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, regarding segregation in the public schools, the United Church Women and the Council of Jewish Women of Nashville invited thirteen community organizations to join with them in co-sponsoring a workshop on this important problem. The following organizations accepted the invitation and plans were formulated:

American Association of University Women
B'nai B'rith Organization
Citizens Committee for the Public Schools
Council of Colored Parents and Teachers
League of Women Voters of Nashville
Nashville Association of Churches
Young Women's Christian Association

It was decided that the purpose of this workshop would be study and education. The sponsoring groups suggested that each individual attending the sessions should return to his parent group and share the knowledge gained and that the organization should, in turn, make whatever use it chose of that knowledge. It is hoped that this condensed report will provide a basis for such a report to the parent group.

The workshop began with a panel discussion on Wednesday evening, May 25. The speakers were, Dr Charles S Johnson, President of Fisk University; Dr George Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council; and Mr Whitworth Stokes, Nashville Attorney. Dr William Van Til of Peabody College served as moderator. Five hundred people attended. These talks formed the basis of the next day's session which ran from 10:00 AM to 2:30 PM. Following a talk by Mr C A McKnight based on his work as Executive Director of the Southern Educating Reporting Service, the group of 180 individuals representing almost 100 organizations and church groups, divided into sub-groups to discuss five aspects of the problem: The Role of the Church, The Role of Organizations, Planning for Integration in the Schools, How Public Opinion is Formed and Integration in Areas other than Schools. The approximately 35 resource people for these groups represented the fields of sociology, psychology, education, school administration, PTA workers, newspapers, psychiatry and religion (from all three major faiths).

A recorder in each group summarized the main points of the discussions and a report was made to the large assembly in its final session. The workshop ended with a consideration of the next steps.

This report is the last official action of the committee set up by the sponsoring groups to organize the workshop.

GROUP I - THE ROLE OF THE CHURCH

The Basic Moral Tenets of the Judaeo-Christian Religions:

The group began its discussion by reaffirming its belief in God and His will for all people. To give perspective to the discussion the following maxims of religion were enunciated:

1. Every man is created by God.

2. Every man is embraced in God's love.

3. Every man has worth and dignity.

4. Every man has a place in God's plan.

Too often the church is looked upon as an organization of sacred souls rather than as a hospital for sick souls. There is no place for pride that refuses to recognize another whatever his culture, color or creed, and in personal relationships and attitudes, we should conform to this truth. The ideas of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man and the divine significance and sacredness of the soul come from scripture. Since the church is an opinion and belief forming organization, it needs a more thorough understanding of its faith and implications for modern living.

What the Church Has Done

Most churches have already passed resolutions in support of the basic philosophy enunciated by the recent Supreme Court decision.

In Nashville, church groups have already made a beginning toward creating an opportunity for white and Negro groups to meet on an equal basis. In this connection, it was mentioned by members of the workshop group that the United Church Women, Nashville Association of Churches, the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, Tennessee Council of Churches, United Christian Youth Council, and all Catholic churches and schools are already working under this principle.

What the Church Can Do

1. The church can foster basic teachings as regards race.

2. Because our experiences are reflected in our emotions, the church should provide more opportunities to bring Negro and white individuals together in equal cultural contacts.

3. The church can be a very effective agent for implementing integration in the public schools. In St. Louis, church groups held a series of district meetings preparing for integration on the high school level.

4. It was agreed that love has to be the motivating force behind church action; that unless one has felt fully God's love for himself, he may find it difficult to accept others; that the emotion of prejudice must be replaced by the master emotion of love; and that in its educational role, the church must again use love as its basis for action.

GROUP II - THE ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONS

"Organizations" in this discussion is to refer mainly to large membership groups, rather than small neighborhood clubs, although much of what we say may be applicable to both.

The question first raised was whether we were talking about the role of organizations in "studying" the decision or the role of organizations in "working to carry out" the decision. The consensus was that we are to find out what our organizations may do to get ready for accepting integration when it is begun, and to help in getting others ready.

It was also asked as to whether we are discussing what organizations can do regarding integration in the schools, or integration within their own membership. It was decided to confine the discussion to the place of organizations as regards integration in the schools. We must work on building attitudes which will insure a favorable climate for accepting integration.

What some organizations have done to help create a climate for integration.

1. On a national scale

   (1) Conducted self-surveys

   (2) Held workshops

2. On a local scale

   (1) Formed discussion groups

   (2) Appointed integrated boards

What organizations can do to implement integration

1. Work to change attitudes of individuals so that a favorable climate will be established for accepting integration.

2. Actively back those individuals and officials who take a positive stand for integration.

3. Each individual can help educate those persons with whom he or she comes in contact, and they, in turn, can apply pressure to their boards and organizations.

4. Each organization should establish a committee of social justice, which would find, through study, what the organization does about social justice and made definite suggestions for the organization to take concrete action.

5. Organizations could plan programs, including dramatic skits, around the theme of integration. This would be an entering wedge for those groups which do not think they want to take a definite stand.

6. Present resolutions to the Mayor, City Council and Boards of Education favoring integration and indicating the number of persons represented by the organization presenting the resolution.

7. Establish a clearing house for source materials, speakers, bibliography, etc., on integration which organizations can draw upon.

8. Establish a community human relations committee, representing many groups, to work on the problem.

9. Compile all recorders' reports from this workshop to send to public officials and also to members of the workshop itself.

GROUP III - PLANNING FOR INTEGRATION IN OUR SCHOOLS

Does integration work better when started at the elementary level or when it is set up throughout the entire school system at once?

1. While the ages 5-8 are the most impressionable, integration has seemed to work best when started on all levels at once.

2. Not much research has been done on this point, but there is the difficulty of adjustment in individual families when only part of the children are in integrated schools, the rest attending segregated schools.

3. Concensus of several speakers was that it was not so important where integration began in the school system, but what was really needed for success was strong administrative leadership. Where the school board has been weak, the integration has not been as successful.

4. The social and cultural background of the school district does influence the success of integration. In one community, in which active research is underway, preliminary findings would seem to indicate that the lower economic level seems to be more successful in their acceptance of and adjustment to an integrated program.

What are some of the conditions which make for success in integration?

1. Strong decisive leadership

2. Community organizations that are oriented toward integration. Organizations mentioned with this point of view are:
   Southern Regional Council
   National Conference of Christians and Jews

3. While recognizing the responsibility of the Superintendent and the Board of Education, emphasis was placed upon the importance of a community making known its point of view to its policy-making bodies.

4. Community preparation is necessary for successful integration. The community must know and understand itself.

What plans are being made in the City and County School Systems for desegration?

1. The Nashville Board of Education is waiting for the implemation decree. There are no surveys underway. Interested citizens' groups have done some preliminary research into location of school zones.

2. The County Board of Education has appointed a Citizens' Committee, but the Committee is not yet activated. Research designs have been prepared in some areas - e.g., school zones, the precentage of Negro and white school children in each district. It is not certain whether this information is available to the public.

What implementation is needed, what channels can be used, in planning for integration in our schools?

1. Ways of communication between groups is the great difficulty in a segregated society and to improve communication it was suggested that:

   (1) Another such institute or workshop as this be held in the summer or early fall.

   (2) Community Self-Survey was mentioned as the best tool of all in communication.

   (3) Study, read and know facts to make Tennessee an ideal state in achieving integration.

2. A good start for community preparation would be for the City and County PTA'S, both Negro and white, to have joint meetings. A fine relationship existed several years ago, but this relationship has undergone deterioration in recent years.

3. The suggestion was made that organizations, especially those sponsoring this workshop, set up committees to exchange information so that organizations would be ready to act when the time came.

4. It was pointed out that there were other avenues of approach besides the PTA'S; other organizations could contribute to community preparation for integration. However, the PTA is the basic lay group and must play an important role.

5. All the group participants were urged to take back to their organizations the group thinking on the value of the Community Self-Survey.

GROUP IV - HOW PUBLIC OPINION IS FORMED

What forms public opinion?

1. Mass media - presentation and selection of news by television, radio and press

2. Periodicals

3. Traditional family patterns

4. Ideas of right and wrong based on religion

5. Neighbors' opinions

6. Personal experiences and opinions

What deters the formation of an unbiased public opinion?

1. Transmitted prejudices in families

2. Lack of framework in forming interracial contacts

3. Sensationalism in reporting stories about Negroes

4. Apathy of some organized groups and individuals towards problems of integration.

What can be helpful in solving the problem?

1. More positive church leadership

2. Parent training program (Adults need education more than children).

   (1) Contacts with other races

   (2) Study groups and panel discussions

   (3) Groups working for a common cause

   (4) Personal experiences

   (5) Reading of literature both fictional and non-fictional

   (6) More widely publicized true stories depicting what the Negro is really like, his achievements and how he lives.

GROUP V - INTEGRATION IN AREAS OTHER THAN SCHOOLS

Areas which are related to the Supreme Court decision on schools

1. Recreational facilities
2. Transportation
3. Educational facilities such as, museums, libraries, etc.
4. Facilities affecting public service but privately owned, such as, hotels, restaurants, etc.
5. Cultural activities
6. Residential restrictions
7. Job opportunities
8. Medical care
9. Private schools
10. Provision for care of and classes for exceptional children

Many places are segregated by tradition and regulations and not by law. Seldom is anyone arrested on the segregation issue but rather on the basis of disorderly conduct.

The question was discussed as to whether a precedent couldn't be set by Negroes using more of those places from which they are not legally barred.

Times have changed and are more propitious for the breakdown of segregation.

There is need for an organization to coordinate the smaller organizations - an organization to deal with human relationships. This organization should be as broadly representative as possible. Its primary concerns would be fact finding, a survey of existing conditions, and dissemination of information.

The school decision may serve as a precedent in transportation and other areas.

"WHAT NOW" SESSION

The following contributions were made in a session representing individual opinion. The conference itself accepted no resolutions and took no position as a conference:

1. Take back to our organizations the meaning and the ideas of the conference.
2. Become better acquainted with people of other groups by inviting them to our homes.
3. The same sponsorship (of the workshop) should plan a program for television at the time of or immediately after the Supreme Court Decree.

4. The Knoxville Council of Churches has had a television program similar to the one suggested above. The Nashville Association of Churches has access to a half hour weekly. "We will work at it and have a program."

5. Retain the organization established until a delegate group is called to establish a human relations group for Nashville.

6. Minimize referring to people as "whites" or "Negroes". Stress instead, "white children", "Negro children" (use of modifiers).

7. In organizations, steady participation by Negroes rather than sporadic early participation is needed.

8. Majority group members should become active in organizations which now have largely Negro membership.

9. We should spike rumors and misleading jokes. For instance, the rumor that Nashville Negro children had stopped attending Catholic schools. Investigation proves this is not true; integration in Catholic schools has been successful. Bear in mind that white people may feel deprived of free choice of association, too. Integration works both ways.

10. Individuals should make known their viewpoints to the School Boards. Each member from a sponsoring group and delegates from others should write to city and county school boards.

11. Call together the same group and have the same type meeting in the future. Have a panel following up the Supreme Court Decree.

12. Little League Baseball teams should be open to all children - both Negro and white.

13. If segregation in the schools is unconstitutional, so is segregation in parks. Organizations should no longer assume that any facility is segregated.

General Description -

Diagnosis -

Prescription -

Action Taken -

Analysis -

Post Mortem -

Rev Clyde Flannery -
So. Union College -
Wadley - Ala.

Knoxville Dope file

For purposes of completion and verification

DRAFT DRAFT

INVENTORY OF KNOXVILLE PROGRESS TOWARD DESEGREGATION AND INTEGRATION

EDUCATION:

Negro students have attended the University of Tennessee Graduate School and Law School since 1952 and more than 100 have been enrolled.

Beginning in 1955, more than 20 Negro student practical nurses have been enrolled in clinical training courses at St. Mary's Hospital.

The Knoxville Board of Education has conducted in-service training programs for teachers and other school personnel on an integrated basis for more than five years.

Maryville College, at Maryville, has desegregated its student body and employed a Negro teacher, part time.

Knoxville College admitted its first white students in the Fall of 1957. The faculty has been integrated for many years.

RELIGION:

The Knoxville Ministerial Association became an inclusive fellowship more than 15 years ago and a Negro, the Reverend W. T. Crutcher, served as president for 1956.

The denominational ministers' groups of Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists and Presbyterians are desegregated.

The United Church Women is an integrated group.

The Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, St. John's Episcopal Church, First Lutheran Church, the Tennessee Valley Unitarian Church, and the First United Presbyterian Church have members from majority and minority groups. Some downtown "white" churches have Negro worshipers.

In Oak Ridge, the First Presbyterian Church and the Unitarian Church have Negro members and _____ other churches have clear policies that they will accept members solely on the basis of religious conviction.

The United Preaching Mission for Knoxville and Oak Ridge was begun on a desegregated basis in 1958 and will be continued each year.

EMPLOYMENT:

Knoxville Police Department has hired Negro policemen for more than 50 years and the Fire Department has employed Negroes for more than 7 years.

The Tennessee Valley Authority has long employed personnel without discrimination and has minority group workers as chemist , civil and electrical engineer , draftsmen, statistican, personnel worker, and many other non-traditional as well as traditional jobs in more than 100 job classifications.

The East Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital employs one nurse and two practical nurses who are Negro.

GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS:

The Children's Bureau Board is desegregated.

Knoxville Health Commission and the Knoxville Parking Authority are desegregated.

The City Council elected a Negro to the City Planning Commission in August 1955.

The Mental Health Association is desegregated.

The United Christian Forces is desegregated.

The professional associations of doctors, nurses, social workers, and lawyers are desegregated.

The Knoxville Academy of Medicine admitted its first Negro doctor in 1955.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS:

Chilhowee, Tyson and Cowan Parks were desegregated in 1956.

In July 1955 Knoxville Mayor George Dempster announced that there would be no discrimination at the University of Tennessee Hospital.

The Sky Chief Restaurant at Municipal Airport was opened to Negroes in 1954.

The Knoxville Transit Lines announced in April 1956 that it would immediately begin operations on a desegregated basis.

The Tennessee Coach Company announced the same policy at the same time.

All branches of the downtown Knoxville Public Library were desegregated in 1950.

This inventory aims only to present facts about progress in Knoxville. The Council is also compiling information on areas of no progress.

To report additions, changes, corrections, and to request copies of this inventory, write to:

Knoxville Area Human Relations Council
P.O. Box 1011, Knoxville 1, Tennessee

New folder

Tenn. - EAST TENN. WORK

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003 • GRamercy 3-0284

Reply to
REGIONAL OFFICE
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Tel. 404/522-3697

national board
FRANK P. GRAHAM *chairman*
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH *vice-chairman*
ELIOT D. PRATT *secretary-treasurer*
ANGELA BAMBACE
BETH BIDERMAN
ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
MAX DELSON
EVELYN DUBROW
MANET FOWLER
MARTIN GERBER
I. CYRUS GORDON
SHIRLEY E. GREENE
ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON
SIDNEY HERTZBERG
ROBERT W. HUDGENS
ROBERT B. JOHNSON
LEWIS W. JONES
JAMES LIPSIG
FRANK McCALLISTER
EMANUEL MURAVCHIK
PAULI MURRAY
ARTHUR RAPER
IRA DeA. REID
VERA RONY
LEON SCHACHTER
CLARENCE SENIOR
PATRICIA CAYO SEXTON
NORMAN THOMAS
ROWLAND WATTS
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN
FAY BENNETT *executive secretary*
LOUIS ARONICA *program secretary*
JAC WASSERMAN *field director*
HUBERT THOMAS *Georgia representative*
OCIE LEE SMITH *Louisiana-Arkansas representative*
JAMES N. MAYS *Mississippi representative*
EUGENE W. HAGANS *South Carolina representative*
ART EMERY *Tennessee representative*
JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

December 2, 1966

MEMO

To: Isaac Richmond

From: Jac Wasserman

I have just received a compilation of the total number of applications received for various types of FHA loans during the year 1965. It also includes the total number of loans made during this same period.

I find the statistics almost unbelievable for the sixteen southern states reported on.

The following figures are given for the state of Tennessee:

Applications received from Negroes		granted
Operating loans.....	311	216
Farm Ownership loans...	190	65
Soil and water loans...	4	0
Rural housing loans....	234	92
EO loans.....	151	79
Emergency loans.....	0	0

There were a total of 10,654 Negro farm operators in Tennessee in 1964, of which 4,453 were full and part owners, and 6,201 were tenants. The statistics do not reveal how many of the tenants were sharecroppers. Knowing what we do about the economic plight of most Negro farmers, it is incomprehensible to me that there were so few Negro farmers in Tennessee that made applications for the various types of FHA loans.

Two explanations occur to me.

1. Many farmers who inquired about loans were turned away by the FHA County Supervisor without making formal application. We have previously run into this situation, but FHA has issued instructions to its offices that all farmers who apply for a loan should be requested to fill out an application, regardless of whether "there are no funds available at present," or whether the County Supervisor believes "that they are not eligible." It is quite possible that many farmers were discouraged from filing formal application for loans for the above reasons. Naturally, if so few farmers filed applications, and those that did file were screened for eligibility -- that would account for the high percentage of loans granted Negro farmers who filed applications.

2. The other explanation is that there are still a great many Negro farmers who use conventional banking facilities for their operating and other loans, rather than FHA. Or is it that their previous experiences with FHA have discouraged them from applying?

In any case, it would appear to me that it is necessary for us to find out the reason for the small number of applications filed and to intensify our efforts to have Negro farmers apply and file applications to FHA for whatever assistance they require.

If you have any facts or theories to explain this phenomenon, please share them with me.

c.c. Baxton Bryant
Fay Bennett

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

For Month Ending January 31, 1965

INCOME

Southern Regional Council	$1,200.00
Contributions	25.00
Memberships	172.00
TOTAL	$1,397.00

EXPENDITURES

Salary	418.27
Federal Taxes	112.70
Supplies	48.03
Rent	60.00
Printing (Business Cards)	10.82
Telephone	45.07
Maintance Repairs (Mimeograph Machine)	5.50
TOTAL	$700.39

Balance on Hand 12/31/64	$ 611.18
Total Income for Month	1,397.00
Total Income	$2,008.18
Total Expenditures for Quarter	700.39
Total Balance	$1,307.79

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Monthly Financial Report

For Month Ending February 28, 1965

INCOME

Memberships	$418.00
Total	$418.00

Expenditures

Salary	$418.28
Taxes	99.85
Supplies	60.59
Rent	120.00
Telephone	4.88
Postage	73.15
Books ("To Be Equal)	108.00
Miscellaneous Expense	17.51
Chapter Returns (Memphis)	14.00
Chapter Returns (Nashville)	77.00
Total	$993.26

Balance on Hand 1/31/65	$1,307.79
Income for Month	418.00
TOTAL	$1,725.79
Expenditures for Month	993.26
Total Balance	$ 732.53

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report

For Month Ending March 31, 1965

INCOME

Contributions	$110.00
Memberships	589.00
Annual Meeting Receipts=	963.24
Total	$1,662.24

EXPENDITURES

Salary	418.27
Rent	60.00
Annual Meeting Expenses	954.50
Telephone	248.17
Chapter Returns (Memphis)	38.00
Chapter Returns(Nashville)	57.00
Total	$1,775.94

Balance on Hand 2/28/65	$ 732.53
Income for the Month	1,662.24
Total	2,394.77
Expenditures for the Month	1,775.94
Total Balance	$ 618.83

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report

For Month Ending April 30, 1965

INCOME

Contribution	$100.00
Memberships	463.00
Total	563.00

EXPENDITURES

Salary	418.27
Federal Taxes	99.85
Supplies	109.67
Rent	60.00
Postage	27.79
Total	$715.58

Balance on Hand 3/31/65	$ 618.83
Income for the Month	563.00
TOTAL	$1,181.83
Expenditures for the Month	715.58
Total Balance	466.25

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report

For Month Ending May 31, 1965

INCOME

Southern Regional Council	$1,200.00
Memberships	479.42
Total	$1,679.42

EXPENDITURES

Salary	418.29
Federal Taxes	199.70
Supplies	44.33
Auditor	50.00
Rent	60.00
Telephone	104.38
Miscellaneous Expenses	16.33
Chapter Returns (Memphis)	47.00
Chapter Returns (Nashville)	66.00
Total	$1,006.03

Balance on Hand 4/30/65	$ 466.25
Income for the Month	1,679.42
Total	$2,145.67
Expenditures for the Month	1,006.03
Total Balance	$1,139.64

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

For Month Ending January 31, 1965

INCOME

Funds transfered from Savings Account	$2,000.00
Funds available in Checking Account	1,360.54
Total	$3,360.54

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	1,610.78
Taxes	297.43
Travel (Staff)	184.41
Total	$2,092.62

Income for the Month	$3,360.54
Total Expenditures for Month	2,092.62
Total in Checking Account	1,267.92
Total in Savings Account	10,870.29
Complete Balance	12,138.21

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

For Month Ending February 28, 1965

INCOME

Funds available in Checking Account	$1,267.92
Total	$1,267.92

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	891.68
Federal Taxes	179.10
Travel (Staff)	132.68
Annual Meeting Expenses	59.42
Stolen Check	68.90
Total	$1,331.78

Income for the Month	$1,267.92	
Total Expenditures for Month	1,331.78	
Total in Checking Acct.	63.86	(Overdrawn)
Total in Savings Acct.	10,870.29	
Total	$10,870.29	

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report

For Month Ending March 31, 1965

INCOME

Funds transferred from Savings Account	$2,000.00
Deficit in Checking Account	63.86
Total	$1,936.14

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	891.68
Travel (Staff)	296.28
Annual Meeting Expenses	292.26
Printing	170.50
Total	$1,650.72

Income for the Month	$1,936.14
Total Expenditures for Month	1,650.72
Total in Checking Account	$ 285.42
Total in Savings Account	8,870.29
Complete Balance	$9,155.71

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report

For Month Ending April 30, 1965

INCOME

Funds available in Checking Account	$ 285.42
Total	285.42

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	891.98
Federal Taxes	323.27
Travel (Staff)	364.57
Speaker (Joint University Council)	50.00
Publications(Reprints)	10.00
Total	$1,639.82

Income for the Month	$ 285.42	
Expenditures for Month	1,639.82-	
Total in Checking Account	$1,354.40	(Overdrawn)
Total in Savings Account	8,870.29	
Total	$8,870.29	

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report

For Month Ending May 31, 1965

INCOME

Funds transferred from Savings Account	$3,000.00
Deficit in Checking Account	1,354.40
Total	$1,645.60

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	935.34
Federal Taxes	166.15
Travel (Staff)	379.36
Travel (Board)	181.86
Speaker (Memphis Chapter)	217.52
Auditor	50.00
Book	5.10
Miscellaneous Expenses	23.18
Total	$1,985.51

Income for the Month	$1,645.60	
Expenditures for Month	1,985.51	
Total in Checking Acct.	$ 312.91	(Overdrawn)
Total in Savings Acct.	5,870.29	
Total	$5,870.29	

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Date April 8, 1965

FOR QUARTER ENDING February 28, 1965

INCOME

Southern Regional Council	$1,200.00
Contributions	25.00
Memberships	662.00
TOTAL FUNDS	$1,887.00

EXPENDITURES

Salary	$1,272.95
Federal Tax	212.52
Supplies	173.43
Rent	240.00
Printing	10.82
Telephone	98.57
Postage	133.15
Books & Pamphlets	114.00
Miscellaneous	17.51
Equipment & Repairs	47.50
Chapter Returns (Memphis)	14.00
Chapter Returns (Nashville)	77.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$2,411.45

Balance on hand (Beginning of Quarter)	$1,287.01
Income for the quarter	1,887.00
Total	3,174.01
Expenditures for the quarter	2,411.45
Total Balance	$ 762.56

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

S P E C I A L A C C O U N T

FOR QUARTER ENDING - February 28, 1965

INCOME:

Funds Available in Checking Account	$2,287.79	
Transfer of Funds from Savings to Checking	2,000.00	
Total		$4,287.79

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$3,424.71	
Federal Tax	476.53	
Travel (Staff)	317.09	
Travel (Board)	28.00	
Annual Meeting Expenses	31.42	
Publications	5.00	
Stolen Check	63.86	
Total		$4,351.65
Balance in Checking Account		63.86 (overdrawn)
Balance in Savings Account		$10,870.29
Funds Available		$10,870.29

RH

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

For Month Ending June 30, 1965

INCOME

Contributions	$ 87.20
Memberships	234.00
Total	$321.20

EXPENDITURES

Supplies	9.81
Rent	60.00
Telephone	138.13
Postage	25.00
Equipment Maintance	9.96
Chapter Returns (Memphis)	24.00
Nashville (Chapter Returns)	32.00
Total	$298.90

Balance on Hand 5/31/65	$1,139.64
Income for the Month	321.20
Total	$1,460.84
Expenditures for Month	298.90
Total Balance	$1,161.94

**(There is no Salary expenditures for this month and July this is because Miss Jones Is out with the Headstart Program in our city for those two months.)

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

For Month Ending June 30, 1965

INCOME

Funds transferred from Savings Account	$2,000.00
Deficit in Checking Account	312.91
Total	$1,687.09

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	942.58
Federal Tax	131.15
Travel (Staff)	488.99
Total	$1,562.71

Income for the Month	$1,687.09
Total Expenditures for Month	1,562.71
Total in Checking Acct.	124.38
Total in Savings Acct.	3,870.29
Complete Balance	$3,994.67

July 27, 1965

Miss Victoria A. Henry
Office Secretary
Tennessee Council on Human
Relations
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Miss Henry:

Please excuse my lateness in acknowledging receipt of the Council's financial reports. I thank you very much.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Ruth P. Howard

RPH
cc: Paul Anthony

MRS. MARTHA BAGLAND
PRESIDENT
NASHVILLE

LEWIS B. SINCLAIR
VICE-PRESIDENT
KNOXVILLE

MRS. ERNEST SILVER
SECRETARY
OAK RIDGE

DR. VASCO SMITH
VICE-PRESIDENT
MEMPHIS

DR. G. J. TARLETON, JR.
TREASURER
NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106 19th Avenue, South • Nashville, Tennessee 37212 • 297-6568

BAXTON BRYANT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MISS KATHERINE JONES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

June 25, 1965

RH - please write acknowledging receipt
Z - to

TO: Paul Anthony, SRC

FROM: Ectoria Henry, Office Secretary

Enclosed are the Financial Statements by the month that was requested of us.

Mr. Bryant is out of town at this time and Miss Jones is out on leave for two months with the Headstart Program here in Nashville.

The Quarterly Reports will be along soon.

Thank you

Sincerely,

Ectoria A. Henry

Ectoria A. Henry

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. RAY ALLEN, MEMPHIS
GEORGE BARRETT, NASHVILLE
REV. WILL D. CAMPBELL, NASHVILLE
CARL CARSON, MEMPHIS
*DAVID CAYWOOD, MEMPHIS
MRS. LAWRENCE COE, MEMPHIS
WILKES COFFEY, MURFREESBORO
JOHN J. COMPTON, NASHVILLE
REV. W. T. CRUTCHER, KNOXVILLE
MACLIN P. DAVIS, NASHVILLE
MRS. GARLAND P. FISHER, BRISTOL
JAMES S. GILLILAND, MEMPHIS
REV. JAMES GLASSE, NASHVILLE
LEROY GRAF, KNOXVILLE
W. D. HAWKINS, JR., NASHVILLE
MRS. W. B. HEMBREE, KNOXVILLE
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON, NASHVILLE
MRS. JOHN C. HULL, NASHVILLE
MRS. G. W. STANLEY ISH, JR., MEMPHIS
CLAYTON JAMES, MURFREESBORO
REV. MAJOR J. JONES, CHATTANOOGA
*MRS. EUGENE S. KILGORE, JOHNSON CITY
JAMES KIRBY, NASHVILLE
HUNTER LANE, JR., MEMPHIS
MRS. PHIL LIVINGSTON, CHATTANOOGA
MATT LYNCH, NASHVILLE
M. D. MERRIWETHER, JACKSON
REV. JOHN CHARLES MICKLE, MEMPHIS
MRS. RILLA MORAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. HUGH J. MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
DR. WILLIAM G. POLLARD, OAK RIDGE
ALBERT PORTER, JACKSON
MRS. R. D. PRESENT, KNOXVILLE
MERRILL PROUDFOOT, KNOXVILLE
HORACE RAPER, COOKEVILLE
EWELL REAGIN, KNOXVILLE
MRS. EARL L. SASSER, NASHVILLE
MRS. BERNARD SCHWEID, NASHVILLE
CLIFFORD SEEBER, KNOXVILLE
WALTER SHARP, NASHVILLE
REV. KELLY M. SMITH, NASHVILLE
*MRS. PHILLIP C. SOTTONG, CHATTANOOGA
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, MURFREESBORO
MISS MARTELLE TRIGG, MEMPHIS
REV. DOGAN W. WILLIAMS, BRISTOL
WILLIAM R. WILLIS, JR., NASHVILLE
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

*SERVING ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

for Month Ending July 30, 1965

INCOME

Southern Regional Council	$1,200.00
Memberships	56.00
Total	$1,256.00

EXPENDITURES

Rent	60.00
Supplies	78.56
Telephone	106.35
Coke Machines Expenses	7.49
Miscellaneous Expenses	7.20
Equipment	36.40
Total	$296.00

Balance June 30, 1965	$1,161.94
Income for July	1,256.00
Total	$2,417.94
Expenditures for July	296.00
Total for Month	$1,121.94
Check Returned	- 5.00
True Total	$1,116.94

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

For Month Ending July 30, 1965

INCOME

Transfer from Savings Account	$2,000.00
Funds available in Checking Account	255.53
Total	$2,255.53

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	926.87
Federal Taxes	329.61
Travel (Staff)	346.91
Total	$1,603.39

Income for the Month	$2,255.53
Total Expenditures for Month	1,603.39
Total in Checking Account	$ 652.14
Total in Savings Account	2,361.99*
Complete Balance	3,014.13

*The total by the deposit of a interest check of	$191.70
Two check from contributors for the Special Acct.	300.00
	$491.70

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

For Month Ending August 31, 1965

INCOME

Transfer from Savings Account	$2,000.00
Funds available in Checking Account	652.14
TOTAL	$2,652.14

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 942.58
Taxes (Federal)	123.91
Travel (Staff)	461.19
Printing	76.00
TOTAL	$1,603.68

Income for the Month	$2,652.14
Total Expenditures	1,603.68
Total in Checking Account	$ 1,048.46
Total in Savings Account	361.99
Complete Bal.	$ 1,410.45

RLB

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending August 31, 1965

INCOME

Memberships	86.00
Contribution	100.00
TOTAL	$186.00

EXPENDITURES

Rent	60.00
Taxes (Federal)	16.80
Supplies	17.90
Telephone	129.60
Secretarial Help	66.10
Postage	7.00
Publications	8.42
Miscellaneous Expense	7.28
Chapter Return (Knoxville)	27.00
TOTAL	$332.10

Balance July 31, 1965	$2,116.94
Income for August	186.00
Total	$2,302.94
Expenditures for August	332.10
Total for Month	$1,960.84

B 18

FINACIAL STATEMENT
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
January 1, through August 31, 1965

Regular Account

Expenses

Salary	$ 2091.38
Taxes	528.87
Supplies	368.89
Rent	540.00
Annual Meeting Expenses	954.50
Telephone	776.58
Postage	132.94
Secretarial Work	66.10
Printing	10.82
Miscellaneous	48.32
Equipment	51.86
Subscriptions	10.42
Coca-Cola Inst.	7.19
Books	108.00
Chapter Rets.	382.00
Total Exp.	$ 6077.87

Income

Southern Reginal Council	$ 3600.00
Membership	2497.00
Annual Meeting	963.24
Contributions	422.20
Total	$ 7482.87
Balance on Hand 12/31/64	611.18
Total	$ 8094.05
Less Expenses	6077.87
Total Balance	$ 2016.18

Special Account

Expenses

Salaries	
Executive Director	$ 6,572.60
Office Secretary	1,460.89
Social Security Tax	1,436.77
Travel - Staff	2,637.09
Publications	15.10
Speakers	267.52
Auditors	50.00
Annual Meeting Exp.	351.68
Miscellaneous	92.08
Total	$13,312.09

Balance 12/31/64	$14,230.83
Interest & Contributions	491.70
Total	$14,722.53
Less Expenditures	13,312.09
Total Balance	$ 1,410.44

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

Month Ending September 30, 1965

INCOME

Special Deposit		$100.00
	Total	$100.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		
Secretarial Work		$253.91
Staff Travel		326.47
Board Travel		370.78
	Total	$851.16

Balance August 31, 1965	$1,048.46
Deposit to Account	100.00
Total for the Month	$1,148.46
Expenditures for the Month	851.16
Balance for the Month	$ 297.30

Balance for All Accounts

Special Account=	$ 297.30
Regular Account=	1,289.18
Special Savings=	361.99
= Total	$1,948.47

Dayton Bryant

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending September 30, 1965

INCOME

Memberships	$282.00
Total	$282.00

EXPENDITURES

Telephone	$166.66
Rent	60.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	27.00
Deposit to Special Acct.	700.00
Total	$953.66

Balance August 31, 1965	$1,960.84
Deposits	282.00
Total for the Month	2,242.84
Expenditures for the Month	953.66
Balance September 30, 1965	$1,289.18

Baxton Bryant

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending October 31, 1965

INCOME

Memberships		$ 407.00
Contributions		600.00
Total		$1,007.00

EXPENDITURES

Deposit to Special Account		$1,000.00
Supplies		28.66
Rent		60.00
Secretarial Help		5.00
Printing & Publications		200.00
Telephone		195.62
Postage		55.00
Miscellaneous Expense		10.99
Chapter Returns		
Memphis	$12.50	
Nashville	12.50	
Knoxville	5.00	
Coffee County	14.50	
Lauderdale County	13.00	
Fayette County	12.00	
Wilson County	9.00	78.50
Total		$1,633.77

Balance September 30, 1965	$1,289.18
Deposits during October	1,007.00
Total	2,296.18
Expenditures during October	1,633.77
Balance October 31, 1965	$ 662.41

RH

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
January 1, through October 31, 1965

Regular Account

Expenses

Salaries	$2,091.38
Taxes	528.90
Supplies	397.55
Auditor	50.00
Rent	660.00
Annual Meeting Expenses	954.50
Printing and Publications	210.82
Telephone	1,138.86
Postage	187.94
Subscriptions and Books	118.42
Miscellaneous	86.31
Equipment	51.86
Chapter Returns	460.50
Secretarial Work	71.10
Deposit to Special Account	1,700.00
Total Expenses	$8,715.33

Income

Southern Regional Council	$3,600.00
Membership	3,186.42
Contributions	1,253.36
Annual Meeting	954.50
Total	$8,994.28
Balance on Hand 12/31/64	611.18
Total	$9,605.46

Note - Deposit of $1652.00 was made on November 3, 1965 - Membership and Southern Regional Council. $1200 — SRC } after

---

Special Account

Expenses

Salaries	
Executive Director	$ 7,322.34
Office Assistance	1,869.67
Social Security Tax	1,584.60
Travel - Staff	3,828.47
Printing and Publications	261.60
Speakers	267.52
Auditor	50.00
Annual Meeting Expenses	351.68
Miscellaneous	252.08
Total Expenses	$15,787.96

withholding

Balance 12/31/64	$14,230.83
Interest and Contributions	491.70
Transferred from Regular Account	1,700.00
Total	$16,422.53
Less Expenditures	15,787.96
Total Balance	$ 634.57

There was addendum

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

Month Ending October 31, 1965

INCOME

Transferred from Regular Account	$1,700.00
Total	$1,700.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 904.61
Federal Taxes	101.74
Travel - Staff	412.27
Total	$1,418.62

Balance September 30, 1965	$ 297.30
Deposits during October	1,700.00
Total for Month	1,997.30
Expenditures during October	1,418.62
Balance October 31, 1965	$ 578.68

Balance for All Accounts

Special Account	$ 578.68
Regular Account	662.41
Special Savings Account	361.99
Total	$1,603.08

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending November 30, 1965

INCOME

Southern Regional Council		$1,200.00
Memberships		657.00
Contributions		753.00
Annual Meeting		521.00
Total		$3,131.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$ 189.53
Federal Tax		6.24
Deposit to Special Account		1,000.00
Annual Meeting Expense		948.99
Supplies		48.43
Secretarial Help		15.00
Printing & Publications		127.00
Telephone		133.61
Subscriptions - Book		2.10
Miscellaneous Expense		845.00*
Travel		
Staff	$50.63	
Board	55.47	106.10
Chapter Returns		
Memphis	$35.00	
Nashville	43.00	78.00
Total		$3,500.00

*Included in this total is $800.00 moving expense for Baxton Bryant from Texas to Tennessee.

Balance October 31, 1965	$ 662.41
Deposits	3,131.00
Total for November	3,793.41
Expenditures during November	3,500.00
Balance November 30, 1965	$ 293.41

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

Month Ending November 30, 1965

INCOME

Transferred from Regular Account		$1,000.00
Transferred from Special Savings Account		355.00
Total		$1,355.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$ 818.18
Federal Taxes		235.70
Travel		
Staff	$245.51	
Board	336.69	582.20
Printing		15.00
Total		$1,651.08

Balance October 31, 1965	$ 578.68
Deposits during November	1,355.00
Total for Month	1,933.68
Expenditures during November	1,651.08
Balance November 30, 1965	$ 282.60

Balance for All Accounts

Special Account	$ 282.60
Regular Account	293.41
Special Savings Account	6.99
Total	$ 583.00

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

Month Ending December 31, 1965

INCOME		$ 00.00
EXPENDITURES		
Travel		
Staff	$158.51	
Board	72.36	$ 230.87

Balance November 30, 1965	$ 282.60
Deposits during December	00.00
Total for Month	282.60
Expenditures during December	230.87
Balance December 31, 1965	$ 51.73

Balance for All Accounts

Special Account	$ 51.73
Regular Account	1,102.33-
Special Savings Account	6.99
Total	$1,043.61-

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending December 31, 1965

INCOME

Contribution		$ 250.00
Membership Dues		145.00
	Total	$ 395.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$ 1,150.97
Federal Tax		247.67
Supplies		11.44
Rent		60.00
Telephone		169.66
Books) subscriptions		12.00
Pamphlets) subscriptions		11.00
Chapter Returns		
Memphis	$ 39.00	
Nashville	32.00	
Knoxville	13.00	
Coffee County	2.00	
Lauderdale County	15.00	
Fayette County	7.00	
Wilson County	20.00	128.00
	Total	$ 1,790.74

Balance November 30, 1965	$ 293.41
Deposits	395.00
Total for December	688.41
Expenditures during December	1,790.74
Balance December 31, 1965	$1,102.33-

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Financial Report
Special Account

Year Ending December 31, 1965

INCOME		$16, 155.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries		$10,010.18
Federal Taxes		1,774.21
Travel		
Staff	$3,779.85	
Board	861.69	4,641.54
Consultants - Speakers		267.52
Annual Meeting Expenses		351.68
Auditor		50.00
Printing		261.50
Publications		15.10
Miscellaneous		92.08
	Total	$17,463.81

Balance December 31, 1964	$1,360.54
Deposits during 1965	16,155.00
Total for the year	17,515.54
Expenditures during 1965	17,463.81
Balance December 31, 1965	$ 51.73'

Balance December 31, 1964		
Regular Account	$ 611.18	
Special Account	1,360.54	$ 1,971.72
Deposits during 1965		
Regular Account	12,292.86	
Special Account	16,155.00	28,447.86
		30,419.58
Expenditures during 1965		
Regular Account	14,006.37	
Special Account	17,463.81	31,470.18
Balance December 31, 1965		$ 1,050.60-
Balance in Savings Account		6.99
Total		$ 1,043.61-

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Financial Report
Regular Account

Year Ended December 31, 1965

INCOME

Southern Regional Council		$ 4,800.00
Contributions		2,025.20
Membership Dues		3,978.42
Annual Meeting Receipts		1,489.24
	Total	$12,292.86

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$ 3,431.88
Federal Taxes		782.81
Special Account		2,700.00
Annual Meeting Expense		1,903.49
Supplies		457.42
Auditor		50.00
Rent		720.00
Secretarial Help		86.10
Printing and Publications		337.82
Telephone =		1,442.13
Postage		187.94
Coke Machine		7.49
Subscriptions		
Books	$122.10	
Pamphlets, etc.	21.42	143.52
Miscellaneous Expense		931.31
Equipment		51.86
Travel		
Staff	$ 50.63	
Board	55.47	106.10
Chapter Returns		
Memphis	$209.50	
Nashville	319.50	
Knoxville	45.00	
Coffee County	16.50	
Lauderdale County	28.00	
Fayette County	19.00	
Wilson County	29.00	666.50
	Total	$14,006.37

Balance December 31, 1964	$ 611.18
Deposits during 1965	12,292.86
Available during 1965	12,904.04
Expenditures during 1965	14,006.37
Balance December 31, 1965	$ 1,102.33-

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Nashville, Tennessee

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

For The Year Ended December 31, 1965

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
1106 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Gentlemen:

I have examined the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements of Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 1965. My examination was limited to the procedures set forth in the following paragraph.

Duplicate receipts on file were examined and deposit of funds evidenced by such receipts were traced to bank statements. I examined cancelled checks and traced their distribution to the disbursement records. Cash in bank was reconciled with the amount reported directly to me by the bank.

The accounts of the organization are maintained on the cash basis and accordingly do not include accruals of income or expense or the capitalization of properties or equipment.

In my opinion, the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements presents fairly the cash in bank and a summary of the cash transactions of Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Inc., for the year ended December 31, 1965, as recorded in the records made available to me.

Respectfully submitted,

F. V. Nolan

Francis V. Nolan
Certified Public Accountant

March 7, 1966

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
(a non profit corporation, without capital stock)
Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For The Year Ended December 31, 1965

	Regular Account	Special Account
RECEIPTS		
Membership	$ 3,978.42	$ ---
Contributions	2,025.20	400.00
Southern Regional Council, Inc.	4,800.00	---
Annual Meeting	1,489.24	---
Interest on Savings	---	215.74
Transfer of Funds From Regular Account	---	2,700.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$12,292.86	$ 3,315.74
LESS DISBURSEMENTS		
Executive Directors Salary	$ 3,492.42	$ 9,166.63
Administrative Assistant's and Secretary's Salary	634.54	2,259.88
Social Security Taxes	153.83	357.88
Employees Moving Expense	800.00	---
Travel	106.10	4,641.54
Rent	720.00	---
Telephone and Telegraph	1,442.13	---
Pamphlets and Subscriptions	143.52	15.10
Stationary and Printing	337.82	261.50
Miscellaneous	210.66	92.08
Supplies	457.42	---
Accounting Services	50.00	50.00
Membership Chapter Return	666.50	---
Transfer of Funds to Special Account	2,700.00	---
Meetings and Workshops	1,903.49	619.20
Postage	187.94	---
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$14,006.37	$ 17,463.81
EXCESS CASH DISBURSEMENTS OVER RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1965	$(1,713.51)	$(14,148.07)
CASH IN BANK, JANUARY 1, 1965	611.18	14,195.83
CASH IN BANK, DECEMBER 31,1965	$(1,102.33)	$ 47.76
REPRESENTED BY CASH ON DEPOSIT		
First American National Bank - Checking	$(1,102.33)	$ 16.73
First American National Bank - Savings	---	31.03
	$(1,102.33)	$ 47.76

Finance

Rec'd 2/9/66

ES

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

Month Ending January 31, 1966

INCOME	$00.00
EXPENDITURES	00.00

Balance December 31, 1965	$ 51.73
Depostis during January	00.00
Available during January	$ 51.73
Expenditures during January	00.00
Balance January 31, 1966	$ 51.73

Balance for All Accounts

Special Account	$ 51.73
Regular Account	887.67-
Special Savings Account	6.99
Total	$ 828.95-

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending January 31, 1966

INCOME

Southern Regional Council, Inc.		$1,150.00
Other Contributions		200.00
Memberships		190.00
	Total Received	$1,540.00
Stop payment on check #1055 reported lost		39.79*
	Total	$1,579.79

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$ 980.58
Federal Taxes		226.40
Postage		60.00
Travel - Staff	$58.36	
Board	39.79*	98.15
	Total	$1,365.13

Balance December 31, 1965	$1,102.33-
Deposits during January	1,579.79
Available during January	$ 477.46
Expenditures during January	1,365.13
Balance January 31, 1966	$ 887.67-

*Check #1055 payable to Martha Ragland in the amount of $39.79 was reported lost and payment was stopped. Check #1086 Was issued as a replacement.

Rec'd 3/14/66

Tenn. - finances

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending February 28, 1966

INCOME

Contributions		$ 39.00
Memberships		791.00
	Total	$ 830.00

EXPENDITURES

Printing and Publications		$ 60.00
Telephone		163.14
Staff Travel		102.22
	Total	$ 325.36

Balance January 31, 1966	$ 887.67-
Deposits during February	830.00
Available during February	$ 57.67-
Expenditures during February	325.36
Balance February 28, 1966	$ 383.03-

Balance for All Accounts

Special Account (no change since January report)	$51.73
Regular Account	383.03-
Special Savings Account ($6.99 plus interest earned but not recorded of $24.04)	31.03
Total	$300.27-

Tenn - Finance

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending March 31, 1966

INCOME

Southern Regional Council, Inc.		$2,750.00
Pledges and Memberships		925.00
	Total	$3,675.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$ 980.58
Federal Taxes		226.40
Supplies		117.64
Rent		180.00
Printing and Publications		77.50
Postage		55.00
Equipment		70.40
Staff Travel		178.32
	Total	$1,885.84

Balance February 28, 1966	$383.03-
Deposits during March	3,675.00
Available during March	$3,291.97
Expenditures during March	1,885.84
Balance March 31, 1966	$1,406.13

Balance for All Accounts

Special Account (no change since January report)		$ 51.73
Regular Account		1,406.13
Special Savings Account		31.03
	Total	$1,488.89

Tenn- FINANCE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN - 1966

April 15, 1966

Chapter	Pledges due	Dues Unpaid	Pledges Paid	Dues Paid	Total	New Members
Bristol	—	—	—	(12)$39.00	$39.00	3
Chattanooga	—	—	—	(68) 411.00	411.00	44
Jackson	—	—	—	(4) 121.00	121.00	0
Knoxville	(9)334.00	(3)19.00	(6)155.00	(33)164.00	672.00	14
Memphis	(14)754.00	(3)17.00	(28)289.00	(63)278.00	1,338.00	11
Murfreesboro	(1) 39.00	—	(1) 13.00	(4) 37.00	89.00	0
Nashville	(2)138.00	(1) 5.00	(5) 60.00	(74)478.00	681.00	22
Oak Ridge	—	—	(1)120.00	(12) 60.00	180.00	9
Wilson County	—	—	—	(7) 32.00	32.00	4
Miscellaneous	—	(2)10.00	(1) 15.00	(5) 32.00	57.00	2
Out of State	—	—	—	(2) 15.00	15.00	0
Totals	(26) 1,265.00	(9)51.00	(42)652.00	(284)1,667.00	3,635.00	109

Sept from Dallas
Addressing mailing

Tenn - FINANCE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending April 30, 1966

INCOME

Southern Regional Council		$1,150.00
Contributions		35.00
Pledges and Memberships		840.00
	Total	$2,025.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$1,961.17
Federal Taxes		452.80
Supplies		115.20
Rent		120.00
Telephone		214.38
Subscriptions		3.00
Travel - Staff	$141.74	
Board Members	184.73	326.47
Board Meeting Expense		81.12
	Total	$3,274.14

Balance March 31, 1966	$1,406.13
Deposits during April	2,025.00
Available during April	$3,431.13
Expenditures during April	3,274.14
Balance April 30, 1966	$ 156.99

Balance for all Accounts

Special Account (no change since January report)	$ 51.73
Regular Account	156.99
Special Savings Account	31.03
Total	$239.75

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MEMBERSHIP REPORT
APRIL, 1966

	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
Chattanooga	89	14	0	103
Coffee County	16	0	0	16
Fayette County	21	0	0	21
Knoxville	71	2	0	73
Lauderdale County	25	2	0	27
Memphis	299	1	0	300
Nashville	318	0	0	318
Wilson County	34	2	0	36
Others	195	3	0	198
Totals (State Council)	1,068	24	0	1,092

Tenn - Finance + Membership

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending May 31, 1966

INCOME

Southern Regional Council		$2,750.00
Contributions		75.00
Pledges and Memberships		731.00
	Total	$3,556.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$1,219.80
Federal Taxes		291.10
Supplies		31.96
Rent		60.00
Telephone		165.17
Postage		55.00
Equipment		28.40
Travel - Staff		71.31
Chapter Returns		
Memphis	$51.00	
Nashville	47.62	
Knoxville	22.03	
Chattanooga	69.00	189.65
	Total	$2,112.39

Balance April 30, 1966	$ 156.99
Deposits during May	3,556.00
Available during May	$3,712.99
Expenditures during May	2,112.39
Balance May 31, 1966	$1,600.60

Balance for all Accounts

Special Account (no change since January report)	$ 51.73
Regular Account	1,600.60
Special Savings Account	31.03
Total	$1,683.36

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MEMBERSHIP REPORT
May, 1966

Chapter	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
Chattanooga	103	8	1	110
Coffee County	16	0	0	16
Fayette County	21	0	0	21
Knoxville	73	6	0	79
Lauderdale County	27	0	0	27
Memphis	300	0	0	300
Nashville	318	16	0	334
Wilson County	36	1	0	37
Others	198	0	0	198
Totals (State Council)	1,092	31	1	1,122

Quarterly Report?

Tenn - FINANCE + MEMBERSHIP

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MEMBERSHIP REPORT
June, 1966

Chapter	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
Chattanooga	110	10	0	120
Coffee County	16	0	0	16
Fayette County	21	1	0	22
Knoxville	79	1	0	80
Lauderdale County	27	2	0	29
Memphis	300	0	4	296
Nashville	334	33	0	367
Wilson County	37	1	0	38
Others	198	0	4	194
Totals	1,122	48	8	1,162

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending June 30, 1966

INCOME

Southern Regional Council		$ 500.00
Contributions		436.50
Membership Dues		232.00
	Total	$ 1,168.50

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$ 489.03
Federal Taxes		118.80
Auditor		62.50
Rent		60.00
Travel - Staff	$849.51	
Board	69.66	919.17
Board Meeting Expense		8.31
Student Project		220.00
Chapter Returns - Memphis	$ 31.00	
Nashville	122.22	
Knoxville	10.06	
Lauderdale County	4.00	
Wilson County	8.00	
Chattanooga	43.00	218.28
	Total	$2,096.09

Balance May 31, 1966	$1,600.60
Deposits during June	1,168.50
Available during June	$2,769.10
Less expenditures during June	2,096.09
Balance June 30, 1966	$ 673.01

Balance for all Accounts

Special Account		$ 792.14
Regular Account		673.01
Special Savings Account		10,031.03
	Total =	$11,496.18

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

Month Ending June 30, 1966

INCOME

Field Foundation	$2,500.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$ 975.28
Federal Taxes	231.70
Travel - Staff	115.31
Auditor	62.50
Telephone and Telegraph	104.89
Printing	197.80
Supplies	57.85
Publications	10.00
Miscellaneous Expense	4.26
Total	$1,759.59

Balance January 31, 1966	$ 51.73
Deposits during June	2,500.00
Available during June	$2,551.73
Expenditures during June	1,759.59
Balance June 30, 1966	$ 792.14

Tom - Finance + Membership

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Membership Report
July, 1966

Chapter	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
Chattanooga	120	-0-	-0-	120
Coffee County	16	-0-	-0-	16
Fayette County	22	-0-	-0-	22
Knoxville	80	2	-0-	82
Lauderdale County	29	-0-	-0-	29
Memphis	296	1	-0-	297
Nashville	367	3	1	369
Wilson County	38	-0-	-0-	38
Others	194	1	-0-	195
Totals	1,162	7	1	1,168

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending July 31, 1966

INCOME

Contributions		$ 270.00
Membership Dues		199.00
	Total	$ 469.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$ 489.03
Federal Taxes		118.80
Supplies		88.51
Rent		60.00
Telephone		151.02
Subscriptions - Pamphlets and Books		2.26
Equipment		45.90
Travel - Staff		42.42
Student Project		120.00
	Total=	$1,117.94

Balance June 30, 1966	$ 673.01
Deposits during July	469.00
Available during July	$1,142.01
Expenditures during July	1,117.94
Balance July 31, 1966	$ 24.07

Balance for All Accounts

Special Account		$ 327.71
Regular Account		24.07
Special Savings Account		9,031.03
	Total	$9,382.81

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

Month Ending July 31, 1966

INCOME

Savings Account transfer	$1,000.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$ 975.29
Federal Taxes		231.70
Travel - Staff		202.44
Postage		55.00
	Total	$1,464.43

Balance June 30, 1966	$ 792.14
Deposits during July	1,000.00
Available during July	$1,792.14
Expenditures during July	1,464.43
Balance July 31, 1966	$ 327.71

Tenn - F & M

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending August 31, 1966

INCOME

Southern Regional Council		$1,900.00
Contributions		109.00
Membership Dues		222.00
	Total	$2,231.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$ 584.87
Federal Taxes		127.42
Supplies		27.10
Secretarial Help		17.00
Telephone		113.09
Postage		41.68
Subscriptions, Books, & Pamphlets		2.00
Equipment		14.30
Travel - Staff		106.53
Student Project		160.00
	Total	$1,193.99

Balance July 31, 1966	$ 24.07
Deposits during August	2,231.00
Available during August	$2,255.07
Expenditures during August	1,193.99
Balance August 31, 1966	$1,061.08

Balance for All Accounts

Special Account		$ 59.27
Regular Account=		1,061.08
Savings Account		7,881.03
	Total	$9,001.38

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

Month Ending August 31, 1966

INCOME

Savings Account transfer	$1,150.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$ 978.08
Federal Taxes		226.10
Travel - Staff		214.26
	Total	$1,418.44

Balance July 31, 1966	$ 327.71
Deposits during August	1,150.00
Available during August	$1,477.71
Expenditures during August	1,418.44
Balance August 31, 1966	$ 59.27

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Membership Report
August, 1966

Chapter	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
Bristol		31*	---	31
Chattanooga	120	---	1	119
Coffee County	16	---	---	16
Fayette County	22	---	---	22
Knoxville	82	---	2	80
Lauderdale County	29	---	---	29
Memphis	297	1	13	285
Nashville	369	7	2	374
Wilson County	38	---	---	38
Miscellaneous	195	3	33*	165
Total	1,168	42	51	1,159

*31 members were transferred from Miscellaneous to Bristol, which is a chapter of TCHR.

Tenn- FINANCE + MEM

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending September 30, 1966

INCOME

Southern Regional Council		$3,050.00
Contributions		233.00
Membership Dues		156.00
	Total	$3,439.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries			$1,499.32
Federal Tax			280.50
Supplies			84.55
Rent			160.00
Telephone			96.81
Postage			55.00
Subscriptions, Books & Pamphlets			8.45
Miscellaneous Expense			350.00
Equipment			95.03
Travel - Staff			403.71
Student Project			100.00
Chapter Returns -	Memphis	$18.00	
	Nashville	74.00	
	Knoxville	14.00	
	Wilson County	1.00	
	Chattanooga	2.00	109.00
Welfare Project			22.57
			$3,264.94

Balance August 31, 1966	$1,061.08
Deposits during September	3,439.00
Available during September	$4,500.08
Expenditures during September	3,264.94
Balance September 30, 1966	$1,235.14

Balance for All Accounts

Special Account (No change during September)		$59.27
Regular Account		1,235.14
Savings Account		7,881.03
	Total	$9,175.44

Tenn- FINANCE + MEM

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Membership Report
September, 1966

	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
Bristol	31	---	---	31
Chattanooga	119	---	---	119
Coffee County	16	---	---	16
Fayette County	22	---	---	22
Knoxville	80	4	---	84
Lauderdale County	29	---	---	29
Memphis	285	1	---	286
Nashville	374	14	---	388
Wilson County	38	---	---	38
Miscellaneous	165	3	3	165
TOTALS	1,159	22	3	1,178

Tenn - M+F

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Membership Report
October, 1966

	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
Bristol	31	---	---	31
Chattanooga	119	---	---	119
Coffee County	16	---	---	16
Fayette County	22	---	---	22
Knoxville	84	2	---	86
Lauderdale County	29	---	---	29
Memphis	286	---	2	284
Nashville	388	7	1	394
Wilson County	38	---	---	38
Miscellaneous	165	6	1	170
Totals	1,178	15	4	1,189

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

Month Ending October 31, 1966

INCOME

Savings Account Transfer		$775.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$744.23
Federal Taxes		89.10
	Total	$833.33

Balance August 31, 1966	$ 59.27
Deposits during October	775.00
Available during October	$834.27
Expenditures during October	833.33
Balance October 31, 1966	$ .94

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending October 31, 1966

Southern Regional Council		$1,150.00
Contributions		690.00
Membership Dues		282.00
	Total	$2,122.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$ 755.09
Federal Taxes		191.40
Meetings		152.22
Supplies		45.71
Rent*	$110.00	
Less income from sub-leasing	175.00	(65.00)
Printing and Publications		2.60
Telephone and Telegraph		165.65
Postage		.98
Subscriptions, books and pamphlets		5.80
Miscellaneous Expense		21.82
Equipment		271.39
Travel - Staff	$301.68	
Board	19.22	320.90
Board Meeting		9.15
		$1,877.91

Balance September 30, 1966	$1,235.14
Deposits during October	2,122.00
Available during October	$3,357.14
Expenditures during October	1,877.91
Balance October 31, 1966	$1,479.23

Balance for All Accounts

Special Account	$ .94
Regular Account	1,479.23
Savings Account	7,106.03
Total	$8,586.20

*Total rent on our present building is $100.00 per month. However, we sublease one-fourth of the building to the Committee of Southern Churchmen at $25.00 and one-fourth of the building to the United Presbyterian Field Office at $25.00. The Committee of Southern Churchmen paid rent for six months in advance. We receive $25.00 per month from the Presbyterians.

Tenn. — M. + F.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending November 30, 1966

INCOME

Southern Regional Council		$3,050.00
Contributions		167.00
Membership Dues		125.00
	TOTAL	$3,342.00

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$1,499.31
Federal Taxes		280.50
Supplies		50.35
Rent	$100.00	
Less income from sub-leasing	25.00	75.00
Phone		315.46
Postage		55.00
Equipment	$ 67.25	
Less reimbursement for repairs from sub-leasees	111.92	(44.67)
Travel - Staff		201.79
Student Project		50.00
	TOTAL	$2,482.74

Balance October 31, 1966	$1,479.23
Deposits during November	3,342.00
Available during November	$4,821.23
Expenditures during November	2,482.74
Balance November 30, 1966	$2,338.49

Balance for All Accounts

Special Account (No change during November)	$ .94
Regular Account	2,338.49
Savings Account	7,106.03
	$9,445.46

Tenn. - M+F

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Membership Report
November, 1966

	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
Bristol	31	---	---	31
Chattanooga	119	---	---	119
Coffee County	16	---	---	16
Fayette County	22	1	---	23
Knoxville	86	---	---	86
Lauderdale County	29	---	---	29
Memphis	284	---	2	282
Nashville	394	---	---	394
Wilson County	38	---	---	38
Miscellaneous	170	1	---	171
Totals	1,189	2	2	1,189

Tenn. - M+F.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Special Account

Month Ending December 30, 1966

INCOME

Transfer from Savings Account		$856.03

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$744.24
Federal Taxes		89.10
	TOTAL	$833.34

Balance October 31, 1966	$ .94
Deposits during December	856.03
Available during December	$856.97
Expenditures during December	833.34
Balance December 30, 1966	$ 23.63

Balance for All Accounts

Special Account	$ 23.63
Regular Account	636.75
Savings Account ($6,000 received from Field Foundation for West Tennessee work)	12,250.00
TOTAL	$12,910.38

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Monthly Financial Report
Regular Account

Month Ending December 30, 1966

INCOME

Contributions		$ 251.52
Membership Dues		85.00
Inter-County Improvement Association (West Tennessee)		2,000.00
	TOTAL	$2,336.52

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$ 868.87
Federal Taxes		251.06
Meetings		33.42
Supplies		70.82
Rent	$100.00	
Less income from sub-leasing	25.00	75.00
Phone		190.03
Postage		45.00
Subscriptions, Books and Pamphlets		10.00
Equipment		103.92
Travel - Staff		365.38
Welfare Project		260.50
Chapter Returns		
Memphis	$ 22.00	
Nashville	32.63	
Knoxville	17.17	
Lauderdale	2.00	
Fayette	4.00	
Chattanooga	6.00	83.80
West Tennessee Office		
Salaries	$ 440.80	
Federal Taxes	80.20	
Miscellaneous (Expenses paid by West Tennessee prior to December)	500.00	
Travel	61.00	1,082.00
Staff Insurance Premiums		398.46
Financial Consultant		200.00
	TOTAL	$4,038.26

Balance November 30, 1966	$2,338.49
Deposits during December	2,336.52
Available during December	$4,675.01
Expenditures during December	4,038.26
Balance December 30, 1966	$ 636.75

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Membership Report
December, 1966

	Beginning of Month	New Members	Members Dropped	End of Month
Bristol	31	---	3	28
Chattanooga	119	3	---	122
Coffee County	16	---	---	16
Fayette County	23	---	---	23
Knoxville	86	5	1	90
Lauderdale County	29	1	---	30
Memphis	282	3	2	283
Nashville	394	3	3	394
Wilson County	38	---	---	38
Miscellaneous	171	2	2	171
TOTALS	1,189	17	11	1,195

Tenn. - M+F

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Yearly Financial Report
Regular Account

Year Ending December 30, 1966

INCOME

Southern Regional Council		$17,450.00
Contributions		4,575.81
Membership dues		2,748.00
Inter-County Improvement Association (West Tennessee)		2,000.00
TOTAL		$26,773.81

EXPENDITURES

Salaries		$11,327.65
Federal Taxes		2,565.18
Meetings		185.64
Supplies		631.84
Auditor		62.50
Rent ($950.00 less $225.00 from sub-leasees)		725.00
Secretarial Help		17.00
Printing and Publications		140.10
Phone		1,574.75
Postage		367.66
Miscellaneous Expense		371.82
Subscriptions, Books, and Pamphlets		31.51
Equipment (696.79 less $111.92 paid by sub-leasees)		584.87
Board Meeting		98.58
Travel - Staff	$2,822.97	
Board	313.40	3,136.37
Student Project		650.00
Welfare Project		283.07
Chapter Returns - Memphis	$ 122.00	
Nashville	276.47	
Knoxville	63.26	
Lauderdale	6.00	
Fayette	4.00	
Wilson	9.00	
Chattanooga	120.00	600.73
West Tennessee - Salaries	$ 440.80	
Federal Taxes	80.20	
Miscellaneous Expense	500.00	
Travel	61.00	1,082.00
Staff Insurance Premiums		398.46
Financial Consultant		200.00
TOTAL		$25,034.73

Balance December 31, 1965	$ 1,102.33-
Deposits during 1966	26,773.81
Available during 1966	$25,671.48
Expenditures during 1966	25,034.73
Balance December 30, 1966	$ 636.75

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Yearly Financial Report
Special Account

Year Ending December 30, 1966

INCOME

Transfers from Savings Account	$6,281.03

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$4,417.12
Federal Taxes	867.70
Travel- Staff	532.01
Auditor	62.50
Postage	55.00
Telephone and Telegraph	104.89
Printing	197.80
Supplies	57.85
Publications	10/00
Miscellaneous	4.26
TOTAL	$6,309.13

Balance December 31, 1965	$ 51.73
Deposits during 1966	6,281.03
Available during 1966	$6,332.76
Expenditures during 1966	6,309,13
Balance December 30, 1966	$ 23.63

RH

PROPOSED BUDGET

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

January 1, 1966 to December 31, 1966

INCOME

Anticipated grants		$17,000.00
Memberships		6,000.00
Contributions		10,000.00
	TOTAL	$33,000.00

EXPENSES

Salaries

Executive Director	$10,000.00	
Associate Director	6,000.00	
Office Assistance	3,600.00	
Social Security Tax	478.00	
TOTAL		$20,078.00

Other

Rent	720.00
Telephone	1,277.00
Supplies	700.00
Newsletter	1,200.00
Printing & Publications	650.00
Maintenance	100.00
Auditor	100.00
New Equipment	1,000.00
Subscriptions, Books, & Pamphlets	175.00
Postage	300.00
Travel (Staff)	4,000.00
Meetings, Workshops, Speakers	1,500.00
Chapter Returns	1,200.00
TOTAL	$33,000.00

November 5, 1965

Mrs Cox raised question re why less Soc. Sec. tax for 1964 than spent in 1965 — Ans — 1965 expenses in error because included Soc. Sec. & Withholding — for both Employee & Employer (?)

Caywood

Questions on whether to have Assoc. when money is not in sight —

K.J. Stiles — difference between proposed and mandatory budget —

December four, 1953

Reverend Richard Henry
Tennessee Valley Unitarian Church
1800 West Clinch Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr Henry:

All is straight. I will be at your service on the 14th and 15th. Have not heard anything more from the South Carolina people who want me on Sunday, the 13th, but I can undertake to get to Knoxville, if the planes run all right, let's say for sure 10:30 A M Monday, the 14th. I will write you later when I will get in.

Whatever you and Mr Beckman agree about on my program I will perform as best I can.

If the Christophers will take me in, I confess I will enjoy it tremendously. If they won't, could I go with you and Mrs Henry? I put them first only because I so greatly cherish opportunities to talk with Paul.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

TENNESSEE VALLEY UNITARIAN CHURCH
1800 WEST CLINCH AVENUE
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

RICHARD HENRY
MINISTER

December 3, 1953.

RECEIVED
DEC 4
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S, Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Street
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This will confirm your speaking dates here in Knoxville on December 14-15. Bob Friedman, who wrote you during the summer, wants you to give the MAP OF THE SOUTH talk Monday morning, December 14, to his Colgate College students--with perhaps a few other people coming in to hear you then, if you don't mind.

Monday evening, the 14th, we have you scheduled to address a public meeting sponsored by the Church, on "The Schools, the Court, and Segregation," with emphasis (so we announced it) on what the South will/can do about the Court's decision.

Tuesday evening, I believe, the Fellowship House group are hoping to hold an informal supper meeting in the home of one of the townspeople, inviting school and PTA people, etc. to hear you on possible ways and means of meeting a Court decision. You will hear direct from Mr. F. Woods Beckman, President of Fellowship House, on the details of this as he works them out.

Let us know whether you would prefer to stay at a hotel, or if you would enjoy staying with Helen and me--or with someone else, say the Christophers, if they will be able, and we shall plan accordingly. I know it's sometimes easier on this sort of jaunt to put up at a hotel, but we would be delighted to have you stay with us, or wherever you'd prefer.

I shall count on you also to let me know when you will arrive from Columbia, that we may meet your train or plane. I shall be in Florida next week, but shall follow any directions a letter from you may suggest.

Looking forward to seeing you again,

Faithfully yours,

Dick

Richard Henry

December ten, 1953

Mrs Richard Henry
1800 West Clinch Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Helen Henry:

Delighted to be your and Mr Henry's guest. I find I have to be at Charleston, South Carolina Saturday and Sunday, the twelfth and thirteenth. I will take a crack of dawn plane out of Charleston, Delta Airlines, which arrives at the airport at Knoxville, via Delta Flight No 366 at 9:46 on the morning of Monday, December fourteen.

On the assumption that you all will keep me busy through Tuesday evening, I have booked Delta Flight No 327, leaving Knoxville at seven A M Wednesday morning, the sixteenth, and carrying me back to Atlanta by 8:30 that morning. If there were no occasion to be busy Tuesday night, I could conceivably catch the 7:17 plane out of Knoxville Tuesday evening and spend a night in my own bed. But it is more important to do whatever is needful in Knoxville and I am planning to take the morning plane on Wednesday.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

THOMAS JEFFERSON CONFERENCE

Virginia, The Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida

REGIONAL OFFICE, 1800 WEST CLINCH AVE., KNOXVILLE, TENN.

RICHARD HENRY
ACTING REGIONAL DIRECTOR

RECEIVED
DEC 10
Southern Regional Council

December 9, 1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

Dick is out of town this week on business for the Thomas Jefferson Conference of Unitarian Churches, so I am answering his mail.

Paul Christopher will be out of town till Dec. 15, or possibly Dec. 20, so Dick and I are looking forward to having you stay with us.

And we are all looking forward to our various meetings with you. Members of several U.T. classes will come to the Monday evening lecture at Unitarian House, and so will members of the Negro Business and Professional Women's Club which is headed by Mrs. Arnetta Wallace. Mrs. Wallace says that her organization has been requested by the national organization to study the segregation question, and they have been using material published by the Southern Regional Council, I believe. Mrs. Wallace may want to meet with you on Tuesday if it is possible for you.

Till next week.

Sincerely,

Helen B. Henry
(Mrs. Richard Henry)

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALFRED MYNDERS, CHATTANOOGA
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE-DIRECTOR
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HAROLD C. FLEMING
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RECEIVED JUL 2 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 15, 1953

Mr O Harmon Cooter
P e r s i a
Tennessee

Dear Mr Cooter:

How very kind of you to write your encouraging letter of December seven. The booklet has got about remarkably. Churches and teachers and unions have bought it in quite large blocks and have put it around.

Maybe we could persuade you to become a member of our Council. We need more members and particularly in Tennessee. Here is a leaflet about it with a blank on the back page.

Sincerely yours,
George S Mitchell
George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
enclosures - What Kind of South Do You Want?

Persia, Tennessee
December 7, 1953

RECEIVED
DEC 8
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Just a brief note to thank you for the excellent little pamphlet, "The Schools and the Courts." This booklet could not have reached me at a better time for I was to give a report the following week, to a college class in Minority Groups, upon its very contents, so thank you very much for sending me a ready made talk.

Also I wish to express another thanks for you informing me of the activities of a friend that I have, or rather had not heard of for 13 years. I am referring to the quotation you listed from Rep. William Nicholson of S. C.

Again thanking you, not only for a personal favor, but also for contributing to the intellectual growth of our Country by publishing the facts in so concise a manner.

With all good wishes for your continued success, I remain

Very truly yours,

O. Harmon Cooter

O. Harmon Cooter

Van

December 16, 1953

Mrs Neal B Spahr
924 Temple Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs Spahr:

This is a hurried note as I prepare to go to Berea in a couple of moments.

But I must say the warmest thanks for your kindness, energy and understanding effort. I really think you in Knoxville are going to get some things made ready.

Appreciatively

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

December 18, 1953

Mr and Mrs Richard Henry
1800 West Clinch Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear the Henrys:

A thousand thanks to you both and to all my Knoxville friends. Knoxville was an especially nice place to be quite largely because of you two.

Appreciatively

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

Tennessee

February 19, '54

Dear Mr. Graham,

Thank you for writing.

In most situations the first medecine is an able, courageous, representative Negro person on the school board. Emollients flow from that.

Next thing. Those cities in which the school spt. had a plan and sticks to it will do pretty well. Where the supt. wobbles, the dickens breaks loose.

Undergird the plan with as much informed public opinion as you can. Best way for that is local interracial discussion groups, usually church-based. Use our two pamphlets, or only the first. More material coming out about May 1. (Boil-down of a big Foundation study on what the situation is in the South).

The only goo that dissolves racial prejudice is in a little bottled labelled "For people of two different groups but of similar cultural and educational backgrounds to work together on a matter of common interest". For two drops of that any prejudice melts. You just have to squueze drops onto as many thoughtful people as you can. In each category - professional, lay, clerical, union, teachers, what-nots.

Systematically work the community, bto build this seeking interracial experience and understanding. You don't have to get the whole town; just enough people to swing others into line. Here's a question of the most pressing common interest. Go down that groove, and the prejudice will melt.

As to the law, I am lay, and can only guess. But I'll take a bet that the clause in the Tenn. constitution that requires segregated education will be expunged by the Court. So the twon will be on its own. Behave or not. I think you and your friends can get Oak Ridge to behave.

I'll be glad to come up, if somebody could find the freight bill, which isn't a lot.

Wisdom:

Charles Johnson, at Fisk
Z. A. Looby, in Nashville
Mrs. Spahr, in Knoxville
Paul Christopher, in Knoxville
Staunton Smith, A F of L, in Chattanooga
Alfred Nynders, ed. Chatta Times, (best man at all)
John Hope, at Fisk
Mrs. E. U. Robinson, Methodist lady, Gallatin, Tenn.

Read the part we reprinted in Dec. New South from Brownell's brief. That's the key to the decision I think.

General matter: The South has reached that stage in which ~~xxxxxxxx~~ its largest and most important public service, the schools, can no longer be successfully administered within the customary white monopoly of government.

Best wishes,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

February 19, '54

Dear Mr. Graham,

Thank you for writing.

In most situations the first medecine is an able, courageous, representative Negro person on the school board. Emollients flow from that.

Next thing. Those cities in which the school spt. had a plan and sticks to it will do pretty well. Where the supt. wobbles, the dickens breaks loose.

Undergird the plan with as much informed public opinion as you can. Best way for that is local interracial discussion groups, usually church-based. Use our two pamphlets, or only the first. More material coming out about May 1. (Boil-down of a big Foundation study on what the situation is in the South).

The only goo that dissolves racial prejudice is in a little bottled labelled "For people of two different groups but of similar cultural and educational backgrounds to work together on a matter of common interest". For two drops of that any prejudice melts. You just have to squueze drops onto as many thoughtful people as you can. In each category - professional, lay, clerical, union, teachers, what-nots.

Systematically work the community, bto build this seeking interracial experience and understanding. You don't have to get the whole town; just enough people to swing others into line. Here's a question of the most pressing common interest. Go down that groove, and the prejudice will melt.

As to the law, I am lay, and can only guess. But I'll take a bet that the clause in the Tenn. constitution that requires segregated education will be expunged by the Court. So the twon will be on its own. Behave or not. I think you and your friends can get Oak Ridge to behave.

I'll be glad to come up, if somebody could find the freight bill, which isn't a lot.

Wisdom:

Charles Johnson, at Fisk
Z. A. Looby, in Nashville
Mrs. Spahr, in Knoxville
Paul Christopher, in Knoxville
Staunton Smith, A F of L, in Chattanooga
Alfred Mynders, ed. Chatta Times, (best man at all)
John Hope, at Fisk
Mrs. E. U. Robinson, Methodist lady, Gallatin, Tenn.

Read the part we reprinted in Dec. New South from Brownell's brief. That's the key to the decision I think.

General matter: The South has reached that stage in which ~~xxxxxxxx~~ its largest and most important public service, the schools, can no longer be successfully administered within the customary white monopoly of government.

Best wishes,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

ARTHUR ROBERT GRAHAM

RECEIVED
FEB 19 1954
Southern Regional Council

February 18, 1954

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Street, SE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I am the minister of the Unitarian Church here in Oak Ridge. At the meeting of the Unitarian ministers of the region in Atlanta in January, I tried to contact you at the behest of Dick Henry, our Knoxville man. My purpose was to talk with you briefly about the situation here and to ask you for some pointers in dealing with the situation.

You probably know the situation here quite well. Briefly, the problem of segregation/discrimination is with us to the degree that some of the social bridges are down. Waldo Cohn, Chairman of the Town Council was forced to undergo a recall election because he introduced a resolution favoring integration of the schools. He was not recalled, because his opponents failed to get the needed two-thirds vote. He further succeeded in getting a committee to study the segregation issue appointed. At the first meeting I was given the chairmanship of the Community Relations Committee.

I have been in Oak Ridge about six weeks, coming here from New York City. I have had experience in community work and with inter-racial groups. I hold a gradate degree in Human Relations from NYU. I want to work on this deal, but I can use all the advice and communication from you who have wide knowledge of the region and its people. I hope, therefore, that we can communicate and that you will give me any suggestions you may think appropriate and ask for any facts which will forward the type of communication which I need.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Graham

128 West Arrowood Rd.
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

NEW HOPE FARM
ROUTE 3
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

July 13, 1954

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

For many years I had as an assistant in dealing with the press at the old Interracial Commission, Mr. Robert B. Eleazer. Much of whatever was accomplished by that organization was due to him. He was the information man and dealt with the press, etc. A good craftsman as a writer, a man of great integrity and sound judgment. He frequently didn't do as many things as the "go-getter" type, but he never left any messes to be cleaned up. The newspaper men across the South trust him implicitly because he always dealt fairly with them.

Mr. Eleazer is retired, lives in Nashville and still has a considerable amount of energy. He might be helpful in connection with the work of the information office which is being set up in Nashville if he was needed. He has a very wide knowledge of the newspapers in the South, and of what they have been doing in this field over the years. He would work at any modest job where he felt he was helping out.

If you have contacts you might pass this suggestion on to whoever will have the responsibility in that office.

I am sincerely,

W. W. A.

Will W. Alexander

ack
7/20/54

Tennessee Hawing

August 3, '34

Dear Dick,

Thanks for lot from coolness.

Menefee's doing well in NC. Has found two counties where people are quite ready, and only waiting for the State to turn 'em loose.

New pamphlet. Good 'um. You should find a treasury to order some, @ 15 dollars a hundred.

Best.

GSM

Box 74
Sargentville
Maine
Aug. 2, 1954.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am very sorry to miss seeing Robert Menefee when he comes to Knoxville on your behalf this month. We'd enjoy doing whatever we can to help expedite the work he describes when we return in September. Will you extend our regrets to him, please?

I should suggest some other names, except that I know you have a number of "good" Knoxville contacts.

Ever faithfully —
Richard Sterry

RECEIVED
AUG 4 1954
Southern Regional Council

Tenn.

September 21, 1954

Dr. S. H. Hay
21 Church Street
Morristown, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hay:

Mr. Menefee came in for a visit some days ago, and told us that you had wanted to be fully informed about the Southern Regional Council.

I send you a list of the members of our Board of Directors and a copy of the latest published finance report made at the end of 1953. Also a new leaflet.

Unfortunately, the booklet we used to have on the origins and purposes of the Southern Regional Council is long out of print, and I just haven't got any more. Menefee will have told you that we grew out of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation and was reorganized under this title after a series of South-wide meetings -- first of Negro then of white leadership, and then of the two together in 1942-43. We have not been given much to pronouncements; we have tried to be in touch with people who could get things done, and have always been willing to pay the price of keeping quiet for such small stimulus to local conscience as we could contrive.

I do hope you will like us. We would be delighted to have you as a member and when, in a few weeks, we get the Tennessee State Program going that would give you the opportunity to be active in it.

We have had much friendly aid from lay people and ministers in the Presbyterian Church in the U. S., and have had friendly help too from the Northern Presbyterian Church -- though I believe we have not as yet found any working link with the friends we would like to have in the ARPs.

If you have questions about us, write in an we will do our best to answer in as much detail as you would wish.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls. - panel list, one leaflet, Jan '54, N.S.
cc: Mr. Robert Menefee

September 21, 1954

Dr. Earl Hunt, Jr.
First Methodist Church
111 East First, North
Morristown, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Young Mr. Menefee wrote us that you had some hope of getting some general forum discussions going on matters of the schools. If we can help you with material and with people, we would be glad to do what we can. I send you a publications list and an extra copy of the new Schools in the South pamphlet which, I daresay, Mr. Menefee left with you.

We are persuaded that the South's best course in this whole matter is to work out local agreement county by county, town by town, with Negro leadership, for a pace of change which is workable within that community, and having in mind the requirement for conformity with the Supreme Court's decision. These groups are perhaps best with quite small -- six, eight people.

There is another part of the Church's job which is of great importance in most Southern homes. In the next few years the time will come when the mother, dressing the children to get them off to school, knowing that that is the day when the two groups of children will first be together, can communicate to her children her own prejudices and fears if she has them. All she has to say is "John," or "Jane, there will be some new children in school this morning, and mama wants you to be nice to them." Only the church can teach mama to say what she ought.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.
cc: Mr. Robert Menefee

TELEGRAM

file

To: Dr. C.H. Parish
Dept. Sociology
Univ of Louisville
Louisville, Ky.

From. F.B.Routh, Ast. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Everything set for Tennessee meeting.
Letter following.

(sg) Fred

29 Sept 54

"SAMPLE LETTER"

425 Chestnut Street
Nashville, Tennessee

September 30, 1954

Mr. John Doe
137 Bluegrass Lane
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Doe:

I have been asked, by Mr. Alfred Hynders, editor of the Chattanooga Times and acting chairman of the Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council, to contact you and other interested people to help organize our state office.

As you know the Fund for the Republic of the Ford Foundation has made it possible for the Southern Regional Council to open state offices in twelve Southern States of which Tennessee is one. Local people will serve as a state board for the SRC's state office and plan program and set policy, compatible of course with the general aims of the Southern Regional Council.

The meeting will take place in Nashville on Saturday, October 9th at 10:00 a.m. in the Conference Room of the May Hosiery Mills, 425 Chestnut St. Fred Routh, Assistant Director of SRC in charge of program development, and Dr. C. H. Parrish, consultant to SRC on program planning, will be with us for the meeting.

We are looking forward to a good meeting at which we will elect interim officers and make plans for opening a state office with paid professional staff for Tennessee.

We are counting on your support and counsel in this important work, and are looking forward to seeing you in Nashville on October 9th.

Sincerely,

Dan May

Tenn.

27 September '54

Mr. Dan May
May Hosiery Mills, Inc.
425 Chestnut Street
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Mr. May:

It certainly was good to talk with you on the phone this afternoon and pursuant to our conversation I am sending along a "sample" letter which we hope might be sent to the SRC folks and other interested people in Tennessee.

We will be glad to do the stenographic work here and mail them to you for signature and mailing for which we will provide stamped, addressed envelopes.

It was most generous of you to offer the use of the Conference Room at the May Hosiery Mills for the meeting.

I am looking forward to meeting you and to being of service in setting up the Tennessee Office of the SRC.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
Program Development

October 28, 1954

Mr. Stanton Smith
Tennessee Federation of Labor
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Smith:

The Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council is reorganizing. As you no doubt know, the Fund for the Republic of the Ford Foundation gave SRC a grant with which to set up state organizations in twelve states of which Tennessee is one.

We need your advice and counsel. Our reorganization meeting will take place in Nashville, in the Conference Room of the May Hosiery Mill, 425 Chestnut Street, at 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, November 6th. Your expenses in attending this meeting will be taken care of by the SRC.

Looking forward to seeing you and working with you in the future, I am

Sincerely,

Dan May
Interim Chairman

Letter Also sent to
Mr. A. Barton Strong
Hamilton Natl. Bank Bldg
Chattanooga

Mr. Haskell Miller,
University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga

Enclosed
"Toward a New South"

Sample Letter

October 28, 1954

Mr. K.R. Addington
145 Commerce Street
Kingsport, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Addington:

The Southern Regional Council has been in the process of reorganizing its state groups since midsummer and in Tennessee we are now in the process of setting up a responsible board to direct the new state office. I am enclosing for your information a little pamphlet entitled "Toward the South of the Future." Your name has been suggested for the board by a committee headed by Mrs. Jack H. Wilcox of Knoxville because you have been known to be interested in the problems of our area and because you have worked toward a fuller democracy for all of our people.

An organizational meeting is being held at the May Hosiery Mill Conference Room, at 425 Chestnut Street, Nashville, on Saturday, November 6th at 10:00 am. We very much hope that you will be able to attend and expenses involved will be taken care of by the Southern Regional Council.

Very truly yours,

Dan May
Interim Chairman
Tennessee Division

encl.

October 27, 1954

Mrs. Jack H. Wilcox
1816 Lake Avenue
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Mrs. Wilcox:

Thank you so much for your splendid letter which I am tardy in answering because I have been out in Mississippi. The little thumbnail sketches of the people you have listed are a great help in thinking about the type of resource pwople we need on the Tennessee board.

I would very greatly regret if either you or Woods Beckman found it necessary not to serve on the board. We need your help and advice very much. You have been and are people of considerable importance in the furthering of democracy in Tennessee and it is my firm conviction that we who believe in such a program must work together. Your advice and emphasis on what the SRC Tennessee office could do in the Knoxville area would be invaluable. Therefore I ask that you give this matter very serious consideration before making up your mind.

Looking forward to seeing you at the meeting on November 6th.

Very sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
Program Development

FRB/rf

Mrs. Jack H. Wilcox,
1816 Lake Avenue,
Knoxville, Tenn.,
10-14-54

Mr. Fred Routh,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, NE,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Routh;

We are sorry to have been so slow in sending in these names for possible Tennessee SRC board members. We have our excuses: it seemed to us important that we have representation from some of the smaller cities in the area, as a matter of principle and because in Knoxville Fellowship House has been doing SRC work for five years; it took time for us to consult people in the community about possible board members.

We are not only tardy but recalcitrant. We have not asked any of these suggested persons if we might submit their names. It seems to us that it will be much more effective if a letter is sent to them from your office, official stationery and all, maybe with one of the " towkrd the South of the future" brochures (far better job of explaining SRC than we could do), and of course using our names...and especially Dr. William Cole's name..if you want to say who had suggested them.

Before giving the list, let me tell you that I definitely will not want to serve on the state board. There is so much work to do right here, I am not familiar with the over-all state picture and it is important that a place be made for a prestige person who is perhaps not completely committed. Woods Beckman feels that he will resign for the same reasons, but he will have to give notice for himself. If it seems advisable that I come to the next Tennessee board meeting, I'll be glad to, to fill in while we get started.

Now names:

K.R.Addington, 145 Commerce Street, Kingsport, Tenn.
Executive director of the Kingsport Community Chest;has studied interracial group work in the area and reported on it to national Urban League; might not be in position himself to serve on board but good source of information.

D.W.Profitt, Profitt Department Store, Maryville, Tenn:
Leading Presbyterian layman, civic, social leader, active in Maryville College programs, answerable to no one so far as we know.

Carl Jones, Johnson City, Tenn:
Editor of the Johnson City newspaper, suggested by Dr. Cole.

Mrs.Thomas G. Perry, 4627 Martin Mill Pike, SW, Knoxville, Tenn.:
Wife of a prominent veterinarian, independently wealthy,knows many of the leading Negroes in the south, charming and aggressive. Mrs. Perry is theonly Negroe we have suggested because we feel Dr. Colston and Mr. Daves, who certainly should stay on the board, give adequate representation (or rather, the rest of us agree with them that two

Negroes are enough and that it's important to get prestige white persons on the board.)

Paul Christopher, 705 Broadway NE, Knoxville, Tenn:
Tenn. director, CIO; probably too busy to take on one more job, but eager to have CIO be party ti improving intergroup relations.

Miss Lucille Thornbourgh, Editor, East Tenn. Labor News, 311 Morgan, Knoxville, Tenn:
Mr. Daves feels very strongly that labor should be represented on this board. Miss T. is much sounder on interracial policy than many of the area AFL personnel.

Leonard Hurley, 4070 Kingston Pike, SW, Knoxville, Tenn:
Insurance man, social, civic leader, long-time YMCA worker and board member, 1954 president, Council of Church Laymen; has sat in on the Fellowship-House sponsored desegregation discussion group meetings, religiously committed (Presbyterian, if that matters.)

William F. Moehlman, Topside Road, Knoxville, Tenn:
President, Tenn.Metal Culvert Co., president, local Heart Ass., former president, C of C; not a native but thoroughly accepted many years ago; has been trying to cut down activities; is definitely prestige leader, is pro,-but not committed.

There you are; take your choice. We just hope that out of the lot you can get at least a couple of acceptances.(And we are assuming that you will expect to have five board members from the Chattanooga area.)

Your offer of home-office assistence probably went to our heads; it may be very bad of us to throw this into your lap, but we honestly believe you can do a much more effective job than we can.

Will you send us some of the " toward the South of the future" brochures, please. (By us, Fellowship House.)

Sincerely,

Virginia Randall Wilcox (Mrs J.H.)

October 27, 1954

Mrs. Joan C. Harap
1210 Grandview Drive
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Harap:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 19th which I finally received on my return from Mississippi. This was due to my late return and not to your delay in mailing the letter. It will not be possible for me to be in Nashville the entire week prior to the November 6th meeting, but I shall plan on spending at least Thursday and Friday of that week with you before the Saturday meeting. We can get together on Thursday at a place of your convenience and discuss people to be contacted and the method of contacting them. I believe it would help me if you would send me a tentative list in advance so that I might be thinking about this prior to my arrival.

I have received from Mrs. Wilcox in Knoxville a very fine list of names with brief personal sketch of people listed. This has been a help in thinking about the type of resource people we need in Tennessee.

I am looking forward to seeing you then on Thursday, November 4th.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
Program Development

FRB/rf

1210 Grandview Drive
Nashville, Tenn
October 19.1954

Dear Mr. Routh,

Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Valien and I had lunch and a long session of talk on Monday with regard to sending in names for future members and a prospective chairman for the proposed new State organization. It had seemed to us in earlier conversations over the telephone we needed to get together to clear our thinking and the suggestions we might have to offer, so that there would be lack of duplication, more assurance of broad representation and a fuller understanding of what the problems would be in our own community in securing maximum acceptance for the project.

In the course of our discussion we listed some twenty five people with brief data about them that the three of us felt could be helpful. All of us agreed however that the approach and explanation of the Southern Regional Council's work was most important and that letters sent out cold, or even with a prior call from a member here, was not sufficient to arouse the kind of interest we will need. It seemed to us that since you are coming to Nashville for a week prior to the November 6th meeting, it would be far better for our group to get together soon after you arrive, talk over the suggested names all of us may have to offer and then plan calls or talks with the people involved, possibly with two or three of us going together in some instances.

We also discussed a value there might be in changing the name for the State set-up. There is so much similarity to the former Southern Conference which stirred up so much feeling that a new terminology which would not set up any train of association might provide a more positive base.

Mrs. Walker must have been out of town this past week as I have tried repeatedly to reach her without success. She may already have sent in names to you. We have been in touch with Mr. May who says he, as yet, has not done anything more about the Council and agrees with us as to the care with which we should proceed.

Sincerely,

Joan C. Harap

Thursday afternoon

Dear Mr. Routh,

I have just come in from a 2 1/2 day State Board meeting of the League of Women Voters and find the enclosed on my desk - I am sure I mailed an envelope to you so that you may have received nothing concerning what we have been up to or a message for some one else -

I was disturbed at the lateness of the timing two days ago - now I am doubly apologetic -

Joan C. Harap

Tenn.

November 2, 1954 Tenn

File

MEMORANDUM

TO: FRB
CHP

FROM: GTH

I have talked this afternoon with Mrs. Coe in Memphis who regrets that she is already too committed to other organizations to be able to accept responsible position with the Tennessee Division of the SRC. She is interested and will be willing to help in ways that she can. She suggested two names, in addition to Miss Ethel Niermeyer, whom she thought would be vaulable additions to the board from the West Tennessee area. They are:

Mrs. Joe McMillan
3679 Poplar Street
Memphis, Tenn.

and

Mrs. King Jamison
Jackson, Tenn.

I later talked with Miss Niermeyer and urged her to attend the Nashville meeting on November 6th and, if possible, to talk with Reverend McDaniel and Mrs. Coe regarding their nominations (in addition to themselves) for the executive board. She agreed to come and said that she hoped very much that Mrs. Harriet Walker would also be able to come.

Miss Niermeyer retires from her professional job with the YWCA this Spring but will probably be continuing to live in the state. Her knowledge of people and interest in developing program will be vaulable to us.

Telephone numbers:

Mrs. Coe -- 48-8034
Miss Niermeyer -- 37-9486 (YWCA)

Tenn

November 5, 1954

Miss Ethel Niermeyer
Young Women's Christian Association
800 [redacted] Monroe Avenue
Memphis 3, Tennessee

Dear Ethel:

Many thanks for your excellent suggestions about Memphis people who may be available and interested in working with the state organization of the Southern Regional Council in Tennessee. I have passed these suggestions on to the members of the organizing committee who will be thinking about possibilities at the meeting in Nashville tomorrow.

We are sorry that you felt it unwise to take on this responsibility now, but understand -- and will count on your advice and judgment as we try to move ahead in west Tennessee.

It was like old timesto talk with you on the telephone the other day.

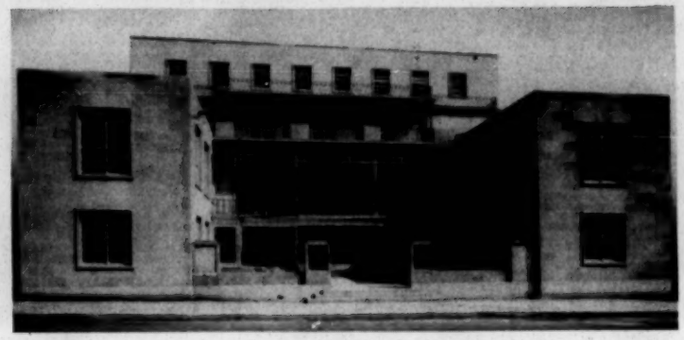
Sincerely,

Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director for
Program Planning

GTH/eab
rnf

Tenn -

11/5 RHF



Young Women's Christian Association

200 MONROE AVENUE • MEMPHIS 3, TENNESSEE

November 3, 1954

Mrs. Grace Hamilton
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Grace:

It was thrilling to hear your voice over the telephone recently and my joy at hearing you, and the thought of working with you again made me feel, temporarily, that I'd throw myself into the work of the Southern Council during this coming year. However, my better judgment tells me, after careful consideration, that I must not and cannot take on any extra duties at this time. I have my hands full as I wind up twenty-two years of work in Memphis, in preparation for leaving the Memphis "Y" next september first. If there are things I can do after that date, please approach me again.

I have the names of some good Memphis people to suggest:

Mrs. Tom Turley Jr., 889 Maury, 36-4171. Mrs. Turley is president of the Memphis and Shelby County Girl Scout Council. She has been most helpful in the field of inter-racial understanding.

Mrs. Casper Peeler, 84 Cherry Road N.,4-2629. President of the Memphis YWCA.

Mr. H. W. Millington, Executive Director, Memphis Community Council, 210 Madison, 38-2431.

I have talked with Mrs. Joe McMillin as you suggested and she is interested and is willing to go to Nashville Saturday, if there is someone for her to go with.

If you want me to I'm willing to try to do a selling job on Mrs. Peeler, but please don't ask me to approach Mrs. Turley or Mr. Millington. A long distance call from you would be good in those areas.

Please understand my unwillingness to "take on" extra duties this year.

Sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Niermeyer
Executive Director

Southern Re[redacted]

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU[redacted]

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

November 23, 1954

Dear Friend:

Last summer, as you may recall, Mr. Robert G. Menefee talked with you in the course of his travel for the Southern Regional Council. At his request, we are sending you the enclosed copy of our publication, New South, which contains a report of the observations and findings of his summer's work.

We hope you will find the report interesting, and perhaps useful. We would be happy to have any comments or suggestions which you might care to send us.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

OCTOBER, 1954
Vol. 9 No. 10

New South

All material presented in New South may be used freely by other publications. A credit line will be appreciated.

A FIELD REPORT

The Supreme Court Decision And the Appalachian South

By ROBERT G. MENEFEE

LAST May the Supreme Court of the United States hung a CONDEMNED sign on the segregated Negro schools. The effects of that decision will be felt for years. They will be different in each state, section, and community. What do you think it will mean where you live?

During the summer I spent two months asking people that and related questions. My territory was the Appalachian highlands of North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee. In nine weeks I discussed the matter of school desegregation with 218 people from 51 different communities in 29 Appalachian counties. Believing that the power and obligation lie primarily with the whites, I talked with relatively few Negroes and lay no claim to knowing Negro opinion. This was no "galloping poll" of a statistical cross-section, but a serious, and I think successful, attempt to get accurate impressions.

It was my aim to talk with educational, civic, and religious leaders for whom the community and its schools are a vital concern. This took me to 30 school superintendents, 19 other school administrators and 15 college staff or faculty members, to 51 clergymen or other full-time religious workers, and to 48 business and professional men. There were county agents, nurses, farmers, housewives, and newspaper editors. I sought out the leaders and "work horses" for such groups as the Methodist Woman's Society of Christian Service, the Baptist Woman's Missionary Union, the United Church Women, the Kiwanis, Ruritan and Woman's Clubs, the PTA's, labor unions and the com-

Robert G. Menefee is a native of Kentucky, where he has taught economics at Berea College since 1946. Last summer he travelled through the Appalachian region of the South for the Southern Regional Council, discussing with local leadership the implications of the Supreme Court decision on public school segregation. This is a report on his findings.

munity chests, and the active laymen in dozens of churches.

My trip was a project of the Southern Regional Council. The places to be visited were selected as representative of that large area sometimes called Southern Appalachia—an area in which Negroes are generally less than 5% of the population and almost never more than 10%. In one sense my mission was to check the usual assumption that integration may come earlier and easier where Negroes are fewest.

DIFFERENCES

What did I learn during nine weeks of scouting the highlands of North Carolina, Virginia and Tenneessee? First, I learned about differences. There are basic similarities which make Appalachia a distinguishable region, but moving rapidly from one place to another one is conscious of variety. Every section, county, and town is different from every other. As a matter of fact, on the kind of questions I was raising each individual might differ from the one before him. Both of the following comments were made to me in the same county in the same afternoon:

> "I'm telling my grandchildren that sometime fairly soon they'll be going to school with colored children, and when they do I want them to treat everyone the same."

> "I told my boy if any colored kid got on the school bus or came on the school ground where he was, just to beat him to death and come home."

This second comment was by no means typical. It represented the only outright advocacy of violence which I heard all summer. The possibility that violence would occur was mentioned occasionally, but always on the assumption that it would come from some class in society lower than that of the speaker. Even this did not happen too often. Most of the people with whom I talked did not anticipate any serious violence in a region where the Negroes are relatively scarce.

UNHAPPY

Among the varied reactions to the Court's decision, some appeared much more frequently than others. Objections to the decision usually took one or more of the following forms:

> "I'm personally not prejudiced but most of the people around here are and they aren't going to go along with this thing very well."

> "I don't mind their going to school together but this is going to lead to intermarriage and I'm opposed to that."

> "We've got good Negro teachers and they're going to lose their jobs."

HAPPY

Those who welcomed the decision felt that the objections were based upon exaggerated fears, and they gave a variety of positive reasons for supporting the decision and its implications. Most commonly their thinking took one or more of these directions:

> "It is the only Christian and democratic thing to do."

> "Our county is not rich, and in the long run this will mean better schools for everybody."

> "Now we can face the rest of the world a lot more honestly and proudly."

Amid this variety there were two opinions which I encountered over and over throughout the summer among both the pros and cons. The first usually began with the statement "We won't have any problem here . . ." and went on to emphasize the

small number of Negroes in that particular county or town. In some cases this reply appeared to mean that there was little likelihood of violence; in other cases the statement was apparently a comparison of the difficulties which might arise here and the more serious problems anticipated in other areas. Its repetition throughout the region suggested a general opinion that desegregation could be handled without dire consequences. I felt that delay would come more often from the indifference of community leaders than from their outright opposition.

Secondly, there was an almost universal agreement that sooner or later white and colored children would be going to the same school. The stress was on *when* and *how*, not on *whether*. Most hoped it would be very gradual, some hoped the degree of integration would be minimized, but there was widespread agreement that the Supreme Court decision was now the law of the land and would in the foreseeable future become general practice.

ISSUES

Some of the *when* and *how* questions came in for considerable discussion. The proposal I heard most often calls for gradual integration beginning the first year with the first grade, extending to the second grade the second year, and so on. Proceeding in this fashion the process would require 12 years. That was its virtue to some, its weakness to others. One county superintendent with over 30 years' experience believes the scheme impracticable because it involves sending the very young children to one school and the older ones to another. The families in his county have objected to this whenever he has tried it in his consolidation program.

One variation of this proposal would begin the integration at the ninth grade simultaneously with its introduction at the first grade level. This would complete the integration of high schools in four years and of all schools in eight years. In the regions I visited, the number of Negro high school students was often so small that the *separate* could not possibly be *equal*. Either the school must be a tiny one with limited curriculum or lengthy bus trips are necessary. In such a situation an early integration of the high school pupils seems logical to many people.

Another very popular proposal would retain the Negro school and give each student the option of attending where he had been or of changing to the school nearest him. Those who support this approach hope it will meet the legal requirements without any major alteration in existing arrangements. Critics question whether public opinion and school officials would make the option a real one. And one former member of a state school board stressed the necessity for enforcing school district lines in order to prevent competition for students among the various schools.

STATE—LOCAL RELATIONSHIPS

While reactions and opinions are important, there are many other factors which will also affect the way the Supreme Court decision works out. Among these are many relating to the schools themselves. Here, too, there is much variety as well as a few significant similarities. One important variable has to do with the relationship of the state to the local

school system. Under North Carolina law the schools are state-administered to a much greater extent than in either Virginia or Tennessee. This will be of some importance in determining how much local variation there can be in adjusting to the decision.

SUPERINTENDENTS

Other conditions and policies differ from one locality to another, no matter which state you examine. All summer I made it a practice in each community to seek out first the school superintendent. I had not expected these officials to be cut from any pattern but the variation which I found was astonishing. They differed totally in their attitudes, philosophy, confidence, knowledge about the systems they were administering, professional preparation, awareness, and even such details as grammar. One got the distinct impression that in changing times some would be leading, some would be advising, some would be following, and some would have to be pushed.

One superintendent told me he had made plans to integrate this fall and cancelled the arrangements only after the state board directed that last year's procedure be followed this year. Another suggested to his board of education that a local, bi-racial commission be appointed to study the matter. A good many said simply, "We will do whatever the state calls for." And one superintendent is obviously hoping he will not have to do anything until his term expires and he can retire in bumbling peace.

SCHOOL SYSTEMS

Like the superintendents, the school systems were tremendously varied. There was variation in all aspects—buildings, buses, teacher preparation, pupils per teacher, etc. One factor which may considerably affect the desegregation process is the degree to which the school system has consolidated. On this matter there is again extreme difference. Some counties are operating a handful of large, consolidated schools; others a host of small scattered schools. In one county I visited there are over 60 elementary schools divided about evenly—one-third with one teacher each, one-third with two teachers, and one-third with three to five teachers. No elementary school had more than five teachers. (There are additional schools in the county seat operating as an independent system.)

NEGRO SCHOOLS

On one other matter — the provisions for Negro schools—the counties and towns show wide diversity. The variation arises partly from differences in numbers and distribution, partly from differences in planning, and partly from historical and social conditions having little rational basis. Perhaps a few examples will best show what I mean.

Example #1: A county in which the white schools are large consolidated units. One school is provided for Negroes. It served 33 students last year. It includes both elementary and high schools, and is presided over by two teachers, one teaching the first eight grades, the other teaching high school. (There are several of these one-teacher Negro high schools in the area I travelled.)

Example #2: A county operating one elementary school for Negroes, bringing the children by bus from all over the county. The colored high school students are transported to a

neighboring county—68 miles round trip—where a tuition charge is paid for them. (An arrangement of this kind is very common. Elementary schools are provided while high school students are served by another county or an independent city school system. The high school students may be taken by bus—with hauls ranging up to 40 miles each way—or they may be boarded in the town where the school operates, their board being paid by the county from which they come.)

Example #3: A large, well-run Negro high school offering a varied curriculum. It is owned jointly by two counties and an independent city. The student body is drawn largely from these, partly from several other areas.

These examples are illustrative, although they by no means exhaust the range of variation. It is not unusual to find that Negroes from the same county are being served in schools operated by several different systems. One county superintendent told me that the preceding year there had been five Negro high school pupils in his county and they had been served by the schools of four different jurisdictions, two of them in other states. In another case a county which operates its own colored elementary school sends a bus to two neighboring counties in order to accommodate 25-30 colored high school pupils. The superintendent said flatly that this group of fewer than 30 cost the county more than any other 100 pupils in the school system.

SIMILARITIES

In the midst of all this diversity, certain conditions showed up over and over. While there is little that applies universally, I think these statements are accurate:

First, most of the school systems are moving toward consolidation. This is especially apparent at the secondary level, but the one-teacher elementary school is also becoming less common. Even the rural counties include a few with no one-room school except that for Negroes. Elimination of the segregated school may now come as part of the trend toward consolidation.

Second, most of these school districts are currently spending more *per pupil* on the Negroes than on the whites. This does not mean that the Negroes generally have better facilities or curriculum, although such cases do exist. The higher per-pupil expenditures arise out of several factors which may or may not contribute to the quality of the school. Where I was travelling it is almost always true that the teachers are paid according to a salary scale based on their preparation and experience without respect to their race. On this basis the Negro teachers average slightly higher salaries than the whites. Because there are not many Negroes, the pupil-teacher ratio is often lower in the Negro school, and this also contributes to higher operating costs per pupil. Transportation costs run high when one small school serves all the Negroes in a county. The picture is not quite so clear with respect to the long-run or capital expenditures, but a great deal has been invested in improved Negro school buildings especially in recent years.

Third, most school systems in this area face a shortage of adequately trained white teachers but an oversupply of trained Negro teachers. The

most common explanation holds that the salary and prestige accorded teachers in this area will not attract enough white college graduates, but is very attractive to the educated Negro. This situation was dramatized for me by the county superintendent who told me one of his white schools would open this fall with 12 or 13 "uncertified" teachers, while he had 15 certified applicants for one vacancy in his Negro school.

The question immediately arises, "Will well-trained, well-qualified colored teachers he hired in an integrated school system?" The people with whom I talked were very conscious that their schools needed the best teachers who could be secured. Yet most school administrators doubted that Negro teachers would be accepted by the community for classes which would be predominantly white. There is a general recognition that the colored teachers are doing a good job. Often, too, a particular teacher is held in very high regard. One factor which may be of critical importance in the matter is the presence or absence of a tenure law and the job-protection it gives to the experienced teacher. Most fundamental, however, is the question whether officials and communities are wise enough to choose teachers on the basis of ability.

Because the Supreme Court decision and the schools were my opening topic, I discussed them with almost everyone I met all summer. When there was time and inclination people often talked with me about other related but broader matters. In this way I was able to form impressions about many background community factors which will bear upon the working out of the Supreme Court decision. Always there are important differences but some patterns reappear over and over.

NEGROES IN THE COMMUNITY

Every individual in a community has his own attitude toward members of another race and his belief as to what constitutes good group relations. The status of Negroes in the community is a composite of these attitudes. It shows up not only in the repetition of similar individual attitudes, but also in the part that Negroes play in the organized community life. In Appalachia this is often a question of whether Negroes are significantly taken into account at all, whether they have any part in community functions, whether they have any real power concerning even those matters which most directly affect them. These questions may seem unreal if you live in a large city where the Negroes are organized and articulate. But in the small county seat towns I visited this summer they are very real questions.

The extent to which a community accords recognition to the Negroes as a group depends somewhat on the number of Negroes who live there. With Negroes making up a very small proportion of the population one might expect their influence to be small. It is, however, something more than simply small proportions. A Negro population of 4% means one thing in a city of 60,000 and something quite different in a little town of 2,500. In one case the Negroes number 2,400, a group large enough to have a community life of its own and some organized influence. It can attract educated and professional members who

can give effective leadership. In the town of 2,500 the 4% who are colored number only 100 and may be almost totally excluded from the life of the community, while having little opportunity to develop their own. A group this size can hardly support a lawyer or doctor or full-time, trained minister.

Over and over the whites with whom I talked told me that the Negroes in their community were happy and content with the situation as it is. They pointed to the absence of the organized protests, the legal actions, and the like, which have plagued other communities. Very often, it would appear, the Negroes in this area do not have the numbers, organization, or leadership for effective action as a group. This places the responsibility for decisions which involve the Negroes even more completely upon the whites.

THE OUTSTANDING NEGRO

Even when the Negroes as a group carry little weight in the community, an individual Negro may have considerable standing. I remember several towns where each person with whom I talked would mention the same Negro and each would praise very highly his character, his training, and his ability. In every case there appeared to be real affection and respect. In every case the Negro was a teacher. In every case the Negro was believed by the whites to favor separation of the races and to oppose protest activity by the Negroes.

A NEGRO'S VIEW

One morning I talked at length with an intelligent young Negro school teacher, a college graduate come back to teach in the colored high school of his home town. At the beginning he was very reserved and my questions got brief answers, but gradually he relaxed. He was well informed, articulate about the problems of the Negro and eager to learn and understand the views of others. In his town I had not yet talked with many whites, but in many other places white people had told me they did not know any Negro with whom they could discuss the school problem. I asked this young man whether I could suggest his name if there were whites who wanted to form a small, unofficial discussion group on this topic. He paused before he replied. There was nothing he would like better, he said, but he had a family and was undertaking to build a home and he simply could not afford to take any risks. He said he knew someone must take some chances if anything is to get done, but he just did not feel he was in position to take them.

His reluctance seems to me important not only in itself, but in what it reveals about the community as the Negro sees it. This man saw his job and financial security completely dependent upon his standing with whites. He felt he could not risk having questions raised about his activities or about his acceptance of existing arrangements. And he felt that participation in a small, informal discussion group might raise such questions. Perhaps he exaggerated the risk, but this was his home town. The incident illustrated graphically something I found almost everywhere—the individual Negro's absolute dependence upon the approval of whites. This means that when he talks to whites in his community, the Negro can feel safe only if he says what the

whites want to hear.

Another important insight into the thinking of Negroes came from a colored high school principal. I had mentioned that whites often told me the Negroes do not really *want* school integration. In replying he told me of a poll he had taken among his students. Approximately 80-85% indicated they were "willing" to go to school with whites. I thought his use of the term "willing" when the whites always use the term "want" indicated a fundamental difference in viewpoint. While the whites are discussing the questions, "Do they want to push in? Are they demanding it?", these Negroes were responding to the questions "Do we object? Are we afraid?"

SYMBOLS

In economic relationships the white almost always occupies the dominant position. The only important exception occurs where the Negroes own their own small farms and deal with whites only on a buying-selling basis. Ordinary day-to-day contacts are friendly and there is often real affection. Even so the rules accord the Negro an inferior status. Each community chooses different ways to symbolize it. There is little that is consistent. Rest rooms are usually separate, but not always. Small towns seldom have separate water fountains for Negroes, but sometimes do. The Negroes may be too few to justify a separate waiting room at the bus station, and they may or may not be welcome in the one which is provided. In one bus station every bench was marked WHITE ONLY. The ministerial association may include or exclude the Negro ministers. The Negro and white teachers sometimes meet together, sometimes in separate groups, and sometimes the Negro teachers are included in no teachers' meeting at all.

PREPARATION

Early this summer I read several case studies of cities in which school desegregation has taken place recently. Such studies suggest that desegregation moves more smoothly where there is already some experience with interracial groups and activities. These can be activities designed to bring together people of different races, or simply activities in which people participate without respect to race. Even though relatively few people are involved in such groups, they are apparently significant in determining a town's readiness for desegregation. Knowing their importance, I kept a sharp lookout all summer for events or activities or groups which brought whites and Negroes together on the basis of some common undertaking and without segregation. There were very few places where this was entirely missing. Sometimes there was nothing except some special event to which whites and Negroes came unsegregated or in which they all participated. This kind of thing does a good deal to promote friendly relations between the groups, but does very little to bring real understanding and communication.

Other than this kind of once-a-year event which takes place in almost every community, the opportunities for communication and contact between whites and Negroes are extremely varied. Sometimes, as mentioned above, all the ministers in a particular town or all the teachers in a given school system meet together periodically to discuss common mat-

ters. I found a good many groups of churchwomen operating on the principle of inclusion rather than exclusion. The United Church Women of the Council of Churches usually, although not always, include members from the colored churches.

In one small city there is an interdenominational youth group consisting of 30 to 50 youngsters approximately half of whom are white, half Negro. Athletic teams are sometimes formed on the basis of ability without regard to race. In one town there are four Little League ball clubs, each sponsored by a civic club, and there are Negro youngsters playing on each of the teams alongside the whites. The increasingly popular amateur contests are very often conducted on a basis of open competition with no amateur excluded because of race. One rather extensive educational program for veterans has been operating for several years with Negroes in separate classes where that is feasible, but with all veterans in one class when the Negroes are too few to justify a separate class.

These and other examples tended to confirm my impression that Southern Appalachia has an ever-widening circle of activities in which Negroes and whites can participate simply as people. I made one observation which supplements that impression. The activities in which Negroes participate as equals are generally activities which have developed in these communities within the last decade. If the broader pattern follows that of the examples I encountered this summer, groups and activities which are new in a community can more easily be accepted on an integrated basis than those which have operated for many years on a segregated basis.

DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES

I could go on almost indefinitely describing the impressions which I brought back from my summer's work, insights into the differences and the similarities. I was astonished at the contrast in what might be called the "tone" of communities. In some towns I felt the presence of alert, imaginative growth, a kind of community-consciousness which told me that this town will think its way through to its own decision. In other communities, some larger, some smaller, I sensed a kind of listlessness or lethargy, a feeling that on the school issue or any other problem this town will just follow the lead of others rather than find its own way.

In "tone" the communities differed; in their courtesy to a stranger they were very similar. More than 200 times in nine weeks I walked up to someone who had never seen me before and asked him to discuss a touchy topic. A few people responded with noticeable coolness, one was frightened, two were rude—but the overwhelming majority received me with wonderful cordiality. It made me proud to have been born and reared in Appalachia.

SUMMARY

By way of summary I should like to list what I think are important facts to be remembered when discussing the effects of the Supreme Court decision on the Southern Appalachian region.

- In this area the Negroes are relatively few. Most often they live in several small "pockets" scattered about the county or town.

- Among the educational, religious, and civic leaders in Appalachia

reaction to the Supreme Court decision ranges all the way from warm support to cold disfavor. The very great majority believe that segregation is on its way out; only a small minority are really bitter. Indifference is probably more prevalent than recalcitrant opposition.

- Each school system differs from every other as to administration, leadership, facilities, and the extent of consolidation.

- A separate school system is maintained for a handful of Negroes by a variety of makeshift arrangements which, especially at the high school level are likely to be cumbersome, and which are almost without exception expensive.

- The movement toward integration of white and colored schools has features in common with the movement toward consolidation. Where the Negro schools are small and scattered, their elimination offers advantages and raises objections much like those of any other consolidation.

- There is a serious shortage of certified white teachers and a surplus of Negroes with full certification.

- As viewed by the whites, the Negroes in Appalachia seem to have little organization, little leadership, and little objection to present arrangements.

- Whether he is educated or not, the Negro is usually in a precarious economic position dependent upon the favor and approval of whites.

- The specific rules and practices which make up the community patterns of separation are neither uniform nor consistent from one place to another. That which a Negro may not do at one time or place, a Negro may do at another.

- There are situations in which whites and Negroes are brought together on a basis of approximate equality. In the area as a whole such situations are many, varied, and increasing in number. There is no doubt that they still involve a very small minority from each race. They seem to occur mainly in groups and activities having fairly recent origin.

CONCLUSIONS

There are many different, even conflicting, conclusions to which these facts might lead. Even when there is agreement regarding the facts, differing conclusions may be reached on the basis of differing emphases and values. I should like to state three major conclusions which I have reached, partly as a result of my summer's work.

Because

. . . separate schools for so few are expensive and awkward,

. . . complete desegregation will leave the white-Negro ratio so high in almost every school,

. . . friendly relationships are so widespread and bitterness is so rare among the leaders,

many highland communities can and should take the lead in complying with the Supreme Court decision.

Because

. . . school systems differ so much in general features and in their provisions for educating the Negroes,

. . . there are various ways in which the desegregation process might begin,

. . . every community is unique in attitudes, leadership, history, population, and group relations,

there needs to be local thought and

planning. Actions decided upon must lie within any limits set by the Supreme Court, and/or state policy, but even so there will probably be room for wide variation.

Because

. . . any activity or group which brings whites and Negroes into contact and real communication is of great value in preparing the community for eventual desegragation,

. . . the ways in which communication between people of different races can be promoted are so many and varied,

. . . every individual has so many opportunities, individually and in groups, formal and informal, to affect attitudes,

there is a very great deal that anyone can do to help make the transition smooth and orderly and beneficial to all.

New Southern Reporting Service Gives Facts on School Developments

As the public schools opened in September, educators, public officials, and private citizens over the South were reading the first issue of a new publication, *Southern School News.* This 16-page tabloid, containing a state-by-state roundup of developments since the Supreme Court's ruling on public school segregation, was published by the Southern Education Reporting Service, headquartered in Nashville, Tenn. It marked the beginning of a new and promising kind of information service.

As set forth in the first issue of the paper, the SERS had its origin in a discussion last April between several Southern members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and representatives of the Fund for the Advancement of Education. They recognized the need "to tell the story, factually and objectively, of what happens in education as a result of the Supreme Court's May 17th opinion. . . ."

On May 11th a group of Southern editors and educators met in Nashville and constituted themselves a board of directors, with Virginius Dabney, editor of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch,* as chairman and Thomas R. Waring, editor of the *Charleston News & Courier,* as vice-chairman. Following a substantial grant by the Fund for the Advancement of Education, the SERS was formally launched.

C. A. McKnight, editor of the *Charlotte News,* was named executive director of the service, and top-flight newspaper men and women in the 17 Southern and border states and the District of Columbia were selected as correspondents.

From the beginning, the SERS has declared that it "will not be an advocate for or against anything, that it will express no opinions of its own or what is good and bad or wise and unwise, and that it will adhere scrupulously to the accurate and objective reporting of facts as it finds them."

The paper, which now appears monthly, expects to broaden its coverage as it goes along. As announced in the first issue, "Future monthly issues will not only carry along the chronological story, state by state, but

will look closely at key communities, give excerpts from significant public addresses, legislative proposals and court decisions, report editorial and other opinion from responsible sources, digest important books, magazine articles and other writing on the subject, and analyze statistical information compiled by state departments of education and other agencies."

DEFECTS IN THE NEWS

The need for a service like SERS to supplement day-to-day newspaper accounts was admirably summed up by Executive Director McKnight at the recent *Herald-Tribune* Forum. He said, in part:

"As an editor, I have long been painfully aware of, and deeply concerned over, some of the inherent defects of high-speed, competitive American journalism. Newspapers are written and edited by human beings and they partake of all the faults of human nature, not the least of which is the imperfect judgment of the reporter and the desk man.

"Moreover, news is gathered and processed at a fast speed — and haste sometimes gives rise to error, to wrong emphasis on facts, to overplaying or underplaying a story in such a way as to mislead the reader.

"Beyond that, there is the eternal problem of space in this day of high-cost newsprint. Somehow the enormous volume of news must be compressed and synthesized so that the reader who is in a hurry — and most people are in a hurry these days — can glean the important and pertinent facts. Newspaper reporters are trained to this task, but they are human and, hence, prone to err.

"Finally, the American press all too often tends to single out the sensational and the controversial, to paramount the area of disagreement and either to ignore or to give but passing attention to the area of agreement, which is sometimes more significant. It is a journalistic truism that 'the conflict is the news,' and that is simply an inversion of the old proverb that 'no news is good news.'

"And so it has happened that the news reporters, the competitive wire services and the managing editors of the nation have paid what I believe to be disproportionate attention to the areas of conflict, tension, and disagreement in the desegregation story and not enough attention to the quiet, successful adjustments that many communities have already made."

The mailing address of SERS is P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville 5, Tennessee.

Contributions to the Southern Regional Council are tax-exempt.

NEW SOUTH

Published by
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Marion A. Wright	*President*
Carter Wesley	*Vice-President*
Gordon B. Hancock	*Vice-President*
Alfred D. Mynders	*Vice-President*
A. W. Dent	*Vice-President*
Rufus E. Clement	*Chmn., Exec. Com.*
Leonard Haas	*Counsel*
George S. Mitchell	*Executive Director*
Harold C. Fleming	*Asst. Director*
Fred B. Routh	*Asst. Director*
Mrs. G. T. Hamilton	*Asst. Director*
Katherine Stoney	*Sec.-Treas.*
Mrs. M. E. Tilly	*Women's Work*
Anna Holden	*Research Asst.*

Subscription rate ..... $1.50 a year

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER, 1954

To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.

Tenn. File

Dr. Bertis Capehart
Dr. James A. Celston
Mr. Herman Daves
Mr. Haskell Miller
Mr. Stanton E. Smith
Mr. Alfred Galloway
Mr. W.D. Hawkins
Mr. Matthew Lynch
Mr. Dan May
Dr. Joseph J. Ray
Mr. Walter Sharp
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
Mrs. Molly Todd
Mrs. Alberta Boartfield
Mr. Lucius E. Burch, Jr.
Mr. Earl A. Crowder
Rev. J.A. McDaniel
Mrs. Ann H. Rickey
Mr. F. Woods Beckman
Dr. Elsie M. Lewis

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 3, 1955

TO: Members of the Executive Board of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations
FROM: Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, SRC Assistant Director for Program

At the request of the Secretary of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, we enclose a memorandum on program development for state organizations affiliated with SRC. We hope this will be useful as you consider possibilities for program development in Tennessee.

Under separate cover we are sending copies of the following SRC publications:

Answers for Action -- Schools in the South
New South -- August 1954 -- The Churches Speak
" " -- September 1954 -- Segregation in the Schools
" " -- October 1954 -- The Supreme Court Decision and the Appalachian South
" " -- November 1954 -- Integration in the Armed Services

It is our thought that these materials will help to interpret the interests of the Southern Regional Council to people with whom you talk about the Tennessee Council (as you know, New South will be sent to all who become members of the Tennessee Council).

We look forward to working with you in the months ahead as you consider processes needed to develop communication across racial lines in regard to specific questions of concern to the people of Tennessee.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton

GTH/rnf

February 25, 1955

(Dictated February 24)

Mr. R. B. Eleazer
213 Mocking Bird Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Eleazer:

Yesterday I had a visit from a lawyer in a Southern city who nowadays intimately advises a company having a large and important government contract. He was finding it needful to refresh his viewpoints on matters of race.

He remembered that in his student YMCA days he had been to meetings where you had put some right points of view which had impressed him. And when he had need of more knowledge he ran down the threads of that and came to us.

I thought you and Mrs. Eleazer ought to know of this tiny tangible evidence of this spread-out of what you worked at so well.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Knoxville College

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE BOARD OF AMERICAN MISSIONS
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

KNOXVILLE 16, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 10, 1955

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director for Program
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:

Thank you kindly for your memorandum which reached the office today. I regret to state that the announcement of Changing Patterns was not enclosed with the memorandum.

sent 3/11 mf

Sincerely yours,

James A. Colston

James A. Colston
President

jac/mab

April 19, 1955

Dr. C.H. Parrish
SRC Consultant
926 S. Sixth St.
Louisville, Ky.

Dear C.H.:

This letter came today from Beckman. Fred has wired him asking that he send you a copy of the enclosures. We are also wondering whether your schedule is such that you could spend a weekend in Atlanta around the end of the month.

Questions which have been raised by Sutherland (Texas) have resulted in the suggestion that you and/or Fred and/or GSM plan to attend the next meeting of their Executive and Program Planning Committee. A wire from him this morning as follows:

> "Please wire what day you prefer to attend executive committee meeting, Austin, April 29 to May 7, 29 being preferred."

Let us know which of these are possible or best for you. Thanks for the wonderful clips. They are being circulated. So proud of Kentucky!

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH:rmf
encl: Beckman ltr.4/18/55

May 5, 1955

Memorandum

TO: CHP
FROM: GTH

RE: New Hope Meeting

Fred will be writing you in greater detail about the plan for the discussion period evaluating states program.

RE: Tennessee

I talked with Elsie Lewis yesterday having been unable all during the week to reach Beckman. She has had the same experience but promised to try again Wednesday night. She was going to suggest that he call a meeting and arrange to have at least two members of the board from each area present (one Negro, one white) and that Miss McCulloch be invited to attend. She, Elsie, felt that it was of the utmost importance that whatever parts of the state were able to go forward should be encouraged and provided with the resources to do so. She confirmed Bonita's judgment that the office for the state should not be located in Nashville although it might be possible for the Nashville group to determine some things that they could do. She promised to let us know as soon as any final date of the meeting was arranged -- probably Saturday, the 21st of May.

May 25, 1955

Dr. James Colston
Knoxville College
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Dr. Colston:

The enclosed material describes roughly the plan for the staff meeting at Camp New Hope, N.C. Everybody in this office hopes that you will make a real effort to come -- if not for all, for whatever part of the time is possible. I think the most important part of the group's meeting will take place during the day of June 2. Please try to make it.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant for Program

GTH:rnf
enclosure

P.S. The cost of your coming would be charged to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. I talked to Mr. Miller about coming also but because of the late date of the University of Chattanooga closing he said that it would be impossible. We have sent him the information about the meeting nevertheless in case something developes.

May 27, 1955

Dr. Elsie M. Lewis
1724 14th Avenue, N.
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Elsie

It was good to be with you all on Saturday. It seems to me that at long last some firm steps were taken which may help to get the Tennessee Council on Human Relations off the ground. I am sorry that the meeting was so long and it was not possible to have any further visiting with you. I will look forward to other chances in the near future.

The Tennessee Council is surely fortunate to have had your generous services as a volunteer secretary during these long months. We are all grateful here as I am sure the Tennessee Council is.

I suggested to Molly Todd, who is a member of the Community Services Committee reponsible for suggesting and securing consultants, th at Bonita Valien would be a worthy addition to the group. Maybe you will want to do what you can to advance this suggestion.

I hope you have a good summer and that you will keep in touch.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant for Program

GTH:rmf
Dictated May 25

Dr. Miller: I am sending you under separate cover as I promised a copy of Dr. Sanders' "Making Good Communities Better)

June 3, 1955

Dr. James Colston
Knoxville College
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Colston:

We were sorry that you and Dr. Miller were prevented by the time of the year and other responsibilities from coming to the meeting at Camp New Hope, North Carolina. We understand completely your situation. Dr. Mitchell announced at the meeting that the Southern Regional Council was prepared to pay the tuition and travel for two professional staff members from each state to the University's Institute of Race Relations, at Fisk, from June 27th to July 9th. I send you this word in case you may have the group of consultants selected by that time and are in a position to recommend two who would be able to give the benefit to the work in Tennessee.

We were encouraged by your word that you hoped to have the group completed and be prepared for some orientation by the 10th of June. Dr. Parrish will be working full-time with the SRC during the months of June and July and we hope that you will feel free to call upon him for help in developing the plan of work. Although Dr. Coleman will be working at the University of Kentucky during the summer session, Parrish may be able to suggest some members of the Kentucky consultants who might be available for conferences as you prepare for the work in Tennessee. Please do let him know any ways in which you feel that the Central Office can be useful to you.

All good wishes to you and other friends in Tennessee.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant for Program

GTH:rnf

cc:CHP
H. Miller

June 20, 1955.

Dr. James A. Colston
Knoxville College
Knoxville, 16, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Colston:

Thank you for your letter of June 18, informing us of the appointment of two more consultants to the Tennessee Council. We will be pleased to meet Dr. Gibson and Dr. Campbell and we would certainly hope that the folks in Chattanooga can find another suitable consultant. I agree with you that this number will be sufficient for the time being.

I am sorry that it will be impossible for you to attend the Workshop. Your insight and abilities will be missed. I think Bill Jones will do a good job however and am glad that you recommended him as general chariman. I will bring along a group of travel statements so that the representatives of the Workshop can submit their expenses.

Best personal regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR/vc

August 15, 1955

Mr. Paul H. Sanders
Professor of Law
Vanderbilt University
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

They made a mistake and sent me the June, 1954, Law Review, which knocks off at page 731, whereas you wrote me that page 985 in the August, 1954 issue (which you were a'sending me) had a helpful article on the school segregation cases. I am mailing you back the one they sent, and will be most grateful for your kindness in sending to me the one you say I ought to get.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Under Separate Cover - returning June, 1954
Law Review

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 5, TENNESSEE
SCHOOL OF LAW

August 11, 1955

AUG 12 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Under separate cover I am forwarding copy of the August 1954 issue of the Vanderbilt Law Review. I believe that you will be interested in the comment on the School Segregation cases which appear beginning page 985.

It was a pleasure to be associated with you in Charlottesville, and I hope you will drop by and see us when you are in this vicinity.

Cordially yours,

Paul H. Sanders

Paul H. Sanders
Professor of Law

PHS:RC

August 29, 1955

The Reverend Isaac L. Mullins
1418 College Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Isaac:

Here is the copy of New South I promised you.

Hope you will consider joining the Tennessee affiliate of the Council. In any regard, please drop by the Tennessee office and talk with Mr. Clarence L. Hughes. His office is Room 420 Jackson Building, Cherry and 7th Sts., Chattanooga.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

John Constable
Editorial Assistant

encl.

September 7, 1955

Mrs. Jack F. Yarbrough
415 Holmes Circle
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Yabrough:

Margaret Dagen from St. Louis, says you are informed, interesting, and interested. She said I ought to interest you in the Southern Regional Council, and its Tennessee affiliate, the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. The address of the Tennessee Council is 420 Jackson Building, Cherry & Seventh Streets, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and the office manager is Mr. Clarence Hughes.

Here are recent issues of SRC's small magazine, and a leaflet about the Council itself. But you ought to join the Tennessee Council, and make them add to your inflow of fact and plan.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Under separate cover:
New South, June, July-August, '55
SRC promotion leaflet
SRC publications list
TCHR promotion leaflet

FILE COPY

September 19, 1955

Mrs. R. T. Russo
230 Georgia Avenue
Clarksville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Russo:

You were mighty nice to write your kind letter of September 9th, which gives me a great deal of information about what the situation is in your area. I have a sister who spent many years in Evansville, so I know a little of what the man there was talking about. Sorry to know that he is a fraud.

The South will have to slew around on this whole matter. It is just a question of how much farther we go in this direction before we do the slewing.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

FILE COPY

October 7, 1955

Mr. William Van Til
900 Tower Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Bill:

For best answers:

1. Take as your jurisdiction human relations in the broad. You'll have your hands full on just the schools, for a while.

2. Only reason for being affiliated with nothing would be outrageously suspicious local people. You would benefit from being part of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, but Nashville people are free to be part of it or not to -- just as they sweetly please. Local people on Tennessee Council -- Bonita Valien, Mrs. Elsie Lewis, Mrs. James M. Todd. At Knoxville, Bill Jones. At chattanooga, Haskell Miller or the office manager of the Tennessee Council, Clarence Hughes, 420 Jackson Bldg. Cherry at 7th, telephone 7-9761.

3. I prefer a bunch of individuals, carefully chosen for their esteemed position within a variety of organizations, but not asked as representatives of such organizations. The tedium of unravelling formal representation is extreme, and a council of individuals who know how and at what the various outfits work can get things done. The Council should make no claim to speak in the name of the various outfits. All is informal. I like the principle that the Nashville meeting months ago used: no resolutions, no commitments.

4. Kind of clearing house, to coordinate the information, and so far as practicable and freely acceptable, the policy-interests of the various bodies and groups in the community interested in getting something done. There has been for years in San Francisco a helpful S. F. Council on Civic Unity, which is thirty-odd outfits, meeting together to figure out situations and what to do.

We got a good guy named Brewer to look into the literature on local human relations bunches, and I send some of his resultant material. Also he travelled to a few, mostly North.

Main thing is to get together pretty steadily white and Negro people sincerely interested in action, and that process will show what to do, and aplenty. Nice if you hook on to the Tennessee Council, and we hope you will, but we surely can't make you!

NO COPIES TO ANY ODY

Sincerely,

GSM/eab
Encl.

George S. Mitchell

Dr. Elaine Fairman 1724 14th Ave. N.
Mrs Jos. W. Todd 1459 Clairmont Pl.
Mrs Preston Valien 339 21st Ave N.
Mr. Jones
Haskell Miller

OCT 7 1955

900 Tower Place
Nashville, Tennessee
October 5, 1955

George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

As a citizen of Nashville, I have been asked by an informal coalition of community groups to develop a proposal for a human relations committee for Nashville. I need any advice and appropriate materials you can send me.

Specific issues in debate include: (1) Should such a committee deal with human relations in the broader sense, including housing, health, etc., or focus on desegregation of the public schools? (2) Should such an organization be an affiliate of an existent human relations agency or should it be independent and unaffiliated? (3) Should membership be made up of representatives of organizations or persons in their individual capacities? (The underlying issue is whether or not organizations can give up sovereignty and allow a committee in which they have only partial voice to speak as a committee and by implication for organizations represented such as League of Women Voters, United Nations Association, etc.) (4) Should such an organization be an education group, sponsoring workshops, etc. or an action group passing resolutions and speaking as an organization to elected government officials, school boards, superintendents, etc?

I realize that your answer may be that answers to these questions depend upon the local situation. But are there any guide lines from past experiences in southern communities? Is there past evidence that one or the other alternative has worked better? You may wish to refer this letter to someone in your organization; I am writing to you initially because I know you personally.

Incidentally, I am enclosing a sheet of self description which I have used in writing to school systems which may need consultation on human relations in general and desegregation in particular. In response to my first dozen letters, there have been no takers as yet.

With best personal regards,

Van

William Van Til

WVT:sr Enclosure:1

William Van Til was Director of Learning Materials for the Bureau for Intercultural Education, 1944 to 1947. He edited the quarterly Intercultural Education News and the Harpers series on problems of race and culture; served as a consultant to such school systems as Detroit and with workshops on human relations for such universities as Columbia University and New York University; managed the distribution of a variety of materials in intercultural education. He has written extensively in human relations education including many articles, the National Council for the Social Studies yearbook, Democratic Human Relations with Hilda Taba, and the John Dewey Society yearbook, Intercultural Attitudes in the Making with William Heard Kilpatrick. He will edit the forthcoming issue of Education Leadership "Integrating Minority Groups into the Public Schools" for the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.

Dr. Van Til has served by appointment of former governor Adlai Stevenson on the Illinois Interracial Commission, 1949-51. At the request of the governor, he mediated a potential race conflict situation in an Illinois school system.

Dr. Van Til has edited the only issue of the N E A's Review of Educational Research devoted exclusively to research on human relations and programs of action and has written for the same journal a summary of research on intercultural education.

Dr. Van Til has served as a consultant on human relations to many school systems in the South and throughout the nation. Recently he served as chairman of the first bi-racial workshop on human relation in Oklahoma and as moderator of the first community organization meeting held in Nashville on the Supreme Court decision and its implications. For the past four years he has been chairman of the Division of Curriculum and Teaching, George Peabody College for Teachers and a resident of Nashville, Tennessee.

October 20, 1955

Mr. Ralph M. Killebrew, C. P. A.
827 Chattanooga Bank Building
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Killebrew:

Reference is made to your letter dated October 19, 1955, addressed to Mr. Routh, Assistant Director.

We are in agreement with you that fixed assets such as Furniture and Fixtures and inventories of Supplies should not be capitalized and presented on balance sheets. However, we are of the opinion that an accounting should be made of prepaid and deferred expense items in order that we may get a clear picture of income and expenditures for a given period.

We hope that this information will help to clear up the matter.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rh

c.c. Fred B. Routh
Ruth House Alexander
Clarence L. Hughes

[Tenn

TENNESSEE
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
NASHVILLE

FRANK G. CLEMENT
GOVERNOR

February 1, 1956

Mr. M. A. Wright
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Linville Falls, N.C.

Dear Mr. Wright:

Thank you so much for your letter of January 28 and for your encouraging remarks. I appreciate them far more than I can say.

The responsibilities and duties as Chief Executive of Tennessee are heavy, and when I receive commendations like yours, it is indeed gratifying. I wish to assure you that I shall continue to stand by my convictions and maintain the principles and ideals of democracy, and my course shall always be one we consider best to serve the interest of all people of Tennessee.

I am attaching a copy of my statement made on January 23, 1956, for your information.

May I repeat my sincere appreciation for your kind comments and extend my very best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Frank G. Clement

Frank G. Clement

enclosure - 1 -

February 15, 1956

Miss Florence Teague
P. O. Box 871
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Miss Teague:

It was a lovely experience to be with you last week and you were more than good to me. My conscience hurts me because I did impose on you.

Please push that leaflet for me. It is so needed to combat all this misinterpretation of the Bible.

Enclosed you will find the prayer of our Honorable Eugene Cook. I wish I could pray like he does but than I'm not an Attorney General.

With the best of wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
In charge of Women's Work.

MET:mf

Enc.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

February 22, 1956.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9761

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Fleming,

Enclosed is a newspaper clipping from the Chattanooga Times, dated February 22, 1956, pertaining to the Saturday Parade planned by the Klan group.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence L. Hughes

Clarence L. Hughes

CLH:bjd

enclosure

Copy: Mrs. Betty Jane Dossett

May 8, 1956

Dr. Elsie Lewis
1724 14th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Elsie:

I have searched in vain for the memo I promised you.

Apparently I sent my last copy to someone in Tennessee. I am writing to our Tennessee office requesting that they forward a copy of the memo to you.

Thanks so much for all of your interest and effort on behalf of the Tennessee Council. If that group ever gets off the ground it will be due to the dedication of a few dedicated individuals and high on the list will be the name of Elsie Lewis.

Best personal regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

May 8, 1956

Mrs. Betty Jane Dossett
Room 420
Jackson Building
Cherry and Seventh Streets
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Dossett:

A few months ago I was in Tennessee on a circuit tour of Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis. Upon return to this office I wrote a memo on that trip a copy of which went to your office. Would you please look in your files and send it to Dr. Elsie Lewis, 1724 14th Avenue, North, Nashville, Tennessee, who is the secretary of the Board of the Tennessee Council? Please do this at the earliest possible moment and send it to her air mail.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Check daily file

Fred

Copy: Mrs. Mollie Todd

June 5, 1956

Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Woods:

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your contributions to the development of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. I know that you have given a great deal of your time willingly and without thought of compensation. Those of us who are the so-called professionals in the field owe a tremendous debt to the dedicated laymen who have made possible the development of organizations in this field.

The people of Tennessee are also indebted to you for holding together a shaky organization which in time will contribute to the peaceful transition toward a more democratic society.

You have well earned the extended vacation trip that you and your wife plan, starting in mid-June. I wish you and Mrs. Beckman a most enjoyable summer and here express the hope that you will maintain an active interest in the Tennessee Council upon your return.

Very best wishes,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Eldon
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

July 6, 1956

Mrs. Martha Gerrard
207 East Sheridan Place
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Gerrard:

Surely you know people in Knoxville with whom to be in touch. If not, I suggest Mrs. Neal Spahr at 924 Temple Avenue, or a Mrs. (Teddy) Wilcox (husband at UT). The Unitarian people could put you in touch with her.

In Nashville Mrs. James M. Todd, at 1489 Clairmont Avenue, is knowledgeable about the quite extensive and purely local effort which Nashville people have been making. Quite promising. Mrs. Todd is also presently Acting President of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations which for the moment has no professional staff, but keeps alive with an office, which is at 2005 Grand Avenue.

For Memphis, I myself would begin by getting in touch with President Hollis Price at LeMoyne College. There are special groups in Memphis, ranging all the way from the excessively timid to the nobly brave.

And it makes a difference where you speir.

For Kentucky, cities such as Lexington and Louisville. Get in touch with Galen Martin, Executive Director of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, whose office is at 208 West Main Street in Frankfort, telephone 3-1419.

In Asheville, North Carolina, there is a group centered around a Mrs. Fabrick (Mrs. Arthur Fabrick) at 26 Canterbury Road. Don't think they have gone very far yet, but they are thinking pretty far.

Otherwise, if it will encourage you, good groups are active in Norfolk, Richmond, Roanoke, Charlotte, Greensboro, Houston, Dallas, Little Rock, and other cities that I don't happen to know about.

I have been to Oak Ridge and I must have said, in your presence, what little I know. It boils down to having a group, not needfully large, of white and Negro persons who are accustomed to meeting together, and who have together found the exact local facts about the schools.

Such a group, working underneath, while law and order work from above, accomplishes the change.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

207 E. Sheridan Pl.
Oak Ridge, Tenn.
July 5, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED JUL 6 1956

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We are wondering if you can give us a list of people to write & to inquire about Interracial councils in Southern cities? We think that we could profitably find out how other councils have solved problems connected with integration. I represent a group, at present unorganized, but interested in helping in community affairs where some adjustment to integrated conditions is required. As individuals we have been working on such problems for years, but we feel we might work more efficiently if we knew what others are doing.

Yours truly,
Martha Gerrard

July 6, 1956

Mr. O. Harmon Cooter
Persia,
Tennessee

Dear Mr. Cooter:

We have long had an ambition to get going in each of the Southern states a strong state-rooted private agency working in the field of race relations. In 1954, we obtained a goodish grant from the Fund for the Republic, an independent foundation set up by the Ford Foundation. And beginning in the latter months of 1954 or early 1955 we got going in each of twelve states an organization usually called the Alabama Council on Human Relations or, in your case, the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

The Tennessee one has faltered a little. It began with a good program which it continues. Consultants variously placed over the state were used to interview local citizens and school officials with a view to getting locality discussion of the issues which would be involved in complying with the Supreme Court's decision. But the Tennessee Council on Human Relations did not establish strong central management.

Quite lately, it has moved its office to Nashville, where the temporary (and volunteer) chairman is Mrs. James M. Todd, 2005 Grand Avenue. They are seeking suitable staff persons to manage their program.

Tennessee, as you will understand, is generally considered a difficult state in which to get going a state-wide voluntary agency, and we think that things are pursuing their normal course. But the Tennessee Council on Human Relations has some able supporters. If you like what you learn of it, get in touch with Mrs. Todd.

I send an extensively revised version of the pamphlet which you liked in 1953. I am sorry that the map at the back is ill printed; we did a better one later, but they are all exhausted; and a new printing has not yet come. But the text is valuable.

The leaflet enclosed will explain that the Southern Regional Council itself no longer has members; we ask people to join the appropriate state group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl: SRC Promotion leaflet

Under Separate Cover:
Answers for Action
New South, October '54

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Southern Regional Council, Inc.

RECEIVED JUL 2 1956

FROM: O. Harmon Cooter, Persia, Tenn.

SUBJECT: Information—

Please send me literature and information pertaining to your operations at present—

Thanks,
O. Harmon Cooter
Persia, Tenn.

July 9, 1956

Miss Margaret C. McCulloch
Integration Service, Inc.
749 Walker Avenue
Memphis 6, Tennessee

Dear Miss McCulloch:

The most I had in mind was that possibly the young man who was leaving the old Southern Tenant Farmers Union might be considered by our Tennessee Council on Human Relations to be suitable material to pick up the job as Executive Director of the TCHR. I proposed that to the proper people, and nothing occurred. We are very careful not to suggest to our state groups whom they should employ; though we have a reserve veto power after they make proposals.

Mrs. James M. Todd in Nashville, at 1489 Clairmont Place, is the volunteer President of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. They have an office, clerically staffed only, at 2005 Grand Avenue. They are hunting for a Director.

I acknowledge my lapse, but I had no helpful news, so I gave none.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

July 6, 1956

Dr. Mitchell:

Have checked, but cannot find the previous correspondence in re this attached letter.

INTEGRATION SERVICE, INC.
749 WALKER AVE.
MEMPHIS 6, TENN.

July 3, 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED JUL 6 1956

Dear George:

When you left us two months ago you were going to write us at once on two points, possible financial aid for Integration Service, possible use of Arthur Churchill somewhere in your program. You had "ideas" on both.

What about it? We are very anxious to hear. We have kept hoping, but heard nothing. We are about to hold a special board meeting on the question of finance and personnel.

Could you air mail me a reply, please?

Cordially, as always,

Margaret C. McCulloch wg J.S.

Margaret C. McCulloch

RECEIVED JUL 6 1956

INTEGRATION SERVICE BULLETIN

749 Walker Avenue
Vol. II, No. 6

Memphis 6, Tennessee
June 14, 1956

Conference on Race Relations

Nearly one hundred Memphis citizens concentrated their attention on problems in race relations at a conference at LeMoyne College on May 5, 1956. The conference, sponsored by Miss Martelle Trigg's Class in race relations, presented two speakers in general sessions and provided three discussion groups on problems in specific areas: education, religion and economics.

Miss Margaret McCulloch, Executive Secretary of Integration Service, Inc., discussed Race Relations in Memphis. She illustrated many of the situations which she described with graphs, tables, and maps. Her presentation was organized around eight facts which she discussed to show the nature of the problems in race relations, their development, progress toward solution and areas remaining.

The population of Memphis has always included whites and Negroes. These two elements of the population have always been dispersed throughout the city rather than concentrated in sharply defined areas. For nearly a century there has been no violent conflict between the two groups.

The speaker pointed out that there had not been complete segregation (she listed areas of integration) nor complete integration (she listed areas of segregation). Next, Miss McCulloch analyzed the patterns of organization, control, support, and clientele of local social agencies and pointed up the wide diversity in these agencies.

Discussing the dynamic nature of race relations, the speaker traced changes in the last quarter of a century to illustrate the great progress that had been made. However, she was quick to point out that, "we are still a long way from complete acceptance of one another as persons". She also pointed out glaring inequities in public facilities and services.

Miss McCulloch concluded with a moving promise that, "we can move forward---if we build on our faith, not on our fears". She called her listeners to a pride and confidence in their democratic heritage that was comparable to the pride and confidence of those who built the nation on faith.

The other speaker in the general session was Dr. George Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council. He emphasized that the Supreme Court had simply set objectives and laid down the most general sort of rules for compliance and that actual movement toward those objectives was dependent upon the work of people of good will and intelligence in every community in the South. Next, he proposed some suggestions for procedure.

First and most important, it seemed to him, was the necessity for sharing responsibility in planning and working. It was suggested that the most effective committees would be those which brought together members with somewhat similar interests and achievement so that there might be real communication and common interest.

He urged that when an official body could be brought to adopt a policy, the firmness of the policy was almost as important as the content of it. Such a policy he characterized as a "no wobble" policy to stand firmly in the face of pressures which were sure to come.

Dr. Mitchell said he was a "born and bred" southerner who was still a little romantic clinging to the idea of the responsibility and good will of a gentleman. He based much of his hope on the willingness of gentlemen to strive for achievement of the democratic ideal.

After lunch the conference members divided into three discussion groups meeting separately on Religion, Economics, and Education. After the discussions there was a general meeting at which someone from each group made a report.

Discussion in all three group meetings centered around the same general outling, namely, the consideration of problems and obstacles presented, progress made, resources available and next steps. In each discussion group questions were raised. Examples of these are: How does one approach or affect an official policy? Who is qualified to make such policy? What is being done to prepare students for integration? How can we induce the Board of Education to formulate, state and stick to a definite policy? When and where should integration start? What effect has the Supreme Court ruling had on business relations? How has labor been affected? What can be done to get management to accept the principle of serving all on an equal basis? What can be done to improve private housing conditions for Negroes? How can the minister move toward integration and carry his congregation along with him? Is it feasible for ministers to have a standard handbook to guide them in fostering better relations? Where should integration begin among church people?

Few definitive answers to these questions were forthcoming, however, many suggestions were made as to next steps and how the various groups might work together on these problems.

The greatest value of the group meetings seem to lie in (1) the exchange of ideas; (2) the clarification of ideas (3) the knowledge that others were concerned about the problem of race relations and wanted to see it worked out within the framework of the law, and (4) the stimulation of participants to return to the groups they represented with new ideas as to what they could do.

Integration Service, Inc., provided exhibits and materials for examination and distribution.

Each person attending was asked to write his reaction to the conference. On the basis of these suggestions another conference is being planned, perhaps for the fall. The emphasis of this conference will be on means of effecting integration.

Study Group on Desegregation of Schools

Following the LeMoyne Conference on Race Relations a study group on desegregation of schools was held; twenty two persons, about equally divided as to race, signed up. The group met three successive Thursday nights in the LeMoyne College Faculty Lounge. Two leaders from the Adult Education Center led, using the outline and materials prepared by Integration Service - participation was lively; ideas as to how we should do the job varied.

Members of the group have asked for a fourth session to be held the fourth Thursday in June, when they can discuss, what, if anything they have done about ideas they got in the earlier discussions, further points on mode of action.

It was stimulating and enlightening - Dontt you want to form a study group in the fall?

From the Press

We call attention to several items of interest recently appearing in the local newspapers.

1. Memphis State College reported that the only two Negroes applying for admission to the graduate school were required along with fourteen white applicants to take the new "screening" test. It later reported both Negroes and nine whites had failed.

2. S. A. Owen Junior College graduated its first class, forty-one students (Negroes). Tennessee Baptist Women's Missionary Union (white) has voted a gift of $2500 to the college for a library, to help it qualify with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, a heartening example of Christian goodwill across race lives.

3. Desegregation of buses is spreading, and Memphis now has a test case.

4. A Negro Committee, Memphis Committee for Progress, recently formed, has released its statement of principles, a fine moderate but affirmative statement. It is directed to general community progress and improvement of local race relations through cooperation with the Greater Memphis Race Relations Committee (white), or any other group of responsible citizens working for the good of the total community.

Our Next Issue

Our next issue will feature organizations in Memphis directed to influencing race relations.

Our Scholarships

We are happy to announce that the full scholarships to the American Missionary Association's Race Relations Institute in July (one for a Negro and one for a white person) have been awarded to Miss Willa McWilliams, teacher at Manassas High School, Chairman of Public Relations for her school and vice president of her PTA, and to the Reverend Edwin C. Curtis, social science instructor at S. A. Owen Junior College.

Time Out!

We have worked a year, without pay and without vacations - you will get a combination July-August Bulletin, but our operations will be suspended and office closed August 1 to 31.

Reference and Research

You are invited to examine the following recent additions to our reference and research library-

Race Relations Law Reporter, Vol. I nos. 1 & 2. Vanderbilt University.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, March, 1956. Racial Desegregation and Integration.

Clark, Kenneth B., Prejudice and Your Child. Beam Press, Broton, 1955. $2.50.

Dean, J. P. and Rosen, Alex., A Manual of Intergroup Relations. University of Chicago Press, 1955. $3.75.

Eakin, M. and Eakin, F., Sunday School Fights Prejudice. MacMillan, N. Y. 1953. $2.75.

Perhaps your library has these or will buy them. Why not see?

August 13, 1956

Mrs. Preston Valien,
Department of Social Sciences
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Bonita:

We have a letter this morning from Mrs. Wheatley, requesting a copy of your memorandum on the Mississippi situation.

I explained to her (see attached letter) that your memo was confidential, but that we would request you to write a memo to the Mississippi Board and send it to her. Would you please do this at a fairly early time? We have placed the Mississippi Council on "provisional status" and C. H. and I are going out to see how much they have accomplished by mid-September. I believe a good strong memo from you would help them pull themselves together.

Best regards to Preston and you.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Encl.

enclosed letter filed in subj file under [Mississippi - Review of M Council

cc: Mrs. Valien

August 13, 1956

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Wheatley,
Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee, MCHR
Box 307
Greenwood, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Wheatley:

We have received your letter outlining the steps which the Executive Committee has taken regarding the difficulties of the Mississippi Council. We will write to Mrs. Valien and suggest that she write a memorandum to your Board regarding the situation in Mississippi. The one we have was made on the promise that it would not go beyond the professional staff of this office.

We believe your idea of having a full Board meeting to discuss the memorandum we sent and also the possibilities of building up an effective and meaningful organization in Mississippi is good. Certainly we do not want to see human relations efforts go down the drain any place, but as Dr. Mitchell pointed out in his letter, and as Dr. Parrish and I found in Mississippi, the current organization has really not gotten off the ground with a meaningful program. We have the highest respect for those of you who have labored in a virtual wilderness, andhope that it will be possible to make a go of it.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

MAY HOSIERY MILLS

NEW YORK OFFICE: EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

GENERAL OFFICES
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE
PHONE CHAPEL 2-1611

August 14th,
1956.

AIR MAIL

RECEIVED AUG 15 1956

Dr. George Mitchell,
63 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Molly Todd came back to town on Monday, and both Molly and Whit Stokes will be available for the 17th. I am holding that afternoon open for you. Please wire me if you can come.

Yours very truly,

Dan May

DM/wh

August 15, 1956

A I R M A I L

Mr. Dan May
May Hosiery Mills
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Mr. May:

Here's a wire I sent off today. It suits my convenience to manage the planes business just as I did before, and arrive at Nashville at the airport at 1:06 p.m. Central Standard Time, and to leave at 4:55 p.m. CST from the Nashville airport.

Thank you for working this out.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	X
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$
S
E

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
	PAID		SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.	8/15/56

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MR. DAN MAY
MAY HOSIERY MILLS
NASHVILLE 2 TENNESSEE

HAPPY TO COME NASHVILLE AUGUST 17TH.

GEORGE S. MITCHELL

September 19, 1956

Dr. Stanley Martin
Methodist Board of Education
P. O. Box 871
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Stanley,

It was certainly good to be with you at the Convocation in Florida. I appreciated so much your inspirational talks in the evening sessions.

I have put your name on our subscriber's list to New South, and you will receive it henceforth. I also sent you, some time back, several other publications. I hope that you have received them all.

It would be helpful to us if you would consider joining the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. The chairman of the Council is Mrs. James M. Todd. Her address is: 2005 Grand Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee.

Things go well generally. At least with our work. I do not believe that the recent incident in Clinton, Sturgis, and Mansfield represent a continuing pattern of resistance to transition. In every case there was outside agitation, and this is something which must be noted by local communities planning integration.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

October 4, 1956

Dr. Stanley H. Martin
Box 871
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Stanley:

Thank you for your letter of October 2. I am pleased that you thought the Leesburg Conference a success. I believe on of the really great contributions to the meeting was your participation in it. Like you, I hope that the students will be able to carry the challenge back to their home communities, and campuses.

I do not know when I will next be in Nashville, but certainly I will let you know in advance. I will be very happy to attend the luncheon with the members of your staff. It is my opinion that the Methodist Church has been among the forefront of leaders in this field. I believe it is important for religiously motivated men and women to recognize the great moral issue at stake in the South, at this time. We could add another dimension to what I said in Florida, "It is not a struggle between the North and South, nor between Negroes and Whites, but between those who believe in Democracy and those who do not." To this we might add. "It is a struggle between those who accept the teachings of Jesus as a way of life, and those who would crucify him again through the least of these our breatheren".

Your name has been entered on the New South subscription list, and you will not be billed for it. I feel that New South will help you in the work you are doing at the present time.

It must have been pleasant to have seen Ashton Almond in his new home in Norwalk Connecticut. I felt that he would surely enjoy his new work, and there is something of freedom in the air in New England. It must be most pleasant to one who hsas lived under restriction for the last several months.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bsc

October 10, 1956

Mrs. Septima P. Clark
Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Cleark:

We share with you the concern for interracial channels of communication in the Deep South, and also the need for Negro leadership, particularly in the border states. We would add to this concern, the crying need for white leadership throughout the region.

I will be glad to participate in several of the workshops which you proposed. My schedule would have to be similar to that of last summer. In other words, drive up one night, speak the next morning, participate in the afternoon, then drive back to Atlanta that evening. I doubt that I could make the one in January, but if you will notify me of others in advance, I will try to fit the trip into my calendar.

I was happy to note that Highlander regards all consultants as guests, and therefore my expenses will be covered.

My best regards to you and Myles Horton.

Cordilly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bsc

FBR
for [illegible]

Kingsport, Tenn
Octl 19, 1956

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Ave. NE

Atlanta, Georgia.

RECEIVED OCT 22 1956

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for the kind letter received yesterday.

Apparently, you had already alerted Mr. Van Til to my interest and whereabouts, for a letter came from him today in which he asked me to send him my background if I desired to be considered for the post you mentioned of Executive Secretary for the Tenn. Council on Human Relations. I am doing so in this mail and I shall let you know of my progress. Like you, I don't know if I will fill the bill or not, for I don't know what the job requires in talent and ability. If it is any harder than the work I have been putting out here in this huge book-making establishment, then they need a good man indeed.

Meanwhile, please keep me in mind as one who is quite interested and would like to work in that field above any other work I know of at present.

Cordially

James O. Grigsby

James O. Grigsby

application for membership in state affiliate sent to Office Sec'y, Tenn.

October 16, 1956

Mr. James O. Grigsby
133 Division Street
Kingsport, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Grigsby:

Many thanks for your letter.

A couple of years ago we revived in Tennessee what was left of the Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council, and offered it funds for employment of a full-time Executive Director. They got a sort of high-type clerical employee and did some quite good things by using locality consultants to work various areas in the state. For the last six or seven months they have had doldrums. But as the Tennessee Council on Human Relations they have an office at 2005 Grand Avenue in Nashville, and a clerk.

Some excellent people over the state and in Nashville are its volunteer officers and board members. It was, when I last heard, actively seeking a full-time Executive Director. No great shakes as to salary — I believe $5,000 — unless extra money is raised. And they hope for somebody from Tennessee.

Sight unseen I don't know whether you fit the bill or not. And a minor puzzle is that this office has veto power over the proposed selection, so at some stage, if you were seriously a candidate, you would have to come down to Atlanta (at our expense) and let us get acquainted with you.

Meanwhile, one of the people actively seeking an Executive Director is Mr. Colston, President at Knoxville College. Another is Mrs. Mollie Todd at 1489 Clairmont Place in Nashville. An extremely apt selection has been made for President of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, who is willing to take on the job if a good Executive Director is found.

If the matter interests you, you ought to make yourself known pronto by letter to Mrs. Todd and by immediate personal visit to Mr. Colston. From then on we could see what happens; including a visit down here to us.

We are grateful for your subscription to New South. I send on to Tennessee the application for membership to the Tennessee Council. I notify them that you have sent in your subscription to New South, and I daresay they will be after you for three more dollars, which will complete your inclusive $5.00 membership to the TCHR.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. SRC Official Receipt $2.00

P. S. On later information: Make your Nashville contact with Mr. Van Til, Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee.

cc: Mrs. Mollie Todd
Mr. James A. Colston
Office Secretary, TCHR

RHA
FBR

Kingsport, Tennessee
October 9, 1956

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing an application for membership in my state's affiliate of SRC, together with the money for a subscription to NEW SOUTH magazine.

I should also like to know if there is opportunity anywhere for me to get into full time work in this field of race relations. I am in the rather unhappy situation of trying to do a job with only one half of my mentality and enthusiasm because the other half lies with this, to me, big problem which has always been big but which gets bigger now with each passing month.

Briefly, here is my history. Born at Whitesburg, Tenn., Hamblen County, (40 mi. north of Knoxville) Oct. 18,1917, of Protestant parents, educated in public schools of Knox County, Tenn. Graduated from Farragut High School in 1936 with a scholarship for being in the forefront of my class scholastically. Served 4 yrs. & 8 mos, in U.S. Air Force at Maxwell Field, Ala. and Turner Field, Ga. Graduate, following my discharge, of Ga. Ins. Of Tech. Atlanta, Ga., in June 1949 with Bach. Of Industrial Engineering Degree. Have been employed at Kingsport Press, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.,as a member of the Production Planning and Control Dept. for 7 1/2 years. I am married to a native of Griffin, Georgia, and the father of 14 and 12 year old sons and 9 and 6 year old daughters. My wife is now teaching school in a public school in Sullivan County, Tennessee.

I have long been a student of the social problems of the country, and the South in particular in regard to the Negro Race. I have, as an intensely urgent sort of hobby, familiarized my self in as varied ways as time and opportunity permitted, with the many faces and facts of this extremely complex problem that have passed before my searching eyes in the situations and literature which came my way.

I have made many fast friends of the Negro Race and have discussed freely with them all the current developments. Some few of them have even accepted me as a white person with whom they do not have to resort to that dual personality, a part of their make-up unknown to many of my white associates. My education along these lines has been developed solely from my own volition and desire to some day turn it to advantage, not for myself, but for my sorely afflicted Negro fellow-citizens, and unduly proud fellow whites.

The education of myself is only too meager, as you can quickly realize. But what I want to impress you with is my sincere interest in this field and the desire to be of service there. It is the only place I can think of right now where I would be supremely happy at work. So will you please pass this on to any agency which would be able to use the full time services of a thoroughly dedicated man. I would be more interested in the problem of Negroes getting their fair share of the South's Industrial Income, than any other phase, and probably a lot more qualified to work there,

Sincerely,
James O. Grigsby
James.O. Grigsby

May 23, 1957

'yd'

Mrs. J. H. Wilcox
1816 Lake Avenue
Knoxville 16, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Wilcox:

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you and the Unitarian Service Committee on obtaining the services of Galen Martin as Director of the Special Project in the Knoxville area.

We hated to lose Galen as the Director of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. We considered him to be one of our most able professionals. He did an outstanding job in Kentucky, winning thereby the respect and admiration of the Negro and progressive white communities as well as that of other professionals.

As you probably know, we have a group of professional consultants who work with the Kentucky Council. They are college professors, school administrators, and other specialists who give on a professional fee basis several days a month to the work of the Kentucky Council. Without exception, they speak highly of Mr. Martin's competency, his organizational ability, and his friendly, cooperative spirit.

Frankly, we hated to lose him to you but we could not offer him the same security of tenure which the Unitarian Service Committee could provide.

Warm regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

July 26, 1957

Mr. Nat D. Williams
1310 Sardis Street
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Nat:

I am planning to come to Memphis August 6, for a couple of days. The purpose of my visit is to assess the effect of the LeMoyne Workshop and also to talk to two or three key people in the Memphis business community. You can be helpful in listing persons with whom I might talk. You would not need to make any contact with them but I would like to get your opinion on the persons I ought to see.

Another matter which has come up has to do with the commercial use of radio in reaching the Negro market. The question is at what level should the appeal be made. There are some who feel that "foggy bottom" music and "hep" talk are resented by the Negro elite. If this is true, how can this group be reached without losing the effectiveness of the program for the masses of Negro society? As the "dean of the Negro disc jockies" you no doubt have some valuable insights which you may be willing to share with us. Please write sometime soon. Remember I am still waiting for the tape recording you promised to send me.

Give my love to Lucille and the children.

Sincerely,

C. H. Parrish
Program Associate

CHP;lec

State - Tennessee

Extra copy sent to Mrs. Molly Todd

September 24, 1957

Mrs. Virginia Grantham
115 26th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Virginia,

We have received a letter from Molly Todd saying that the Tennessee Council owes you $50.00 for secretarial services rendered to the organisation.

We will be happy to pay this amount, but we need your social security number. Please state the period of time in terms of months which this amount covers - the longer the period of time the less will be deducted in withholding tax. Sorry about the red tape, but we must keep our tax records straight.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

Statement for Secretarial Work for the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Nashville, Tennessee

40 hours @ $1.25 per hour $50.00 Total

Hold for Personnel Sec'y

Virginia Granthan
115 26th Ave. So.
Nashville, Tenn.

TeCOHR

Tennessee Council On Human Relations, Inc.

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

~~420 Doctors Building~~ ~~Chattanooga 2, Tennessee~~ ~~Telephone 7-9761~~
416 Twenty-first Avenue, S.
Nashville, Tennessee

September 12, 1957

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred,

Your letter came while I was out of town and I found it after I returned on September 1st. When I tried to reach Bonita Valien she was out of town. I finally talked with her this morning. She still feels that if she receives the per diem for her services she will be more than happy to waive the additional fee for coordinating the work of the Consultant Program. She will send a statement to that effect directly to you. I trust that as soon as this comes ~~up~~ you will send her the $836.26, so that we can finally settle this old account.

Held till Bonita's statement comes. FR

Knowing that there was a little money left for the Tennessee Council I insisted that Virginia Grantham, who has been acting as office secretary, as you know, give us some sort of statement for her services. She has spent many hours taking care of the files, typing letters for me and Dr. Van Til, mimeographing minutes and other things connected with the office. She submitted the enclosed statement which is far less than we really owe her. This statement and that of Mrs. Valien were approved by the Executive Committee.

You will be interested in hearing that Dr. A. C. Miller called a meeting of the Nashville members of the Board of the Tennessee Council on September 9, at which attendance was good considering it was the opening day of Fisk University. John Hope came to the meeting and answered many questions. I think you will hear from Dr. Miller soon about what transpired. I just want to report that we have a good group of officers and that Mrs. John T. McCall and Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald have accepted the responsibility for the finance and membership campaigns and will get underway as soon as possible. Dr. Harold Drummond of Peabody has agreed to help unofficially as Dr. Van Til had been doing and will handle correspondence with prospects for the position of Executive Secretary. Let us know if you know of anyone. I am really hopeful that things will get started soon.

P.S. The original agreement with Mrs. Grantham was that we would pay her $1.25 an hour. M.T.

Sincerely yours,

Molly Todd

Molly Todd

October 2, 1957

Mrs. Virginia Grantham
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Virginia:

You asked about the possibility of using some of the unspent funds allocated to Tennessee for the fiscal year 1956-57, pointing out that in June I had reported $2,600 then available. The important word in that sentence is the "then". Our agreement with the Fund was that monies would be spent on a month by month basis and that unspent state funds would be allocated to other purposes before the close of the fiscal year. This has been done, and therefore it is not possible for us to make the unused amount available to the Tennessee Council. I regret this, but it is based upon established policy and our financial agreement with the Fund.

We are delighted that you have such a fine group of officers. We are anxious to assist the Tennessee Council financially during the current 1957-58 fiscal year. This would require the coming together of the Executive Committee of the Tennessee Council and the spelling out of specific program proposals and budgetary requirements of the Tennessee Council. We have set aside for the Tennessee Council $3,000 for the fiscal year, contingent on a mutually satisfactory plan. The details of what we expect from the Tennessee Council are set forth in Harold Fleming's letter of July 22 and are again referred to in his note of September 11. The proposal already made by the Tennessee Council does not specify staffing, budget, and other specific details.

It would seem to me that there are enough people interested in the Tennessee Council to put up a "kitty" at this time to tide the Council over until a sufficiently detailed program, the means of carrying it out, and the financial basis for underwriting it, can be negotiated with SRC.

Continued . . .

Mrs. Virginia Grantham October 2, 1957

We deeply believe that the impetus for organized effort in this field must come from dedicated people on the local level and it would be fallacious to hope that we could inaugurate meaningful organizational programs from the top down. We will cooperate in every way possible in your efforts to build a responsible and meaningful organization in Tennessee.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

Cr. ref
N.S.

April 12, 1962

Miss Katharine Jones
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Dear Kay:

I don't think you are a "horrendous moderate," whatever that is, but I do think you are wrong about New South. I believe if you will look back over the issues since last July you will find a selection of articles which is balanced. Maggie Long's column is not an editorial. It is, I am glad to say, militant, sometimes emotional, I think never aggressive, and certainly by bo definition, that I know, is it sentimental. It would trouble me if you were right in saying that New South has lost the quality of being "logical" but I will have to ask you to point out examples of illogic. New South was a very dull magazine which no one read. To publish such a magazine is an inexcusable waste. We are trying to make it readable and interesting. New South no more than the SRC can be the organ of "moderates." We have got to be relevant to what is happening today and we have got to maintain the trust of a great many people of many shades of opinion. I think we would be no more justified in putting out a magazine which cater to the moderates than we would be in putting out one which cater to the tastes of SNCC, or even the NAACP.

I don't like "Struts and Frets" and told Maggie so from the beginning. I was willing

to see how other people reacted to this department and I think the absence of reaction has by now persuaded Maggie to abandon the notion. I think her "Strictly Subjective" has been fine and I think her selection of articles has been discriminating and imaginative. If your board member thinks New South sounds like the Southern Patriot I can only suggest that he is not a very discerning fellow.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

To: Paul Rilling March 6, 1962

From: Katherine Jones

Re: New South

The following comments are notbeing included in the Quarterly report, and I am not sure where they belong, if anyplace. The concern expressed by one of our Board members this morning is also mine. He remarked that New South "is sounding more and more like the Southern Patriot. A whole new image of SRC is being created as a militant, aggressive, emotional and somewhat sentimental organization." I think I rather fully agree with this evaluation.

There is no doubt that the writing has improved, but I'm not sure that we haven't lost something of the picture of a logical, calm and reasonable approach to matters. New South goes to all of our members - both those who belong to active groups, and lone souls in the hinterlands who have various degrees of commitment. We have depended on New South to be a calm and persuading force, rather than a battle cry. It seems to me that some of the editorial comment sounds a bit like it came from "the angry young men".

I'm all for compassion in this business, but I've some doubts that the pages of New South are the proper place to whip it up. Perhaps I sound like a "horrendous moderate", as one of our Jackson, Tenn. members described himself.

Kay Jones

April 17, 1962

Miss Katherine Jones
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Dear Kay:

That was a magnificent letter you wrote to Mrs. Nettinger. Please let us know what reply you get.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

OFFICERS

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville

Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga

Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Rev. William G. Brockman, Chattanooga
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
John H. Compton, Nashville
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Miss Leah James, Chattanooga
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. John A. Osoinach, Memphis
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Margaret Valiant, Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

June 30, 1962

RECEIVED
JUL 2 1962

To: Leslie Dunbar

Re: Meeting of State Council Executives
2 p.m. Tuesday, July 3, 1962
Nashville

Alice Spearman wrote to me about scheduling a meeting for stae council people attending the Fisk Race Relations Institute for the afternoon you were here. I believe that Mrs. Pauley was to confirm this plan with you, but when I saw her this morning, she said that she had not reached you before she left Atlanta.

Only Mrs. Pauley and Mrs. Holmes from State Councils are here. I understand that several others will be on hand next week. I think that the meeting we had with Paul Rilling last year was helpful. We can meet at Fisk or in one of the rooms here. There isn't much more that we can plan until the other state council people arrive. This is just an alert, so that you can make return reservations to include our meeting if possible. I realize that you may have other appointments here in Nashville.

I don't know how the Institute is going, since I haven't been there until today. I was in Memphis for the U.S. Civil Rights Commission hearings Monday and Tuesday, and then in Jackson on Wednesday. Mrs. Webster and I are going to divide up time next week for attendance.

Will see you Tuesday morning about your plans.

Kay Jones
Katherine Jones

OFFICERS

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville

Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga

Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Rev. William G. Brockman, Chattanooga
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
John H. Compton, Nashville
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Miss Leah James, Chattanooga
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. John A. Osoinach, Memphis
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Margaret Valiant, Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

Bcc
Please file this order + Return ltr to me
label attached
Already sent as requested by mail 7/11/62 BCC

July 10, 1962

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Please send us immediately 15 copies of Rev. M. J. Jones' survey on "CHATTANOOGA, The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South."

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is to present a statement at the Tennessee Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights this Saturday, July 14. We would like to have a copy for each of the 12 members. There are only two copies remaining in the Council office.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

KJ/dw

cc: Marge Manderson

July 25, 1962

Miss Katharine Jones
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Dear Kay:

This acknowledges your letter of July 20. Since returning from Nashville we have been in touch with Norman Jimerson and he has send a copy of the letter which you and other state directors have received. Certainly the Alabama Council does need, at the present, any financial help it can get. If there are persons in your Council or Tennesseans, generally, who would like to make a special contribution to help the Alabama Council with its legal expenses, you should encourage them to do so.

On the other hand, I would not advise the Tennessee Council or any other state council to divert its funds to Alabama. All of you have financial problems enough. When several years ago the Alabama Council had a similar problem because of Bob Hughes' imprisonment, it managed to get over the hump with some help from us. I am confident that SRC will again make every effort to assist the Alabama Council if and as needed.

Best wishes and thank you for all of your hospitality when I was in Nashville, and my apologies again for being so much trouble.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
cc: Mrs. E. H. Spearman
Mrs. Frances Pauley
Harry Jones
Norman Jimerson

OFFICERS

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville

Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga

Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Rev. William G. Brockman, Chattanooga
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
John H. Compton, Nashville
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Miss Leah James, Chattanooga
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. John A. Osoinach, Memphis
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Margaret Valiant, Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

RECEIVED
JUL 23 1962

July 20, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

When you were in Nashville you had not read Norman Jimerson's mimeographed report sent to other state directors. We were concerned about his situation, and wondered what resources there might be to meet court costs, etc. We wonder if you have had any thoughts about this, or if you think there is any way other state directors may be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Kay

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

Dr. King Schedules Address at VU

12-10-62

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will address a race relations conference here late this month at Vanderbilt University law school.

The meeting, Dec. 27-29, is expected to draw several hundred persons from over the South. The theme will be "The South: The Ethical Demands of Integration."

King will present an analysis of Southern integration.

The conference will hear reports of changes in three Southern cities — Charlottesville, Va.; Greensboro, N.C.; and Atlanta.

Sponsors of the conference will be the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen and the Southern Regional Council.

King is head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

OFFICERS

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President

Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville

Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga

Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Jackson
Rev. William G. Brockman, Chattanooga
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
John H. Compton, Nashville
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
Dwight L. Freshley, Nashville
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Miss Leah James, Chattanooga
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. John A. Osoinach, Memphis
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Lewis Sinclair, Knoxville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Margaret Valiant, Memphis
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

PA ✓
MA-file

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

December 18, 1962

TO: Les Dunbar

From: Kay Jones Kay Jones

Re: Publicity for the Consultation - December 27-29.

Perhaps the enclosed photostats of news articles in Nashville papers will throw some light on the uneasiness which the meeting is creating in the Vanderbilt University administration.

Several days ago, I had a telephone call from Mr. McGraw - I think he is the publicity man for Vanderbilt University, and is part of the basic administration. He was in a state about the notice of the meeting which appeared in the Nashville Tennessean. As I recall it was modestly hidden among the obituaries, and hardly seemed worthy of his ulcers. His criticism was related to the inference that Vanderbilt University Law School was sponsoring the meeting. He went into great detail that it was the Underwood Auditorium (which is in the Law School complex) which is being leased to the conference, etc. He said he would write to you about this in order to clarify any additional publicity.

Then today, Dean Wade of the Law School called me over to ask about the meeting, and go over the same thing. From the Race Relations Reporter he had a copy of your December 7 release, which Mr. Stambaugh, also part of the conservative administration structure had seen, and I gather had put some pressure on Dean Wade about. It all went back to this business of having it appear that the Law School was sponsoring the meeting. He recognized that the article didn't say that, but he has evidently had some pressure put on him. He also wanted to know how many people would be at the auditorium, and when Dr. King would speak. This is what they are nervous about, and I gather they attribut some deep and evil motives to us all.

The final blow was the cancellation of the Vanderbilt food service for Thursday night, December 27, ostensibly because they could not get enough staff to serve it. However, we've now worked that out with Holiday Inn which will serve us on a come--and-go basis for that meal. There seems to be no problem about the two meals Friday at Vanderbilt. I have confirmed that again this afternoon.

Anyway, I want you fellows down there in Atlanta to be mighty careful about keeping Vanderbilt University clean, and unsullied. After all, we are getting a new Chancellor in two weeks, and we've heard that he is somewhat liberal. The old guard here doen't want him to get the impression that he can just go out and make changes appropriate for the times, and so there is a nice little party going on to project an image of a mighty conservative school.

Well, that's the way it looks to me. The V.U. people want publicity to read that the meetings are to be held at Underwood Auditorium on the Vanderbilt University campus, corner of 21st Ave. South and Broadway.

I've talked to Herman Long this afternoon, and he is getting in touch with Charles Jones about the change in Thursday night dinner arrangements. I've cleared with him the whole business. George Barrett is out of town, but will be back tomorrow. By that time, I will be gone, so I'm sending him a copy. I think Dean Wade is going to talk with him anyway, and he will know if there are any further repercussions.

File
Tenn. Council on Rel. Wise Campaign

PA

April 19, 1963

Mr. R. H. Edwin Espy
Associate General Secretary
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Espy:

Our local newspaper carried an announcement of the resignation of Will D. Campbell as director of the southern office of the National Council of Churches. This has come as a real shock to those of us accustomed to seeking his wise counsel and support in many areas of inter-group relations.

Mr. Campbell is on our board of directors, and is conscientious and helpful. His office is in the same building which we occupy. We look forward to his occasional informal visits for he brings us a light touch and a puckish humor when we are overburdened with delusions of indispensibility. We call on him frequently for practical suggestions and for insight; he recognizes subtleties in situations which have escaped us, and his proposals lead to effective action. He seems to have a positive working relationship with newspaper editors throughout the state, and opens channels for many of us who have not achieved such trust and respect. He works evenly and admirably with agencies in the civil rights field; they value his judgment.

We cannot recall another white person in Tennessee who is as trusted by Negro leadership as is Will Campbell. He is sought in the most secret conclaves; he is respected and accepted. Students of all races pass our door on their frequent ascent to his office. Their mission is unknown to us, but they return for additional discussions.

About his theology, we have no comment; we are not theologians. Whatever it is, it makes for a man of great human warmth, completely guileless, with courage beyond measure.

(more)

Perhaps you will find a replacement for Mr. Campbell who has more skill, knowledge and commitment to serve the South. If you do, we will welcome him and seek his guidance.

We will wonder, though, why you discerned that the South and the National Council of Churches would be better served without Mr. Campbell's leadership.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

Dorothy B. Webster
Administrative Assistant

August 19, 1963

Miss Katharine Jones
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Dear Miss Jones:

We have learned that Rev. Kelly Smith has left, or will be leaving, Nashville to begin pastoring a church in Cleveland. We would very much like for him to continue receiving our publications but have not been informed of his new mailing address. If you have this information would you share it with us?

Please give my regards to Mrs. Webster.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ

OFFICERS

George E. Barrett, Nashville
President

Lewis S. Sinclair, Knoxville
Mrs. G. Stanley Ish, Memphis
William R. Willis, Nashville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Bernard Schweid, Nashville
Secretary

Dr. G. J. Tarleton, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Ray Allen, Memphis
Washington Butler, Jr., Oak Ridge
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Carl Carson, Memphis
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
John J. Compton, Nashville
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
LeRoy Graf, Knoxville
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. W. B. Hembree, Knoxville
Ernest Hooper, Murfreesboro
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Rev. Major J. Jones, Chattanooga
Hunter Lane, Jr., Memphis
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Matt Lynch, Nashville
Joseph L. May, Nashville
M. D. Merriwether, Jackson
Mrs. Robert M. Metcalfe, Crossville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville
Mrs. Fred Muhleman, Chattanooga
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Albert Porter, Jackson
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville
Horace W. Raper, Cookeville
Ewell Reagin, Knoxville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Mrs. Earl L. Sasser, Nashville
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Mrs. Ernest Silver, Oak Ridge
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Dr. Vasco Smith, Memphis
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Miss Martelle Trigg, Memphis
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

file

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue ● Nashville, Tennessee, 37212 ● CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

September 27, 1963

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

This is a sort of second-hand invitation from the Fellowship House of Knoxville to speak to their organization in January 1964. Lewis Sinclair, one of our three vice-presidents, telephoned me asking for a January speaker to describe meaning of what has been happening in the south. You can set your date, preferably around January 10; any week night, Monday through Thursday.

Fellowship House is a somewhat informal association of Knoxville citizens across racial lines. It has provided social opportunities for persons to get acquainted across racial lines. Fellowship House has sponsored a summer recreation program - nursery, day camp, etc. for children. In former winters there has been a monthly family supper party - probably covered dish variety - with or without formal program.

Mrs. W. B. Hembree, one of our board members, is president of Fellowship House this year. Mrs. Hembree has been in the forefront of many progressive Knoxville activities - League of Women Voters, United Church Women, Committee for Hospital Service, etc.

Fellowship House is planning an October program of reports on developments of the past two years in the Knoxville area. There has been great progress in public integration in that time, and some good citizen education, along with instances of outright persecution, character defamation, etc.

Lewis Sinclair is a TVA employee and an able person. His home address is - 1721 Saxton Street, Knoxville. Lewis thinks this is worthwhile as a way of promoting membership in TCHR and therefore called our office for assistance. Will you reply to me or directly to Lewis. (Vernon Jordan knows Lewis.)

Sincerely yours,

Kay Jones

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

I read your quarterly report and feel for you. Things are rough?

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

October 3, 1963

Miss Katharine Jones
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Kay:

I do not think I can make the Knoxville speaking engagement. For a number of organizational reasons, January is always a very tight month for me, and I'm afraid I should not promise to come up. If the Fellowship House does not get anyone it wants, and you want to try me later when I have a clearer notion of my schedule, I'll be more than willing to try.

I read your quarterly report and feel for you. Things are rough?

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

December 19, 1963

MM & PA

MMJ

Kay Jones, in a letter to LWD of this date, gives us the name of their in-coming chairman:

Atty. William R. Willis, Jr.
Hooker, Hooker & Willis
214 Union Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Phone: AL. 4- 1986

PA / file State Councils

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106 - 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING
January 23 and 24, 1964
Andrew Jackson Hotel
Nashville, Tennessee

PROGRAM

THURSDAY, January 23

10:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. - REGISTRATION - Andrew Jackson Hotel Lobby

12:30 p.m. - LUNCHEON - General Assembly Room

Chairman - Mrs. Bernard Schweid

Address: "Aims and Objectives in Civil Rights - 1964"
Dr. Herman Long

2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. - PANEL DISCUSSION - The Role of Local Leadership

Presiding - Mr. Amon Carter Evans - **Publisher of the Nash. Tennessean**
Moderator - Dr. Joseph E. Lowery
Panelists:
Honorable Beverly Briley, Mayor of Nashville
Honorable John Duncan, Mayor of Knoxville
Honorable Ralph Kelly, Mayor of Chattanooga
Dr. Paul Tudor Jones, President, Memphis Community Relations Committee

How do quasi-public human relations committees lead? How do they prevent future dramatic conflicts? What is their role when there is no crisis?
What are guidelines for other communities considering appointment of similar committees?
What community preparation is effective? What assistance can voluntary associations render?

4:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. - ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Election of Board of Directors
Election of Nominating Committee
President's Report
Treasurer's Report
Other business

7:00 p.m. - DINNER MEETING - Ball Room

Presiding - Mr. George E. Barrett
Introduction of Speaker - John Seigenthaler
ADDRESS: Honorable Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General of the United States (Civil Rights)

"The Nation's Road Ahead in Civil Rights"

Jan 8-23-13

UNIVERSITY OF CHATTANOOGA
CHATTANOOGA 3, TENNESSEE

February 12, 1965.

Miss Marge Mauderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Mauderson:

This letter is to acknowledge the receipt of, and give thanks for, the materials you sent to me last December 28th.

In your letter of that date, you noted that you had written the State Councils on Human Relations for complete listings of local Councils and "will send you that information shortly." Is this information available as yet?

I appreciate the effort you have gone through for me and will see that you get several copies of the statistical compilation I am making of the data received from both your office and the Conference of Mayors.

In my rather brief visit with Mr. Anthony, he mentioned that he too would be sending requests for up-dated information vis-a-vis the "official" commissions. If it would be possible to give me an idea as to when that data would be available, it would also be a great help.

May I express my willingness to come to your office and pick up the material myself if the bulk thereof makes it difficult to mail.

You might be interested in knowing the outline I have devised as of now for my report. It will consist of four main sections. Part One will contain general introductory material. Part Two will list alphabetically by state, and by city within each state, population data for each city, the title of its bi-racial committee, date est., established by, staff, frequency of meeting, charge, authority and funds... this list will be of "official" bi-racial committees. Part Three will list "non-official" comm. such as the CRC groups within the various states. Part Four will list all other agencies actively working in the race-relations field in more than one state (i.e. denominational efforts, government agencies and commissions, labor organizations, etc.).

The purpose of my effort is to compact as much data into as brief a space as possible, and to combine the information obtained from the Conference of Mayors, the CRC's, and the SouthernRegional Council. I would appreciate any comment you, Mr. Anthony, or anyone else in your office might care to make as regards any suggestions which you might have as to how I might improve the end result of my effort. I often get the feeling that I'm going to go through all this work, only to discover when its completed that such a booklet has been available all along and I just didn't ask for it in enough places.

Thank you again.

Kenneth R. Whittemore
Department of Sociology

KW:eb

March 4, 1965

Mrs. Agnes Jaynes
2101 Courtland Place
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Agnes:

Enclosed is a photgraph of Baslie Dunbar which he would like returned to him after it is used; also a biographical data sheet; a copy of New South (published by Southhern Regional Council); and a release typical of hundreds of releases compiled by SRC over the past years.

Southern Regional Council is based in Atlanta; has a staff of 25; was established in 1944; is interfaith and interracial; and works specifically in interracial affairs, through its staff and through its coordination of eleven state councils on human relatons on all the states in the old South.

I am going to be in Atlanta on Monday and will check with Mr. Dunbar for a one or two paragraph precis of his talk titled "The South's Debt to the Negro Revolt". I will phone back this information to you.

In addition, Mr. Anthony, Field Staff Director, has already written to Mr. James Gililand, president of the Memphis Human Relations Council, asking that he promote attendance at Mr. Dunbar's talk.

Also Mr. Anthony is sending to you certain printed materials descriptive of SRC.

When I am in Memphis Saturday, would you please return to me one or two copies of Msgr. Perry's picture and his biography. Also enclosed is Msgr. Chatham's photo and biography.

Sincerely yours,

cc: Paul Anthony

John P. Sisson

enc

March 8, 1965

Mr. James S. Gilliland
1325 Commerce Title Building
Memphis 3, Tennessee

Dear Jim:

To my absolute dismay, I now find I must cancel my trip to Memphis on the 19th. I must be in Durham first thing Saturday and there is no way to do so from Memphis during the night.

Please give me another opportuhity and know that I will make every effort.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

March 1, 1965

Mr. James S. Gilliland
1325 Commerce Title Building
Memphis 3, Tennessee

Dear Jim:

It will be a pleasure to be with you on the 19th. Would you please have a reservation made for me wherever would be best and give me any further guidance on what you want from me. I can arrange to be around on Saturday also should there be any need.

It's an excellent idea to invite some Arkansas and Mississippi people. Nat Griswold's address is Arkansas Council on Human Relations, 1220 West Capitol, Little Rock, Arkansas. He can pass the word on to other appropriate Arkansas people if you want him to.

By all means let Duncan Gray (P. O. Box 266, Oxford, Miss.) know of the meeting. Duncan is very interested in getting to know the Memphis Council and considering some joint programs. Last week he spoke to me about the possibility of having MCHR members in north Mississippi invited to some of your meetings. You might ask Duncan to spread the word around. Possibly too, the new director of MCHR, Kenneth Dean (Mississippi Council on Human Relations, 306 First Federal Building, Capitol at State Street, Jackson, Miss.) would like to come up.

Leslie Dunbar, SRC director, will be speaking to a meeting sponsored by the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice on Saturday. Hope you and some of the other members can be at that occasion.

Again, look forward to seeing you on the 19th.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

JAMES S. GILLILAND
1325 COMMERCE TITLE BUILDING
MEMPHIS 3, TENNESSEE

February 25, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Services
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

This is an invitation to a banquet we are having in Memphis, known as the Community Progress, 1965, Dinner sponsored jointly by our local Chapter of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. We have Brooks Hays coming down, who is Assistant to the President of the United States, and he is also the former Democratic Congressman from Little Rock.

We are co-sponsors with two other local Memphis groups for the dinner which is to be at 7:30 p.m. Friday, March 19, 1965.

I hope that you can make it as a guest, and perhaps you can time it so as to coincide with a normal business trip. In any event, I would like to have you there.

Also, I would appreciate your suggestions as to other interested persons in Arkansas and Mississippi who might be interested in attending. Perhaps Nat Griswold, or some of his people from Little Rock would like to come. What is his address?

Please let me hear that you can make it.

Yours very truly,

Jim

James S. Gilliland

JSG/et

First Unitarian Church of Nashville

1808 Woodmont Blvd.
Nashville, Tennessee 37215

Robert C. Palmer
Minister

April 3, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

The Social Action Committee of the Thomas Jefferson District, Unitarian Universalist Association, of which I am the chairman, is compiling a list of contacts for the benefit of the local churches and fellowships in our area. We would like from you, if possible, a list of the chapter addresses and Presidents of the various state councils, as follows:

Virginia (exclusive of Metropolitan Washington)
North Carolina
South Carolina
Savannah and Augusta, Ga.
Tennessee (east of Tennessee River).

If you can supply us with the above information, or refer us to the proper parties, it will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Palmer

Robert C. Palmer

April 6, 1965

Mr. Robert C. Palmer
First Unitarian Church of Nashville
1809 Woodmont Blvd.
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Palmer:

In reply to your letter of April 3 we are enclosing a list of State Councils on Human Relations including those in the states you specified. Each of them has local Councils; the state Council offices will send you a list of local Council presidents on request. (Presidents' names in local Virginia Councils are enclosed; we do not have a complete listing for the other states.)

Let us know if we can help you in any other way.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

Enc.

Reply 4/8/65

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE BOARD OF NATIONAL MISSIONS
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
KNOXVILLE 21, TENNESSEE

DIVISION OF HUMANITIES

PA - pls reply

April 6, 1965

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

The Church and Society Committee of the Synod of Mid-South, United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., is scheduled to meet at Anderson Creek Presbyterian Camp, Rogersville, Alabama, on the evening of April 23 and morning of April 24. The committee is concerned with the church's ministry to social problems in the state's covered by the Synod - Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and portions of Georgia and North Carolina.

I am writing to ask whether the Southern Regional Council can supply us a speaker who could orient the committee on "The Current Social and Political Situation in the South." That's a big topic, but we wouldn't expect it all to be covered. We would be most honored to have you as our speaker, but if you should not be able to do it we would trust your judgment as to a substitute.

Friday night, the 23rd, would be our first preference for time, but Saturday morning, the 24th, would be acceptable. About 20 to 25 people are expected to be present, some of whom are not members of the committee, but concerned lay persons potentially influential in helping to solve our social problems. The committee meets only once a year doing most of its work on the presbytery rather than the synod level. The actual Synod Committee is composed of the chairmen of the Church and Society Committees of each of the eight presbyteries. The meeting will be interracial. Of late our most pressing concerns have been the race problem and the problem of right wing extremism.

If you are able to reply affirmatively, please let me know what our financial obligation would be beyond expenses.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Proudfoot

C. M. Proudfoot

/jab

Think if we can get you, Stanfield, Floyd?

April 12, 1965

Dr. C. M. Proudfoot
Division of Humanities
Knoxville College
Knoxville 21, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Proudfoot:

In his absence, Mr. Dunbar has asked that I respond to your inquiry and express his regret that he cannot attend the meeting of the Church and Society Committee. As a substitute we would like to suggest the Rev. Ed Stanfield, Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, 2809 Governors Drive, N.W., Huntsville, Alabama.

Mr. Stanfield is a Presbyterian and a native of Arkansas. After six years in the ministry he returned to Union Theological in Richmond and received his M.A. last June. Thereafter he came to work with us and transferred to his present position in September. I think your group would find Mr. Stanfield knowledgeable and perceptive and uniquely aware of the role and opportunities of the church.

Should you wish other suggestions, or should Mr. Stanfield be unavailable, we'll be happy to try others.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

BLIND COPY: Ed Stanfield

PA:mm

May 4, 1965

Miss Margaret C. McCulloch
415 South Reese Street
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Miss McCulloch:

Mr. Dunbar has asked me to respond to your request for information for the Memphis personnel of the Commission. Jacques Wilmore and John Spence were here recently and we discussed names of possible people in the region. Shortly after they get to Memphis each of them plans to come down and spend several days with us. So, such information as we have is being shared with them.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

May 26, 1965

Mr. Mark F. Jones
Industrial Relations Officer
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
P. O. Box E
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Jones:

Enclosed is a list of the directors of the Councils on Human Relations in the Southern states. On reviewing this list, in reference to our conversation, I believe the individuals with the Councils can serve as your best source of information to reliable persons in the communities.

Also, we will be happy to forward to you any information our research department may have about a specific community in which you are interested, should that need arise.

I am sorry the occasion of your visit came at such a hectic time here. Come again and we'll try to be more organized.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

MRS. RAYMOND ANDERSON
616 EAGLE BEND ROAD
CLINTON, TENNESSEE 37716

May 26, 1965

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Here I am bothering you again. I am in desperate need of some statistics on the number of Negro teachers in the South, number who have been hired in white schools to date; and I am wondering if the Southern Regional Council has compiled any information along this line in the last year. If so, I would be most appreciative of getting this information from you.

Am doing an article for the Times on the Negro teacher. Of course, I will interview many Negro teachers and administrators, but I do need these statistics for the over-all picture.

If the Council does not have such data, do you have any idea where I can get it? Thanks again ever so much. Hope you have been well and fine.

Sincerely,
Margaret Anderson

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

June 1, 1965

Mrs. Raymond Anderson
616 Eagle Bend Road
Clinton, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Anderson:

Your inquiries are never a bother.

Enclosed is the list, possibly incomplete, of what our research department knows of faculty integration in the region. Also enclosed is a study made from Kentucky on this subject.

It will be good to read another of your Times articles.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

Williamson County Citizens
For Human Dignity
c/o Walter J. Rucker
1127 Natchez Street
Franklin, Tennessee

June 27, 1965

Dear Sir:

I am writting to your Committee in a twofold purpose. First I would like to introduce the Williamson County Citizens for Human Dignity, this group is made-up primary of Negroes, although membership is not restricted to any particular race. The objectives of this organization are to seek the dignity of all mankind and to remove the injustices of racial segregation.

The second purpose of this letter is to request help from your committee. Williamson County is a small county its' Negro citizens are greatly dependent on the White population for employment, therefore, it is diffcult to get many to take an active role in our endeavor, although they support our work. In our current project of school desegregation we are faced with the problem of getting enough workers to go to each home in the county in order to show the advantages of an intergreated education. If it is at all possible we would like to have workers from your Committee to assistance us in this project.

We will continue our work here because we know this is what is morally right. We will be waiting to here from you at your earliest convenience. We thank you very much.

Your truly,
Williamson County Citizens
for Human Dignity

Walter J. Rucker
Chairman

July 1, 1965

Mr. Will Campbell
Committee of Southern Churchmen
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Will:

Trust Joe passed on the message that we meet here next Tuesday at 11:00 A.M.

See you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Please add to mailing list - interagency. Thanks

NM ✓

AU ✓

MM

TENNESSEE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

C3-305 CORDELL HULL BUILDING

Nashville, Tennessee 37219

PHONE 741-3289

Chairman
DR. SAM R. DODSON, JR.
Nashville

Vice-Chairman
A. W. WILLIS
Memphis

Secretary
RABBI MAX ZUCKER
Knoxville

East Tennessee
REV. FRANK R. GORDON
DR. ARTHUR GRAHAM
DR. ELMER P. GIBSON
DR. EDWARD J. BOLING
BENNIE J. HARRIS

Middle Tennessee
GEORGE BARRETT
MATTHEW LYNCH
CHARLES T. MORGAN
CHANCELLOR MADISON SARRATT
DR. CHARLES W. JOHNSON
DR. FELIX ROBB

West Tennessee
LEE WINCHESTER, JR.
REV. C. F. WILLIAMS
MONSIGNOR M. F. KEARNEY
REV. B. L. HOOKS
BERT FERGUSON
J. EMMETT BALLARD
REV. WAYNE DEHONEY

Ex-Officio
COLONEL BILLY J. SHOULDERS
COMMISSIONER HOWARD WARF
MRS. C. FRANK SCOTT, COMMISSIONER
COMMISSIONER HARLAN MATTHEWS
COMMISSIONER W. H. PARHAM
COMMISSIONER KEITH HAMPTON

July 15, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony,

I want to check in with you from Tennessee. We are setting up our office and starting several projects. My biggest job is to get to know the people in this long, thin state. I have had several good conversations already with Baxton Bryant. Both of us have been doing work in the difficult situation in Fayette County and adjoining regions of West Tennessee. He will help me to get to know the various councils on human relations around the state.

Please make sure that our office receives all the material that the Southern Regional Council puts out. If you or Al Ulmer come anywhere close to Nashville you must stop in to visit.

We have an opening on our staff for an Assistant Director. I will send you some job descriptions very soon. I would appreciate it if you would keep your eyes and ears open to see if there might be anyone among your many friends who would be interested in this position. I like the idea of starting with a young person who wants to train for a career of long duration in this field. But I certainly would be happy with someone with experience.

Our office wants to cooperate with you all in every possible way.

Give my best wishes to Al Ulmer and tell him he would love some of the music that occurs at Will Campbell's farm, mostly on Sunday evenings.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mark

Mark Israel

js

July 19, 1965

Mr. Reed Sarratt
Southern Education Reporting Service
1102 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Reed:

Welcome to Atlanta. It will be good having you here.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

July 19, 1965

Mr. Mark Israel
Tennessee Commission on Human Relations
Cordell Hull Building - C3-305
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mark:

Welcome to Tennessee -- it's good to have you closer by.

You will be added to SRC's mailing list.

When the information on the Assistant Director is available please send it along. We'll do whatever we can.

Ulmer is off getting married. When he returns we'll pass along your message.

We look forward to a close relationship with you and the Tennessee Commission and would like to be of any possible help.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

August 9, 1965

Mr. Reed Sarratt
Southern Education Reporting Service
1109 Nineteenth Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Reed:

Thanks for your good letter.

As to housing, we have been looking for a house for Emory Via, who will be with us September 1. If you'll send along the specifics of rooms, desirable location, school needs, etc., we'd be happy to send along anything that looked appropriate. As you have probably already discovered, the house rental market in Atlanta is tight and expensive.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

August 11, 1965

Mr. Mark Israel
Tennessee Commission on Human Relations
Cordell Hull Building - C3-305
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mark:

Under spparate cover we are sending you the requested 15 copies of Racial Violence and Law Enforcement.

On further checking we find that the supply is nearly exhausted and we would not have available more than another 100 copies.

Let us know.

Enclosed is the resume we discussed.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

TENNESSEE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

C3-305 [redacted] CORDELL HULL BUILDING

Nashville, Tennessee 37219

[redacted]

Chairman
DR. SAM R. DODSON, JR.
Nashville

Vice-Chairman
A. W. WILLIS
Memphis

Secretary
RABBI MAX ZUCKER
Knoxville

East Tennessee
REV. FRANK R. GORDON
DR. ARTHUR GRAHAM
DR. ELMER P. GIBSON
DR. EDWARD J. BOLING
BENNIE J. HARRIS

Middle Tennessee
GEORGE BARRETT
MATTHEW LYNCH
CHARLES T. MORGAN
CHANCELLOR MADISON SARRATT
DR. CHARLES W. JOHNSON
DR. FELIX ROBB

West Tennessee
LEE WINCHESTER, JR.
REV. C. F. WILLIAMS
MONSIGNOR M. F. KEARNEY
REV. B. L. HOOKS
BERT FERGUSON
J. EMMETT BALLARD
REV. WAYNE DEHONEY

Ex-Officio
COLONEL BILLY J. SHOULDERS
COMMISSIONER HOWARD WARF
MRS. C. FRANK SCOTT, COMMISSIONER
COMMISSIONER HARLAN MATTHEWS
COMMISSIONER W. H. PARHAM
COMMISSIONER KEITH HAMPTON

Phones: 741-2424
741-2425

August 18, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I did not know of your new appointment when I spoke to you on the phone last week. I wish you hearty congratulations and best wishes for your success and for the progress of the region which you serve.

We have decided not to distribute your pamphlet, "Racial Violence and Law Enforcement" in the quantity that we had contemplated. We do want to keep those copies which you sent us. It is an excellent pamphlet and we hope to make a more specialized use of it than we had planned. If we owe you anything for these, please bill us in triplicate.

We are proposing a series of conferences for the Governor to call this fall. One of the first of these will be on the police and civil rights. We want to invite all law enforcement officers in Tennessee and explain to them the substantive rights that have been created by federal legislation and their duty to enforce these rights and to protect people who are trying to enjoy them. We want to have some detailed discussions on the duty to protect demonstrations and the techniques for providing such protection. If you have any ideas about speakers or content or form of such a conference, I would be most happy to hear them. Do you know of any other similar conferences that have been held in Southern states? If so, could you get me in contact with the

agencies or persons which organized them?

Later on we want to have conferences of local government officials, hospital administrators, perhaps school board members -- in fact, anyone that we can think of. I would be very happy to get any ideas or suggestions about any of these sorts of conferences also.

Again, best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mark

Mark S. Israel
Executive Director

MSI:js

Tenn - General

August 26, 1965

Mr. Mark S. Israel
Executive Director
Tennessee Commission on Human Relations
C3-305 Cordell Hull Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

Dear Mark:

On suggestions for your law enforcement conference I am sure you are familiar with the police training institute in Louisville. Also, you may be familiar with Chief Hale of Lexington. Enclosed is a New South with an article by Hale. Also one by Chief Jenkins of Atlanta. Both these men seem like good prospects.

Also, you might always consider getting suggestions from John Feild of the U. S. Conference of Mayors. (They have just issued a publication "Police Training and Community Relations.")

As other subject areas are selected let us know and we'll try to be helpful.

Thanks for the good words.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

August 26, 1965

Mr. Wendell Russell
Southern Manpower Technical Assistance Program
P. O. Box 117
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Russell:

Enclosed are the names and addresses of the Negro teacher associations in the South.

If we can be of further assistance please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Tenn-
Gen-

September 14, 1965

Mr. Wendell H. Russell
Director
Southern Manpower Technical Assistance Program
P. O. Box 117
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831

Dear Mr. Russell:

Thank you for your good wishes.

We would appreciate being kept informed on your work in the area of teacher placement and of knowing of any related programs that come to your attention.

And, if we can be of any assistance, let us know.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Tenn - Gen

HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND EDUCATION CENTER

1625 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE (37915)
MYLES F. HORTON, *Director*

Phone: 615—523-4216
C. CONRAD BROWNE, *Associate Director*

September 16, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul Anthony:

I have been away from Highlander Center for some time working on programs in Appalachia and in the Deep South, with the Delta Ministry, and have just come across your memo. I hope it is not too late for me to have my letter of appreciation to Max Hahn included in the letter of appreciation for his services as reported by the Southern Interagency Conference.

As you no doubt have gathered from the correspondence from Highlander, Conrad Browne has assumed responsibilities for directing the affairs of the Center. I have been working on special projects which I will continue to do. I know you will want to give Connie your full support in taking over a very trying job in the face of terrific opposition from the Right.

Sincerely yours,

Myles Horton

MH:jd

Tenn. Gen.

September 17, 1965

Mr. Myles Horton
Highlander Research and Education Center
1625 Riverside Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee 37915

Dear Myles:

The "book" of letters was presented to Max Hahn at a board meeting of the foundation yesterday.

It is not, however, too late and I don't think such a collection would be complete without a letter from you. A few extra insert pages were left in the book in anticipation of such a need. (In fact, we discovered the book had gone without my own letter!) So please do send along the letter to Mr. Hahn as I have done.

We will be happy to be of any possible assistance to Conrad.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

CC: Mr. Maxwell Hahn

File
State Councils
"Tenn"

December 13, 1965

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council onHuman Relations
1106 - 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

Thanks for your informative letter.

I am delighted you plan to use the Alabama system of fund-raising, and hope that when he comes in January Ed Stanfield can be of help to you.

As to other matters related to financing, I have every reason to believe that we will be able to give additional assistance beyond that already committed to the Tennessee Council. My hope is that this will be a minimum of $4,000, and quite possibly more. We will be able to confirm this very soon, and at that time I think we should give serious consideration to the matter of additional staffing for TCHR.

This has some bearing on your request about the rural worker. I think you have to determine whether or not you want to go through O.E.O. for this. At the moment, that is the only way I can see you getting these funds. But we both know the difficulties involved. We will try to raise more funds for state Councils to start this program, but

I am not very optimistic about our being able to do so. We have to leave it to you, too, as to what you do in cooperation with the Sharecroppers Fund. I can only say that any such arrangement should be approached cautiously and carefully. It will not be an easy arrangement at best.

Welcome to Mrs. Wright.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND
President
Nashville

LEWIS S. SINCLAIR
Vice-President
Knoxville

MRS. ERNEST SILVER
Secretary
Oak Ridge

DR. VASCO SMITH
Vice-President
Memphis

DR. O. J. TARLETON, JR.
Treasurer
Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106 19th Avenue, South • Nashville, Tennessee 37212 • 297-6568

BAXTON BRYANT
Executive Director

MISS KATHERINE JONES
Associate Director

December 3, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

We appreciate the grant-in-aid of $4,600 for 1966. We hope, too, that additional funds will be secured through the grant-in-aid program.

Whit Stokes, I believe, is going to make an outstanding president. He certainly has a mind of his own, speaks frankly and with conviction. I like this. We have already been together more, attending more meetings and discussed more projects than Martha and I were together all last year. This is not a criticism of Martha. She is being wonderful, cooperative, and her usual self. Yet, I find it very easy to work with Whit even when we are approaching problems from different viewpoints.

We plan to use the Alabama system on a finance and membership drive this year. We have a meeting of the executive committee Saturday, December 11, and the finance and membership campaign is on the agenda. Things are moving slowly but solidly toward contributions from the Memphis and Nashville communities. We have had two $500 gifts from two individuals here in Nashville, and think we have another one or two located. We hope to raise $10,000 during December and January. Our report will be to you in a few days.

The best thing that has happened since I have been here (I am saying this partly because she is taking the dictation but mainly because it's true.) is the addition of Mrs. Juanita Wright to our staff as secretary. She has a good background in social and church work, is a graduate of the University of Tennessee College of Business Administration, and did graduate work at the Vanderbilt University Divinity School. I will have no excuse for not answering correspondence or getting reports to you on

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. RAY ALLEN, MEMPHIS
GEORGE BARRETT, NASHVILLE
REV. WILL D. CAMPBELL, NASHVILLE
CARL CARSON, MEMPHIS
*DAVID CAYWOOD, MEMPHIS
MRS. LAWRENCE COE, MEMPHIS
WILKES COFFEY, MURFREESBORO
JOHN J. COMPTON, NASHVILLE
REV. W. T. CRUTCHER, KNOXVILLE
MACLIN P. DAVIS, NASHVILLE
MRS. GARLAND P. FISHER, BRISTOL
JAMES S. GILLILAND, MEMPHIS
REV. JAMES GLASSE, NASHVILLE
LEROY GRAF, KNOXVILLE
W. D. HAWKINS, JR., NASHVILLE
MRS. W. B. HEMBREE, KNOXVILLE
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON, NASHVILLE
MRS. JOHN C. HULL, NASHVILLE
MRS. G. W. STANLEY ISH, JR., MEMPHIS
CLAYTON JAMES, MURFREESBORO
REV. MAJOR J. JONES, CHATTANOOGA
*MRS. EUGENE S. KILGORE, JOHNSON CITY
JAMES KIRBY, NASHVILLE
HUNTER LANE, JR., MEMPHIS
MRS. PHIL LIVINGSTON, CHATTANOOGA
MATT LYNCH, NASHVILLE
M. D. MERRIWETHER, JACKSON
REV. JOHN CHARLES MICKLE, MEMPHIS
MRS. RILLA MORAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. HUGH J. MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
DR. WILLIAM G. POLLARD, OAK RIDGE
ALBERT PORTER, JACKSON
MRS. R. D. PRESENT, KNOXVILLE
MERRILL PROUDFOOT, KNOXVILLE
HORACE RAPER, COOKEVILLE
EWELL REAGIN, KNOXVILLE
MRS. EARL L. SASSER, NASHVILLE
MRS. BERNARD SCHWEID, NASHVILLE
CLIFFORD SEEBER, KNOXVILLE
WALTER SHARP, NASHVILLE
REV. KELLY M. SMITH, NASHVILLE
*MRS. PHILLIP C. SOTTONG, CHATTANOOGA
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, MURFREESBORO
MISS MARTELLE TRIGG, MEMPHIS
REV. DOGAN W. WILLIAMS, BRISTOL
WILLIAM R. WILLIS, JR., NASHVILLE
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

*SERVING ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

time. This is one of my new resolutions made before Christmas.

Paul, we are very anxious to have another addition to the staff, and Jac Wasserman keeps talking to me about joining the Sharecroppers. I would like your advice on whether to apply for a person through OEO, join with the Sharecroppers, or how the prospects look for more help from the Southern Regional Council.

I enjoyed so much the annual meeting of SRC. It was a smooth transition that you made into your responsibilities as executive director. All of us in the field are proud of you and know that we have a friend to continue in the fine leadership of the Southern Regional Council. You have our support, and we look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

Baxton

Baxton Bryant

BB:jw

MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND
PRESIDENT
NASHVILLE

LEWIS S. SINCLAIR
VICE-PRESIDENT
KNOXVILLE

MRS. ERNEST SILVER
SECRETARY
OAK RIDGE

DR. VASCO SMITH
VICE-PRESIDENT
MEMPHIS

DR. G. J. TARLETON, JR.
TREASURER
NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106 19th Avenue, South • Nashville, Tennessee 37212 • 297-6568

BAXTON BRYANT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MISS KATHERINE JONES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

January 12, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Enclosed are financial reports for the month of December as well as for the year 1965.

Please note that our books have not yet been audited by a public accountant. This is scheduled for early spring. In preparation of the yearly financial report, I discovered an error in the expenditures section of the report for the regular account for the month ending August 31, 1965. The amount expended for publications was $10.42, and the total of expenditures should read $342.10. However, the end of the month total is correct.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Juanita Wright

Mrs. H. Elliott Wright
Secretary

jw

Enclosures

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. RAY ALLEN, MEMPHIS
GEORGE BARRETT, NASHVILLE
REV. WILL D. CAMPBELL, NASHVILLE
CARL CARSON, MEMPHIS
*DAVID CAYWOOD, MEMPHIS
MRS. LAWRENCE COE, MEMPHIS
WILKES COFFEY, MURFREESBORO
JOHN J. COMPTON, NASHVILLE
REV. W. T. CRUTCHER, KNOXVILLE
MACLIN P. DAVIS, NASHVILLE
MRS. GARLAND P. FISHER, BRISTOL
JAMES S. GILLILAND, MEMPHIS
REV. JAMES GLASSE, NASHVILLE
LEROY GRAF, KNOXVILLE
W. D. HAWKINS, JR., NASHVILLE
MRS. W. B. HEMBREE, KNOXVILLE
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON, NASHVILLE
MRS. JOHN C. HULL, NASHVILLE
MRS. G. W. STANLEY ISH, JR., MEMPHIS
CLAYTON JAMES, MURFREESBORO
REV. MAJOR J. JONES, CHATTANOOGA
*MRS. EUGENE S. KILGORE, JOHNSON CITY
JAMES KIRBY, NASHVILLE
HUNTER LANE, JR., MEMPHIS
MRS. PHIL LIVINGSTON, CHATTANOOGA
MATT LYNCH, NASHVILLE
M. D. MERRIWETHER, JACKSON
REV. JOHN CHARLES MICKLE, MEMPHIS
MRS. RILLA MORAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. HUGH J. MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
DR. WILLIAM G. POLLARD, OAK RIDGE
ALBERT PORTER, JACKSON
MRS. R. D. PRESENT, KNOXVILLE
MERRILL PROUDFOOT, KNOXVILLE
HORACE RAPER, COOKEVILLE
EWELL REAGIN, KNOXVILLE
MRS. EARL L. SASSER, NASHVILLE
MRS. BERNARD SCHWEID, NASHVILLE
CLIFFORD SEEBER, KNOXVILLE
WALTER SHARP, NASHVILLE
REV. KELLY M. SMITH, NASHVILLE
*MRS. PHILLIP C. SOTTONG, CHATTANOOGA
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, MURFREESBORO
MISS MARTELLE TRIGG, MEMPHIS
REV. DOGAN W. WILLIAMS, BRISTOL
WILLIAM R. WILLIS, JR., NASHVILLE
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

*SERVING ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

File
Tenn. Council

March 16, 1966

Mr. Whitworth Stokes, Jr.
Snodgrass, Boyce, Barrett & Stokes
618 Stahlman Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Whit:

I am very, very sorry to know of your resignation as President of the Tennessee Council, and concerned by the implications of it.

Fortunately, Ed Stanfield sometime ago scheduled a trip to Nashville, beginning next Tuesday. On his arrival he will be in touch with you, and I hope this matter can be resolved satisfactorily.

In the meantime, thank you sincerely for the interest and leadership you have given.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
cc: Mr. Edwin Stanfield

Rec'd 3/11/66

PA

LAW OFFICES
SNODGRASS, BOYCE, BARRETT & STOKES
618 STAHLMAN BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

STANLY T. SNODGRASS
GRAHAM B. BOYCE
GEORGE E. BARRETT
WHITWORTH STOKES, JR.

TELEPHONE
244-2202

March 8,1966

ES - Jones

Board of Directors
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue South
Nashville,Tennessee

Gentlemen:

On November 5,1965 I was elected President of this group which I felt was an unprecedented honor,since I had never served in any capacity with the Council prior to that time. The four months since then have been a time of much activity on the part of the Council and I refer especially to the following specific acheivements:

(1) The hiring of a new Secretary,Mrs. Juanita Wright.
(2) The overhauling of records kept in the State Council office by Mrs. Wright.
(3) The initiation of a systematic and thorough fund-raising campaign to enable our Council to maximize local participation in future years.
(4) The approval of a Field Foundation grant to supplement our operating funds in the coming year.
(5) The approval of a Ford Foundation grant for the hiring of an additional fulltime staff person.
(6) The institution of a new policy between the Board of Directors and the staff concerning press releases.
(7) Invitations to speak and meet with delegations of the Chambers of Commerce of three major cities about the work of the Council.
(8) The affiliation of the Chattanooga Council as a member of the State group,giving us chapters in all major cities for the first time in our history.

The above summary of the major accomplishments is impressive,but like any significant acheivement it has also meant a great deal of time and effort. With much regret,I now acknowledge that my loyalty to my family,the other members of my law firm,and those civic responsibilities assumed prior to November 5,1965 compell me to submit my resignation as President of this Board. This is not a small job,nor one that can be done by a person who does not have the time to devote to it.

Sincerely yours,

Whitworth Stokes,Jr.

WS/s
cc: Paul Anthony,Southern Regional Council
Baxton Bryant,Tennessee Council on Human Relations
B.J. Stiles,Nashville Council on Human Relations

Read
file
Tenn. Council

April 4, 1966

Mr. Whitworth Stokes, Jr.
Snodgrass, Boyce, Barrett & Stokes
618 Stahlman Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Whit:

Thank you for taking the time to go into some detail on the situation with the Tennessee Council. I very much appreciate your comments as well as your thoughtfulness.

It is never easy, especially in a very new organization, to work out relationships between staff and policy. Particularly where you have a very strong personality such as Baxton's. We have seen these things worked out, however, where there is a good partnership and the roles of the two segments of the same efforts are generally understood, and agreed on. We are available to do anything we can to help this situation in Tennessee.

I well understand that your concerns neither began nor end with this title with the Tennessee Council and look forward to a long and close relationship.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Rec'd 3/30/66

(5)

LAW OFFICES
SNODGRASS, BOYCE, BARRETT & STOKES
618 STAHLMAN BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

STANLY T. SNODGRASS
GRAHAM B. BOYCE
GEORGE E. BARRETT
WHITWORTH STOKES, JR.

TELEPHONE
244-2202

March 29,1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Sputhern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street,N.W.
Atlanta,Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I very much appreciated your note of the 16th and I am sorry I have not responded sooner,but I have had to be on the road almost constantly since that time. I am writing,not so much to "give my side" as to explain what occurred in the Tennessee Council and my reasons for resigning.

Baxton and I have had our personal differences about a variety of matters since he came to Nashville. I was fearful that these could not be reconciled when I became President and I was more fearful that my sudden emergence from dues-paying member to President in one years time would offend the hard-core persons who have really comprised the Tennessee Council for years. Both fears were justified,but I certainly am not saying I was hounded out of office-because I wasn't. But there were people within the Council whom I had no prior relationship with and could not establish one with overnight. In particular these were women-Martha Ragland,Kay Jones,Molly Todd,etc. Consequently I dealt more with those I already knew in some other capacity-George Barrett, B.J. Stiles,David Caywood,and others outside the Council,in particular Mark Israel. Unfortunately,this seemed to drive Baxton and myself further apart. In November and December he seemed to relish my constant looking into the affairs of the Council(I estimate I devoted at least 10-15 hours) per week to Council business),but after a few disagreements I found he was apparantly evading me and I could not even find out what city he was in on occassions. Our biggest flap of a recurring nature was over press releases. I insisted that they be cleared with me prior to release and that I should have the power to edit them and not release them if I saw fit. I still think this is justified and hope that the committeee authorized by the Board will agree when their investigation is completed.

The final battle occurred over the Nashville Community Action Program and how to attack the admitted weaknesses in it. I did not think conditions were right for an all-out battle and that it was a matter to be handled privately through negotiation. Baxton did not agree and I felt that he challanged my authority. I felt that the overriding issue at that time,and still do,was not -who was right?,but who has the authority the say what the Executive Director will do-the Director himself or the President?

In order to have a showdown and a full discussion on that point alone I submitted my resignation and explained why to the Board at our last meeting. Despite their request I refused to stay on until the next meeting and the report of the committee which I assume Ed Stanfield has discussed with you. I did not do this because I am mad at Baxton or the Council-I

in the work
honestly did it because of my intellectual and emotional involvement/of the Council. By removing myself, I felt this question could be considered abstractly, and not on a "him or me" basis.

There were other unpleasant incidents attendant to my resignation for which I have apologized in the presence of the members of the Board. I don't think any of the events of the past month have gone outside the relatively friendly circles of the Board and its friends, and therefore I am not afraid that the work of the Council has been seriously imperiled by this fight. To continue under the old system wherein a strong Director sets his own course within regard to the President or the Board would imperil it more. It is very likely that the Committee will reccommend and the Board will adopt a policy and job description wherein the Director will be authorized to do just that. If so, well and good. But, if that is to be the way things are done I want it done with everyone's knowledge-not because a strong Director seized power that others defaulted upon. I think the crucial problem was that Baxton did not realize that I would be as involved in what he did as I was. He was accustomed to Presidents who had good names(liberal, but respcted) who got him into places and gave tacit approval to anything he did. I just wouldn't do that and it led to a bad situation.

In conclusion, let me say that my concern for individual dignity in the South did not start with my election to the Tennessee Council, nor does it end with my resignation. If I was effective before, I still can be, and if the Tennessee Council was effective before, it can still be. Also, all I did was resign as President-I am still on the Board!

Your concern in this is an example of your Council's involvement in ours. Being aware of this involvement I wanted you to be the first to know of my resignation. I am sorry you could not be at the Board meeting-some of the more senior members said they had never seen one like it and one said it was the most exciting day he had spent in years!!!

Let me know when you are in Nashville and I'll call you when I am in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Whitworth Stokes, Jr.

WS/guess who

April 22, 1966

Southern Student Organizing Committee
P.O. Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for preparing the informative material on the protests at Alcorn College.

This material was forwarded to me because I was formerly Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations and the address you have for that organization is no longer correct. I am enclosing a list of the current correct addresses of the councils on human relations in southern states. I believe they would all like to be on your mailing list.

Please be sure to place me on your mailing list at the above address.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

Fine — file Councils issue

May 18, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 - 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

When you finally get around to writing a request for money you write a good one!

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

See Jean C.N.R.

June 13, 1966

Mrs. Tom Ragland, President
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Mrs. Ragland:

In reply to your letter of June 12, we feel that the insurance benefits are unusually attractive for our staff and could not be obtained individually by small groups. Basically they are as follows:

The secretarial and junior staff, $4,000 worth of insurance, and the professional staff, $10,000 worth of insurance. This is at the rate of 89¢ per $1,000 per month and carries a double indemnity provision for accidental death.

The really important part of the coverage is the major medical benefits. On hospital care the first $500 is covered, 80% of the next $1,500 and 100% of the next $8,000. On medical care the first $100 is deductible, 80% of the first $2,000 and then 100% of the balance up to $10,000.

The cost for the medical is $18.58 per month per family or $5.64 for single people.

Hope this answers all of your questions.

Very truly yours,

Edwyn Lewis, Jr.
Executive Assistant

EL/km

MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND
PRESIDENT
NASHVILLE

LEWIS S. SINCLAIR
VICE-PRESIDENT
KNOXVILLE

MRS. ERNEST SILVEN
SECRETARY
OAK RIDGE

DR. VASCO SMITH
VICE-PRESIDENT
MEMPHIS

DR. G. J. TARLETON, JR.
TREASURER
NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106 19th Avenue, South • Nashville, Tennessee 37212 • 297-6568

BAXTON BRYANT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MISS KATHERINE JONES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

3821 Abbott Martin Rd.
Nashville, Tennessee
June 12, 1966

Dear Mr. Lewis:

At an executive committee meeting yesterday we took up the memorandum from Edwin Stanfield concerning group insurance for state council staffs.

The executive committee was much interested and asked me to get more information about it. I am leaving on the 18th for a two weeks vacation and if you can get the information to me this week so I can get it out to the executive committee it would help greatly to expedite matters.

Since I am also planning to be away for the month of August meeting your September 1 cut-off date will require pushing along.

Yours sincerely,
Martha Ragland
Mrs. Tom Ragland, President

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. RAY ALLEN, MEMPHIS
GEORGE BARRETT, NASHVILLE
REV. WILL D. CAMPBELL, NASHVILLE
CARL CARSON, MEMPHIS
*DAVID CAYWOOD, MEMPHIS
MRS. LAWRENCE COE, MEMPHIS
WILKES COFFEY, MURFREESBORO
JOHN J. COMPTON, NASHVILLE
REV. W. T. CRUTCHER, KNOXVILLE
MACLIN P. DAVIS, NASHVILLE
MRS. GARLAND P. FISHER, BRISTOL
JAMES S. GILLILAND, MEMPHIS
REV. JAMES GLASSE, NASHVILLE
LeROY GRAF, KNOXVILLE
W. D. HAWKINS, JR., NASHVILLE
MRS. W. B. HEMBREE, KNOXVILLE
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON, NASHVILLE
MRS. JOHN C. HULL, NASHVILLE
MRS. G. W. STANLEY ISH, JR., MEMPHIS
CLAYTON JAMES, MURFREESBORO
REV. MAJOR J. JONES, CHATTANOOGA
*MRS. EUGENE S. KILGORE, JOHNSON CITY
JAMES KIRBY, NASHVILLE
HUNTER LANE, JR., MEMPHIS
MRS. PHIL LIVINGSTON, CHATTANOOGA
MATT LYNCH, NASHVILLE
M. D. MERRIWETHER, JACKSON
REV. JOHN CHARLES MICKLE, MEMPHIS
MRS. RILLA MORAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. HUGH J. MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
DR. WILLIAM G. POLLARD, OAK RIDGE
ALBERT PORTER, JACKSON
MRS. R. D. PRESENT, KNOXVILLE
MERRILL PROUDFOOT, KNOXVILLE
HORACE RAPER, COOKEVILLE
EWELL REAGIN, KNOXVILLE
MRS. EARL L. SASSER, NASHVILLE
MRS. BERNARD SCHWEID, NASHVILLE
CLIFFORD SEEBER, KNOXVILLE
WALTER SHARP, NASHVILLE
REV. KELLY M. SMITH, NASHVILLE
*MRS. PHILLIP C. SOTTONG, CHATTANOOGA
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, MURFREESBORO
MISS MARTELLE TRIGG, MEMPHIS
REV. DOGAN W. WILLIAMS, BRISTOL
WILLIAM R. WILLIS, JR., NASHVILLE
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

*SERVING ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC.
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

File - State Councils "Tennessee" Cr. ref. Field Fd - re: $25,000 grant to Tenn. for 2 yrs. (gen. support) MJ - file

June 17, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

At a recent meeting the Foundation considered your proposal of May 12, 1966, as supplemented by your proposal of May 26, 1966, and I am very pleased to be able to inform you that the Foundation acted affirmatively on your first application.

The welfare studies described in your letter and attachments of May 26 are of great interest to us. We have, however, not yet decided clearly what our program in this field will be and we cannot, therefore, now provide the assistance requested.

The Foundation did wish to award to the Tennessee Council the sum of $25,000 toward its general support during the two year period beginning July 1, 1966. Our check for the first year's grant in the amount of $12,500 is enclosed.

In taking this action, the Board adopted the following resolution:

> RESOLVED that the Corporation appropriate and contribute to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Nashville, Tennessee, the sum of $25,000, or as much thereof as shall be needed, for a period of two years, to be paid in two equal installments, the first $12,500 on or about July 1, 1966 and the second $12,500 on or about July 1, 1967.

Progress reports, including detailed statements of expenditures under the grant will be welcomed as they become available.

May we have your official acceptance of the terms of the grant as set forth and your acknowledgment of the enclosed check?

We would appreciate receiving a copy of any public announcement which may be made concerning the Foundation's grant.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/je
Enc.
CC - Mr. Paul Anthony

File
State Councils
Tenn. c.H.R.

June 21, 1966

Mrs. Jeri Wiersema
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Mrs. Wiersema:

In answer to Mrs. Ragland's question concerning financing of our insurance program, this is an individual benefit which is being extended to the state Councils but is entirely their responsibility for financing, etc. The two states who have already indicated acceptance of this program are funding it through the Councils with no contributing part being paid by the individuals. Programs of this type are either unavailable or prohibitive in cost when purchased individually.

Sincerely,

Edwyn Lewis, Jr.
Executive Assistant

EL/km

MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND
PRESIDENT
NASHVILLE

LEWIS S. SINCLAIR
VICE-PRESIDENT
KNOXVILLE

MRS. ERNEST SILVER
SECRETARY
OAK RIDGE

DR. VASCO SMITH
VICE-PRESIDENT
MEMPHIS

DR. G. J. TARLETON, JR.
TREASURER
NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106 19th Avenue, South • Nashville, Tennessee 37212 • 297-6568

BAXTON BRYANT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MISS KATHERINE JONES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

June 14, 1966

Mr. Edwyn Lewis, Jr.
Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Mrs. Ragland has asked me to write you concerning further questions she has about the insurance program which the Southern Regional Council has adopted. Mrs. Ragland would like to know how you anticipate this program being financed. That is, will the Council pay all or part or none of the cost of the insurance? How much will be paid by the staff?

We appreciate your letter of June 13 explaining the insurance program.

Cordially,

Jeri Wiersema

Mrs. Jeri Wiersema

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. RAY ALLEN, MEMPHIS
GEORGE BARRETT, NASHVILLE
REV. WILL D. CAMPBELL, NASHVILLE
CARL CARSON, MEMPHIS
*DAVID CAYWOOD, MEMPHIS
MRS. LAWRENCE COE, MEMPHIS
WILKES COFFEY, MURFREESBORO
JOHN J. COMPTON, NASHVILLE
REV. W. T. CRUTCHER, KNOXVILLE
MACLIN P. DAVIS, NASHVILLE
MRS. GARLAND P. FISHER, BRISTOL
JAMES S. GILLILAND, MEMPHIS
REV. JAMES GLASSE, NASHVILLE
LEROY GRAF, KNOXVILLE
W. D. HAWKINS, JR., NASHVILLE
MRS. W. B. HEMBREE, KNOXVILLE
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON, NASHVILLE
MRS. JOHN C. HULL, NASHVILLE
MRS. G. W. STANLEY ISH, JR., MEMPHIS
CLAYTON JAMES, MURFREESBORO
REV. MAJOR J. JONES, CHATTANOOGA
*MRS. EUGENE S. KILGORE, JOHNSON CITY
JAMES KIRBY, NASHVILLE
HUNTER LANE, JR., MEMPHIS
MRS. PHIL LIVINGSTON, CHATTANOOGA
MATT LYNCH, NASHVILLE
M. D. MERRIWETHER, JACKSON
REV. JOHN CHARLES MICKLE, MEMPHIS
MRS. RILLA MORAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. HUGH J. MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
DR. WILLIAM G. POLLARD, OAK RIDGE
ALBERT PORTER, JACKSON
MRS. R. D. PRESENT, KNOXVILLE
MERRILL PROUDFOOT, KNOXVILLE
HORACE RAPER, COOKEVILLE
EWELL REAGIN, KNOXVILLE
MRS. EARL L. SASSER, NASHVILLE
MRS. BERNARD SCHWEID, NASHVILLE
CLIFFORD SEEBER, KNOXVILLE
WALTER SHARP, NASHVILLE
REV. KELLY M. SMITH, NASHVILLE
*MRS. PHILLIP C. SOTTONG, CHATTANOOGA
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, MURFREESBORO
MISS MARTELLE TRIGG, MEMPHIS
REV. DOGAN W. WILLIAMS, BRISTOL
WILLIAM R. WILLIS, JR., NASHVILLE
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

*SERVING ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

See
Not
State Councils -
Tenn. Council

June 21, 1966

Mr. Harry Wiersema, Jr.
Assistant Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Mr. Wiersema:

The item you inquired about is called a Princeton File and is available from Remington Rand Office Systems, c/o Robert Zumwalt, 100 17th Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia. The item is #LS 1717 and is available at 90¢ each in quantities of three dozen or more. It is slightly more expensive in smaller quantities with a minimum of ¼ dozen per order.

Sincerely,

Edwyn Lewis, Jr.
Executive Assistant

EL/km

MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND
PRESIDENT
NASHVILLE

LEWIS S. SINCLAIR
VICE-PRESIDENT
KNOXVILLE

MRS. ERNEST SILVER
SECRETARY
OAK RIDGE

DR. VASCO SMITH
VICE-PRESIDENT
MEMPHIS

DR. G. J. TARLETON, JR.
TREASURER
NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106 19th Avenue, South • Nashville, Tennessee 37212 • 297-6568

BAXTON BRYANT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MISS KATHERINE JONES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

June 14, 1966

Librarian
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Madam:

Please send me information on the cardboard boxes you use for shelf filing. I saw some of these boxes also at the Georgia Council on Human Relations and at the National Sharecroppers Fund.

I cannot find any supplier locally that can even order them. I would like to know the name, manufacturer, distributor, and the price.

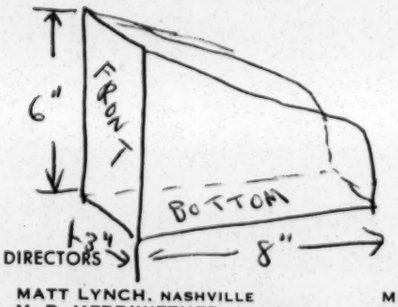
Sincerely,

Harry Wiersema

Harry Wiersema, Jr.
Assistant Director

HW/jw

P.S.: boxes are approx as follows!



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. RAY ALLEN, MEMPHIS
GEORGE BARRETT, NASHVILLE
REV. WILL D. CAMPBELL, NASHVILLE
CARL CARSON, MEMPHIS
*DAVID CAYWOOD, MEMPHIS
MRS. LAWRENCE COE, MEMPHIS
WILKES COFFEY, MURFREESBORO
JOHN J. COMPTON, NASHVILLE
REV. W. T. CRUTCHER, KNOXVILLE
MACLIN P. DAVIS, NASHVILLE
MRS. GARLAND P. FISHER, BRISTOL
JAMES S. GILLILAND, MEMPHIS
REV. JAMES GLASSE, NASHVILLE
LEROY GRAF, KNOXVILLE
W. D. HAWKINS, JR., NASHVILLE
MRS. W. B. HEMBREE, KNOXVILLE
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON, NASHVILLE
MRS. JOHN C. HULL, NASHVILLE
MRS. G. W. STANLEY ISH, JR., MEMPHIS
CLAYTON JAMES, MURFREESBORO
REV. MAJOR J. JONES, CHATTANOOGA
*MRS. EUGENE S. KILGORE, JOHNSON CITY
JAMES KIRBY, NASHVILLE
HUNTER LANE, JR., MEMPHIS
MRS. PHIL LIVINGSTON, CHATTANOOGA
MATT LYNCH, NASHVILLE
M. D. MERRIWETHER, JACKSON
REV. JOHN CHARLES MICKLE, MEMPHIS
MRS. RILLA MORAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. HUGH J. MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
DR. WILLIAM G. POLLARD, OAK RIDGE
ALBERT PORTER, JACKSON
MRS. R. D. PRESENT, KNOXVILLE
MERRILL PROUDFOOT, KNOXVILLE
HORACE RAPER, COOKEVILLE
EWELL REAGIN, KNOXVILLE
MRS. EARL L. SASSER, NASHVILLE
MRS. BERNARD SCHWEID, NASHVILLE
CLIFFORD SEEBER, KNOXVILLE
WALTER SHARP, NASHVILLE
REV. KELLY M. SMITH, NASHVILLE
*MRS. PHILLIP C. SOTTONG, CHATTANOOGA
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, MURFREESBORO
MISS MARTELLE TRIGG, MEMPHIS
REV. DOGAN W. WILLIAMS, BRISTOL
WILLIAM R. WILLIS, JR., NASHVILLE
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

*SERVING ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

File
Tenn Council
on Human
Relations

June 22, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

Just a note to (1) tell you how impressed I was by your two new staff members and (2) to congratulate you on the new Field Grant. With these two developments coming in one month, the Tennessee Council ought to have a great year ahead.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

File
Tenn. Council

MEMORANDUM July 28, 1966

TO: Ed Standfield

FROM: Paul Anthony

I noticed that Jerry Wiersema of the Tennessee Council staff is to be "Research and Welfare Agencies Director in the state," according to the last quarterly report. Wouldn't it be a good idea to remind Baxton that we have an interest in this, would like to develop some research in this area, and might be able to help finance it?

File
Tenn. Council

August 2, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $1,150.00, the third quarterly payment on our regular-aid grant for 1966 to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt carbon and return it to me at your earliest convenience.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/km

Enclosure

August 3, 1966

Dr. E. H. Mitchell
Associate Professor
Department of Radiology
Meharry Medical College
Nashville, Tennessee 37208

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In reply to your letter of July 25 I am sending herewith a list of the cities which have community relations commissions. Please note that there is a separate list of those which have a staff. Very few southern cities have commissions with budget and staff.

Let me suggest that you write to the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., to get a pamphlet titled "Memo To Municipalities - - How to Form a Municipal Human Relations Commission." This is one of the most helpful, practical guides that I have run across. I am sorry that we have no copies left except our file copy.

You will also find the U. S. Conference of Mayors, Mr. John Feild, Executive Director, a helpful source

of information. Their address is 1707 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES?km

Enclosure

have you this info?
if not, please return to me
and ill try
to track down. j smith

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37208

TELEPHONE NUMBER
(615) 256-3631

July 25, 1966

Southern Regional Council,
Incorporated
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Gentlemen:

I have just been approached by our Mayor to serve as Acting Chairman of the Metropolitan Nashville-Davidson County Community Relations Commission. The announcement of the membership of the Commission will be made in a few days. I would appreciate receiving from you a list of community relations commissions now existing and names of their respective chairmen. Any material which would assist me in establishing an effective program would be gratefully received.

Yours truly,

E.H. Mitchell

file

E. H. Mitchell, M. D.
Associate Professor
Department of Radiology

EHM:ja

August 25, 1966

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Ruth Alexander

FROM: Paul Anthony

Please make a check for $750 for the Tennessee Council and show for BUDGET DESIGNATION 319CHR Consultants.

August 25, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check for $750 in support of your research work on welfare programs in the state of Tennessee. We understand that approximately five hundred dollars of this will be toward consultant fees, one hundred for materials and one hundred and fifty for travel.

At your convenience, will you please note receipt of these funds on the enclosed carbon of this letter and return it to us.

I am very happy that we can support this work of the Tennessee Council.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enc.

cc: J. E. Stanfield

Tennessee Council On Human Relations

1106 19th AVENUE, SOUTH • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, 37212 • TELEPHONE 297-6568

PRESIDENT
MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND
VICE-PRESIDENTS
WILLIAM G. POLLARD
LEWIS S. SINCLAIR
VASCO SMITH
SECRETARY
MISS KATHERINE JONES
TREASURER
G. J. TARLETON, JR.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
BAXTON BRYANT
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
HARRY WIERSEMA, JR.
RESEARCH AND COMPLIANCE
MRS. JERI WIERSEMA

August 24, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations is making a study of welfare in Tennessee as one of its special project. We are now making a preliminary study to define our field of research. We are studying our basic welfare laws and are concerned about the philosophy of our Department of Public Welfare. We want it to be more than an emergency room taking care of casualties; we want it to become interested in what is causing the casualties. We feel, at this stage, that we must at least know the basic laws, personnel, and administrative procedures as well as major programs such as AFDC, food stamp, surplus commodities, etc.

Under program assistance available to councils on human relations, we would like to have $500 for consultant fees, $100 for materials and $150 for travel. In a couple of weeks we will be able to send you a more outlined approach. We will comply with any reporting and accounting procedures that SRC may direct.

Sincerely,

Baxton Bryant

Baxton Bryant

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. RAY ALLEN, MEMPHIS
GEORGE BARRETT, NASHVILLE
WILL CAMPBELL, MT. JULIET
CARL CARSON, MEMPHIS
DAVID CAYWOOD, MEMPHIS
MRS. FRANCES COE, MEMPHIS
WILKES COFFEY, JR., MURFREESBORO
JOHN COMPTON, NASHVILLE
W. T. CRUTCHER, KNOXVILLE
MACLIN DAVIS, NASHVILLE
MRS. GARLAND P. FISHER, BRISTOL
JAMES S. GILLILAND, MEMPHIS
JAMES D. GLASSE, NASHVILLE
LEROY GRAF, KNOXVILLE
JAMES GREGORY, EADS
W. D. HAWKINS, JR., NASHVILLE
MRS. W. B. HEMBREE, KNOXVILLE
MRS. JOHN C. HULL, NASHVILLE
MRS. G. W. STANLEY ISH, MEMPHIS
CLAYTON JAMES, MURFREESBORO
MAJOR JONES, CHATTANOOGA
MRS. EUGENE S. KILGORE, JOHNSON CITY
HUNTER LANE, JR., MEMPHIS
MRS. PHILLIP H. LIVINGSTON, CHATTANOOGA
MATT LYNCH, NASHVILLE
M. D. MERRIWETHER, JACKSON
JOHN C. MICKLE, MEMPHIS
LEVI MOORE, RIPLEY
MRS. RILLA MORAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. HUGH MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
E. E. PITTS, CHATTANOOGA
ALBERT PORTER, JACKSON
DAN POWELL, MEMPHIS
MRS. R. D. PRESENT, KNOXVILLE
HORACE W. RAPER, COOKEVILLE
J. R. RUTTER, KNOXVILLE
MRS. EARL SASSER, NASHVILLE
MRS. BERNARD SCHWEID, NASHVILLE
CLIFFORD SEEBER, KNOXVILLE
WALTER SHARP, BRENTWOOD
LOU SILBERMAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. ERNEST SILVER, OAK RIDGE
KELLY MILLER SMITH, NASHVILLE
MRS. PHILLIP SOTTONG, SIGNAL MOUNTAIN
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
WHITWORTH STOKES, NASHVILLE
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, JR., MURFREESBORO
MRS. JAMES M. TODD, NASHVILLE
MISS MARTELLE TRIGG, MEMPHIS
DOGAN WILLIAMS, BRISTOL
CHARLES WINTERS, SEWANEE
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE
C. E. YOUNG, LEBANON

See Tenn. Council

September 19, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Ave., So.
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check for $300.00 representing a contribution to the Tennessee Council for the purpose of providing special consultative services and other support in your program concerned with federal anti-poverty programs.

At your earliest convenience, please indicate on the enclosed copy of this letter your receipt of these funds.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enc.

cc: Mr. Whitworth Stokes, Jr.
Nashville, Tennessee

File
Tenn. Council

October 26, 1966

Chairman
Local Draft Board
c/o Mr. Harry Wiersema, Jr.
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Sir:

This is to express my support of the Board's consideration of the request for deferment on the part of Mr. Harry Wiersema. Please understand that I do not request that any special consideration be given Mr. Wiersema, but rather that if deferments are made on the basis of individuals being employed in critical positions then this is a situation appropriate for the Board's consideration.

Mr. Wiersema has rare professional skills; the ability to work in human relations, to assist communities in easing racial tensions and increasing understanding among its citizens, and the ability to assist poor and minority groups in self-help programs that will make them responsible and productive members of our society. Persons with such skills are in very short supply. Equally important, he

is willing to work for a modest salary at a time when agencies such as ours are finding it increasingly difficult to acquire truly competent persons at the level of our ability to pay.

The agency for which Mr. Wiersema is employed, is in our best judgment, a sound and effective one making a substantial contribution to the purposes outlined above.

The most crucial domestic problem of our time is that of placing the disadvantaged peoples into our democratic framework. This has the most serious international implications, for we must do this if we are to prove to the world the superiority of our democratic form of government.

In our considered judgment Mr. Wiersema has sound and rare professional skills, and he is applying those skills in a critically needed area under the supervision of an established and recognized agency.

For these reasons we respectfully request the Board's consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

File
Tenn. Council

See: B. Bryants ltr of 10/24/66 to A. Ulmer - filed in Contingency Fund #2 N. Wood Fd.

November 2, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 - 9th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37312

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check for $300.00, representing our contribution toward the student work of the Tennessee Council in the Edgehill area of Nashville.

At your convenience please note receipt of these funds on the enclosed carbon of this letter and return it to us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosures - 2.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REGARDING

PA letter to B. Bryant of 11-2-66

Memo regarding check for $300 to Tennessee Council for SPECIAL FUND FOR YOUTH GROUPS

DATE

11-2-66

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

NEW WORLD FOUNDATION - CONTINGENCY FUND # 2

File
State Councils
H. Rels.

LPA
WS file

2712 Capers Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37212
November 24, 1966

Dear Ed:

First of all I am very sorry I was not able to come to the annual meeting; what seemed to start as a day of mild GI flu ended up lasting about a week. I look forward to the reports and any additional personal notes of the meeting I can get. Please give Paul my regrets.

Second, with regard to the resolution proposed by Dr. Ralph Dreger: His concerns seem to me to be very similar to some of those expressed in your summary of the committee meeting of September, with additional weight put along the lines of my verbal suggestions to you, namely, that I too think there have been needless by-passings of the state councils by the SRC in its programs.

Let me state again my basic premise and suggestion. I think individuals and groups (e.g. state councils) respond actively and effectively when they are given real responsibility, and usually not otherwise. Thus the SRC misses its opportunities to help strengthen state councils when it carries out programs in states through other channels, and indeed tends to weaken the councils it says it wants to foster.

Furthermore, simply "informing" them of programs is not enough. This is where I want your and the committee's statement strengthened. As I stated before, I urged that our committee's position be that:

in all SRC projects the state councils (and through them their own affiliate bodies — local councils, student groups, etc.) should be the preferred agents for administering and operating the projects. For any SRC project which involves action, i.e. any other than pure research or fact-gathering, approval and participation of the state councils of the states affected should be mandatory. The formulation of a project and the decision to carry it out should be the joint responsibility of the SRC and affected state councils, requiring approval of both.

Paul, in his memorandum of October 24, page 3, indicates support in general of this position, i.e. "It would be my hope that with rare exception there would be considerable involvement in SRC projects on the part of state and local councils and . . indeed, substantial planning in them before they are initiated." However, I think the relationship needs to be more explicit, if both SRC and state councils are to live responsibly with each other.

I would appreciate it if you could send copies of the pertinent parts of this letter to other members of our committee. I favor a committee meeting, and sometime in January or February would be fine with me.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Williams

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

REGARDING

$6,000 grant from Field Foundation to add staff worker in West Tennessee - note: one-time grant

DATE

11-28-66 ltr. from Les Dunbar

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

FIELD FOUNDATION

Dec. 1, 1966

File — Tenn - General Corres.

Southern
Regional
Council;

We have begun what we think is something badly needed in the South; organizing poor whites to fight for their liberation and see through the racism of this society.

If you can give us any type of help (contacts, information, ideas, money) or want to know more about the project, write to us. We're going to be here for a long, grubby time.

Brian Heggen
S.N.C.P.

IT'S TIME . . . FOR A NEW SOUTH

Nobody much likes poverty.

But nobody likes to do much about it unless they are poor themselves. And poor people have so much to fight for ...

They could use some full-time help--the type of help that they decide they want when they want it--and on their terms

Not more degrading welfare

Not more uniformed bullies

Not more interfering social workers

We think that means a community organizing project that can help people most just by showing them they are not helpless.

We think the people can come to see that poor white people and poor black people don't have to compete for the crumbs in our society and that the way to gain strength is to fight together for economic and political demands.

We think we can create in the white working class community something better than what the Klan and the Nazis have to offer. If we don't do it, they will -- AND THEY ARE PUTTING MILLIONS INTO A CAMPAIGN TO ATTRACT THE PEOPLE.

THE YOUTH

We will be working alot with young people--who aren't taught much in their schools, except obedience ...

Young people who are discouraged from thinking
Young people who are harrassed by the cops
Young people who just "hang around" or work on their cars or get drunk because there isn't much else to do

Young people with the talent, ability and potential that this society has closed its doors to ...

And they sure don't like it. But they don't know what to do about it either. They are trapped and frustrated. They get angry quickly and are always ready for a fight. THEY KEEP TRYING.

And that's the most important thing about them--they haven't given up. They refuse just to accept all the hell that is tossed at them. They can't find a way--yet--to stop being pushed around, but we think they are willing to learn.

That may include learning some things very strange to them such as, "organizing", democratic politics, economics and some lessons about other people in our society--those who can and will help them, those who can and will try to stop them. They can learn to see their own strength and talents

once they have a vehicle for using them. They can get some hope into their lives before they get oldand beaten down.

Then they will be able to do something about the conditions around them and won't have to take being pushed around. They can start doing some pushing and if they push hard enough and long enough, maybe they can push this society right off their backs.

PROGRAM

The community is supporting the housewives' boycott to lower food prices. We want to see a cooperative buying service develop along with a consumer education program.

Tutorials which involve the parents as well as the children are important. We will seek acceptable tutors among our friends and supporters. The tutorials will be part of the oarger program to broaden contact between people. We see that showing films for children and films that the teenagers choose to see are important in a recreation program that the people have control over. We are trying to get a record player, records, a decent library, dart board, later on a pool table.

We think a cooperative day care program would be vital to the community. Also a voter education program will be a necessity.

If the people are to win the battles that their efforts will bring about, they must also know how to use politics--and what politics to use. Thus we hope to tie in a study on the city power structure and ownership patterns. It's vital that people know just WHO controls WHAT in their lives.

It becomes more important every week that passes for staff to be more and on regular jobs less. That means we are more and more dependent upon friends and supporters to keep us alive.

We are part of a movement for a new and more democratic society. We need the financial aid of those who share our faith. We suggest:

--- A monthly pledge to pay all or part of the subsistence for a staff member ($100 a month). Perhaps a group could keep such a pledge.

--- A monthly pledge to pay the cost of renting films (approx. $80 a month)

--- The cost of a 16 mm sound film projector

--- Funds toward building a library or for recreation equipment

--- Funds to run a mimeograph--repairs, paper, ink,

--- Rent and utilities on a 5-room house ($100 a month)

We will appreciate whatever you can do for this effort--thank you.

SOUTH NASHVILLE COMMUNITY PROJECT - Box 6072 - Nashville - 37212

file

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

233½ North Greene Street, Room 4
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA 27401

OFFICERS:

John R. Taylor, *Chairman*—Greensboro
Dr. S. E. Duncan, *Vice Chairman*—Salisbury
Dr. C. E. Boulware, *Vice Chairman*—Durham
Mrs. Chase H. Benson, *Secretary*—Greensboro
Emery L. Rann, M.D., *Treasurer*—Charlotte
Raymond M. Wheeler, M.D., *Ass't Treasurer*—Charlotte

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Fred D. Alexander
Mrs. Sylvia X. Allen
Mayor O. O. Allsbrook
William W. Barbee
Rev. Moses S. Belton
Lisbon C. Berry, Jr.
Andrew A. Best, M.D.
Dr. McLeod Bryan
Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr.
Mrs. George O. Clifford
Rev. Frederick R. Crownfield
Ruben J. Dailey
Carl J. Dockery
Monsignor Hugh A. Dolan
Thomas G. Donnelly
Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy
Rev. James R. Hampton
Dr. Samuel S. Hill, Jr.
Watts Hill, Jr.
Dr. Nell Hirschberg
Mrs. Dorothy B. Jackson
Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Robert E. Kimzey, Jr.
Luther W. Kelly, Jr., M.D.
Rev. W. Judson King
Mrs. G. C. Lassiter
Dr. Edward A. McDowell
Dr. Carlyle Marney
Rev. Robert A. Massey
Dr. Howard G. Miller
Mrs. Max I. Miller
Dr. Lionel H. Newsom
William S. Page
Mrs. Mary D. B. T. Semans
Rev. Robert E. Seymour
Dr. Harmon L. Smith
McNeill Smith
Rabbi Leo J. Stillpass
Clifton Stone
Dr. Daniel C. Tosteson
Rev. Vernon C. Tyson
Charles D. Watts, M.D.
John H. Wheeler
Nathaniel B. White
Dr. Robert L. Wilken
T. Franklin Williams, M.D.

STAFF:

William C. Allred, Jr. *Executive Director*
Roberta E. Blackwell *Office Manager*

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

Cecil Butler, *President Youth Educational Services*
William Pollard, *Treasurer Youth Educational Services*

December 6, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

This is to acknowledge your letter of November 29, 1966, confirming that the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council has given to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations a grant-in-aid of $13,800. It goes without saying that we are grateful. We are operating under the assumption that the Southern Regional Council will not be able to support our general operations at this level for more than one additional year.

I am conveying to the Executive Committee and to the Board the paragraph from your letter that emphasizes this point. We are deeply thankful for your assistance this year in helping me get launched, and we trust that the coming year will be one of significance for the North Carolina Council. Again, thank you for your personal concern.

Cordially, friendly, warmly, sincerely, fraternally, faithfully, unfaithfully, and fondly yours,

Will C. Allred, Jr.

Will C. Allred, Jr.
Executive Director

WCA:ja

"To strive to improve the economic, civic, social and cultural conditions of all the people of North Carolina without regard to race, religion and national origin, through research, education, communication and dissemination of pertinent information."

December 27, 1966

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wiermema
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1207 - 18th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Harry and Jeri:

I have caught up on some of my reading during the holidays, and just want to compliment you both on the November issue of the TCHR newsletter. It is neat and readable, Jeri, and I especially like the new mast head design. And the speech by Harry was excellent -- succinct and factual. It seems as though you are becoming an expert on housing problems and the like, Harry. We may be calling on you to consult with other councils.

By the way, congratulations on getting your deferment.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

PLAN AND SCHEDULE FOR THE 1966 MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ES

STEP ONE

TO BE TAKEN BY THE PRESIDENT OF EACH CHAPTER -- TO BE COMPLETED BY MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th.

Read this plan carefully as soon as you receive it. The initiative for your chapter is your responsibility and it is up to you to get things moving. If your chapter has a finance chairman and/or membership chairman, the president certainly should consult them and perhaps delegate this responsibility. But the President should give this his personal attention. Whatever potential the Tennessee Council on Human Relations has to further the cause of justice, community, and human dignity in Tennessee will be lost to the extent that any chapter fails to carry out each step of this plan. It is that important. And the work has to be completed in eight weeks---including the New Year holidays. So read the plan now, please. That is step one.

FOREWARD

We face a great challenge in the coming year. We have had an increase in membership and state financial contributions this year. The Tennessee Council on Human Relations must develop a sound financial basis if we are to continue our work. Foundations now require that grants be made on a matching basis. Last year the scope of the Council's work was broadened. We are now working in more and poorer areas with militant Negro leadership and are also having contacts and meetings with Chambers of Commerce. Our financial support from Tennessee will come from three areas: Membership dues, membership pledges and donations, and non-member special gifts from individuals and from the business community. We cannot afford to accept contributions that will endanger our freedom to act any place and at any time where human rights and dignity are concerned. For this reason our basic support must come from our membership and Foundation grants.

The annual meeting directed that a membership and finance campaign be conducted. At the meeting of the executive committee in Nashville on December 11, the committee gave unanimous approval to this plan. The plan is not original. It is the plan of the Alabama council that helped them to triple their membership and quadruple their financial support to the council last year. The list of membership and finance quotas for each chapter or area is included at the end of this plan. We believe they are below our potential. These are suggested goals. We ask only that you use them for guidelines and follow the plan without shortcuts.

We are not having a long drawn out campaign. If the plan is followed, we will have the bulk of our pledges and recruitment of membership before the campaign closes on Saturday, March 5.

So get to work. Please? WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE!

STEP TWO

TO BE TAKEN BY THE PRESIDENT (JOINTLY WITH MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCE CHAIRMEN, IF YOU HAVE THEM) -- TO BE COMPLETED BY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5th

Call a special meeting of your chapter's Board of Directors (or the real informal leaders, if your chapter has no organized board) for a date not later than January 12th. The purpose of this meeting is detailed in step three. But it is

especially important that the decision to conduct your membership-financial campaign be taken deliberately and officially by the Board of Directors.

STEP THREE

TO BE TAKEN BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHAPTER -- TO BE COMPLETED BY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1966.

Part 1 - At the meeting called by the president consider this plan and decide whether or not you will follow the plan. As before, you are not asked to commit your group to enlist as many members or to raise as much money as suggested for your goal. You are only asked to follow the plan, using the financial quota in the manner set forth below. If you will follow the plan conscientiously, taking no "short cuts," we are confident that you will succeed.

Part 2 - Choose a date sometime between January 31 and February 25th for your 1966 "Challenge Meeting." (Select an alternate date, too - see part 4 of this step.) And start the preparation for it. The Challenge Meeting could take the place of your regular meeting in February. It is highly desirable that the Challenge Meeting be a dinner meeting -- perhaps a covered dish dinner. Chapters which had the covered-dish dinner may find it valuable in itself. At the very least plan for coffee and dessert before the scheduled talks.

Part 3 - Appoint a campaign committee and designate a chairman. He might be the chairman of your standing committee on finance or membership; or you may think it best to appoint a third person. The committee might include all of the Board.

Part 4 - Telephone the Executive Director (Baxton Bryant) to report your Board's decision to follow the plan and to give him the date of your challenge meeting and the name of your campaign chairman. Do not write. Call "collect." This is so conflicting dates may be resolved at once. The office numbers are 297-6568 and 297-6569. Home phone is 297-4065. This call might well be made before your Board meeting breaks up. Baxton Bryant will be expecting your call by January 12.

STEP FOUR

TO BE TAKEN BY THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE -- TO BE COMPLETED BY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1966.

Part 1 - By this time the name and address of everyone in your area who joined TCHR or contributed during the past two or three years will be sent to the campaign chairman, if his name has been reported according to Step Three. Each family name will be on a 3x5 index card with a notation of the amount contributed last year. (All such information should be treated as a confidence, of course, by all members of the committee and all visitors. NOTE: A few large contributors who are not otherwise active in their local chapter will be assigned to a "special gifts" committee of the state Board. Your campaign chairman will be sent a list of these names, so that they will not be solicited twice. Their contributions will be credited to your chapter, but your quota has been set apart from any anticipated amount from "special gifts.")

At a meeting of the campaign committee, go over this list. Do two things -- very important things! (1) Think of new membership prospects and add them to the list on your own 3x5 cards; and (2) find as many people as you can who heretofore have only paid a membership fee, but who could be asked to contribute -- perhaps becoming

a"ten-percenter" or "five-percenter" as outlined below. This is very important. Each year we lose some members and some contributors. New ones have to be found -- even if we only needed to maintain our present levels of strength and effectiveness.

Next, select your advance gifts donors. This is of the utmost importance. You cannot expect to succeed if you do not find these donors to "set the level of giving." If you do, you will be able to announce at the Challenge Meeting that you already have pledged 50% of your goal! Look at your donations quota on the attached list. Find:

At least one person, but hopefully two persons, who can be asked to give 10 per cent of your donations quota.

At least six persons(if you had two ten-percenters) or eight persons (if you had only one ten-percenter) who can each be asked to give 5 per cent of your donations quota.

Please note that in no case would the 10% be more than $200 ($16.67 per month) or the 5% more than $100 ($8.33 per month). In most cases, it will be much less. Your committee may very well know members who should be asked to give more if their donation, in the light of their ability to give, is to be a worthy expression of their concern for better human relations in Tennessee. And your committee may very well know more than the number of persons suggested above who should be ten-percenters or five-percenters. You should never "under ask" of course! Moreover, every member that you know to be capable of giving as much as 5% of your quota should be asked to do so. We are only saying that you ought to raise 50% of your quota in the first eight or ten gifts. You may very well be able to beat that!

Members of the campaign committee should be assigned to call personally on each of these individuals before the date of the Challenge meeting. (Some pledge cards will be sent.) Before calling on anyone else, one should make his own commitment. During these calls, the campaign committee member should review the program of TCHR in 1965, both state and local, and tell what is forthcoming in 1966. (Fact sheets will be sent you.) He should tell briefly that we are in the midst of our annual membership-financial drive and give the date of the Challenge Meeting. Then he may say something like this: "If these goals are to be reached, if the Council is to increase in size and effectiveness, and if we are to secure still more special projects, such as additional staff members for east and west Tennessee, we must have continued strong support from members and Tennessee residents. In order to set the level of giving-- to put the "challenge"in our "Challenge Meeting"--we need a few substantial pledges before that meeting. We need you to help set this adequate level by being one of those giving $_____ in 1966. That would be$_____per month, or $_____ per quarter, if you prefer."

Part 2 - At this same meeting, after you have selected and assigned to the Campaign Committee members the advance gifts prospects, go over the list to select a number of notably good, reliable members of the chapter to help with the general solicitation visits after the Challenge Meeting. Everyone on the list who does not renew his membership and/or make an over-and-above pledge at the Challenge Meeting is to receive a personal visit. You should have at least one visitor or husband-wife team for every 10 persons on your list of prospects. (After subtracting those who join and/or pledge at the Challenge Meeting, each caller may have 5 or 6 visits to make.) The campaign committee should not plan to do this calling, even if it should be feasible. Let more people participate. The more participation the better.

Part 3 - Check to be sure that arrangements for the Challenge Meeting are in order, that adequate notice of it has been given or will be given. It should receive lots of publicity among the members. Plug it hard. (If you called in your Challenge Meeting date on schedule -- January 12 -- it can be announced in the Newsletter.)

Part 4 - Select two of your ablest members to speak at the Challenge Meeting on the subjects "TCHR 1965--A Great Council Year," and "TCHR 1966--Why It Needs Planned Giving." The second should plan to ask those present to fill our the pledge-card forms. Baxton Bryant will be available to speak before these members, if desired, but one of your local members should actually issue the "challenge."

AGAIN IT MUST BE EMPHASIZED THAT THIS STEP, IN ALL ITS PARTS, IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE. THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR PLANNING YOUR ADVANCE GIFTS SOLICITATIONS. THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR A PERSONAL VISIT TO EACH PROSPECT FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF TALKING ABOUT TCHR AND ASKING HIM TO GIVE OR JOIN. THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR DESIGNATING A PARTICULAR AMOUNT THAT EACH VISITOR IS TO SUGGEST TO THE PROSPECT. (THIS APPLIES TO THE GENERAL SOLICITATION, AS WELL AS TO ADVANCE GIFTS. THE COMMITTEE MIGHT WRITE ON EACH PROSPECT CARD "SUGGESTED ASKING $_____".)

STEP FIVE

TO BE TAKEN BY THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE -- TO BE COMPLETED BY FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1966.

Make the calls for the advance gifts pledges. A good time to do this would be during the last week of January. Be sure to report the results of your advance gifts effort to the state office by January 31. We want to put our a special newsletter reporting the progress of the campaign, and the other chapters will need your encouragement.

Also, you should have asked and secured a commitment from your local Challenge Meeting speakers by this date. And all of your follow-up visitors should have been recruited and asked (1) to attend the Challenge Meeting and (2) to remain for 45 minutes after that meeting to receive instructions. This is important. A little training will help a lot.

STEP SIX

THE CHALLENGE MEETING FOR ALL MEMBERS AND PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS -- TO BE HELD NO LATER THAN FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25th -- BUT EARLIER IS BETTER.

It would be much better to have the Challenge Meeting earlier, so that there would be more time for the follow-up visits. The follow-up can be completed in a couple of days, however, provided there is careful planning and organization.

Be sure to make arrangements for a quick tally of the memberships and the pledges made on the night of the Challenge Meeting, so that those attending can share in the achievement. Don't forget to plan the 45-minute training session after the meeting for your follow-up visitors.

STEP SEVEN

TO BE TAKEN BY THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE AND THE ENLISTED VISITORS -- TO BE COMPLETED BY MIDNIGHT, SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

Final report on the follow-up visits should be in the mail to the state office by midnight, March 5. This will enable us to complete the report on the campaign for the whole state and announce it at the Board of Directors Meeting on March 12.

You should carry through on the follow-up of course, even if your whole quota of members and funds should be attained by the end of the Challenge Meeting. Everyone who can give to the support of TCHR, its purpose and its program, needs to do so and should be given the opportunity to do so.

CHECKLIST OF DATES

____December 27. President has read the Plan of Campaign.

____January 5. President has set time and called a meeting of his chapter's board of directors for January 12 or sooner.

____January 12. Board of Directors meeting has been held. Plan has been adopted, Challenge Meeting date chosen and preparations started, campaign committee and chairman have been appointed, and report has been made to Executive Director and date cleared by telephone.

____January 19. Campaign Committee has prepared advance pledge list of 8 or 9 individuals from whom at least 50% of financial goal may be secured. Committee members have been assigned to make these visits. Follow-up visitors have been selected and assigned to someone to recruit. Local chapter speakers for Challenge Meeting have been chosen.

____January 28. Advance gifts pledges have been secured and results reported to the state office. All follow-up visitors have been recruited and commitments secured from Challenge Meeting speakers.

____February 25 (but preferably earlier). Challenge Meeting has been held.

____March 5. Follow-up visits have been completed and final report mailed to the state office.

____March 12. Victory announcement at the state Board of Directors meeting.

"THE SECRET OF SUCCESS IN ANY UNDERTAKING IS NOTHING MORE -- OR LESS -- THAN DOING WHAT YOU DON'T WANT TO DO WHEN YOU DON'T WANT TO DO IT."

The Executive Director and state office will give all the time needed in the directing of this campaign. Each chapter will be getting additional information and will have a visit from the executive director in helping to organize the campaign. Don't wait though to get started. Call us collect if you need our help before we get to you.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Membership and Financial Quotas for 1966

The following quotas are suggested as the level at which you should "set the sights of your local council's drive this year. Theyare not to be interpreted as "Assessments," although they do represent a reasonable share of the necessary support for TCHR from your chapter. All that is asked is that you make the serious effort outlined in the plan of campaign, with the effort pegged at least at the level suggested below for your chapter.

As mentioned in the plan, some large donors from your community may have been assigned to the Special Gifts Committee of the state Board. Such major donations will be credited to your chapter, but the donations quotas below are our best estimate of the amount that each chapter should be able to raise, with reasonable effort, in addition to any amount raised from "special gifts" donors.

For each chapter we have listed a membership goal and, in parentheses beside that figure, calculated at $3.50 per person, the approximate amount of the membership fees. (At. $5.00 single, $7.00 joint, and $2.00 student.) Next we have listed a "Donations Quota" for each chapter, which is what you should aim to raise over-and above the membership fees (although we take any donor's membership dues out of his local contribution.) Your "ten-percenters" and "five-per centers" should be asked to give 10% or 5% of this "Donations Quota" figure. And then we have listed the total of membership fees and donations.

Chapter	Membership Quota	Amount of Fees	Donations Quota	Total Goal
Bristol	30	$ 105	$ 200	$ 305.00
Chattanooga	100	350	1,000	1,350.00
Coffee County	50	175	500	675.00
Fayette County	40	140	200	340.00
Haywood County	25	87.50	200	287.50
Jackson	40	140	400	540.00
Johnson City	40	140	200	340.00
Knoxville	100	350	1,000	1,350.00
Lauderdale County	40	140	200	340.00
Memphis	300	1,050	2,000	3,050.00
Murfreesboro	40	140	400	540.00
Nashville	400	1,400	2,000	3,400.00
Oak Ridge	30	105	1,000	1,105.00
Tipton County	25	87.50	200	287.50
Wilson County	30	105	200	305.00
Others	110	385.00	500	885.00
Totals	1,400	$4,900	$10,200	$15,100.00

TOTAL TO BE RAISED BY CHAPTERS	$15,100
TOTAL TO BE RAISED - SPECIAL GIFTS	10.000
TOTAL GOAL OF CAMPAIGN	$25,100

and 1,400 MEMBERS OR MORE!

Tennessee Federation For Constitutional Government

Officers

Donald Davidson, Chairman

Professor of English, Vanderbilt University. Born in Giles County, of pioneer Tennessee stock. A prominent figure in American literature and in discussion of important public issues, he is author of The Tall Men, Lee in the Mountains, The Attack on Leviathan, The Tennessee (Rivers of America Series), and other writings including four widely used college textbooks. His articles on regional problems and national issues have appeared in political science and sociological journals as well as in literary periodicals in the United States, Europe, and South America.

Jack Kershaw, Vice-Chairman

Nashville real estate developer, widely known as a Southern painter and sculptor. Active in civic and art organizations, he formerly was director of the Parthenon and State art project of Tennessee. He has presented one-man exhibitions at the University of Kentucky, University of Georgia, University of Connecticut, and other art centers.

L. V. DuBose, Vice-Chairman

Is in the Production Control department of the Crosley Division of the A.V.C.O. Corporation of Nashville. Son of the late Bishop H. M. DuBose, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, he was educated in the public schools of Georgia and Nashville and in the Universities of California and Virginia. He has been closely identified with the conservative movement in Nashville, for the past 15 years.

Robert F. Lee, Secretary

Assistant Business Manager of Vanderbilt University and also Instructor in English at the same institution. Educated in Nashville, he was an officer in the U.S. Navy during World War II and has spent ten years in the Orient, five years of which time he was an executive of the Vacuum Oil Company of India, Burma, and Ceylon.

Dudley Gale, Treasurer

Secretary and treasurer of Gale, Smith and Company, a General Insurance Agency of Nashville. His family have been identified with Nashville for many generations back. For years he has served as Regent and Trustee of the University of the South and has taken active part in the work of civic, religious, and educational organizations of the city and state. He is Chairman of the Greater Nashville Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and has been a trustee of the Nashville Children's Museum since its organization.

Lambeth Mayes, Corresponding Secretary

Is Advertising Copywriter for the General Shoe Corporation. He was educated in Nashville public schools and was graduated from the University of Georgia School of Journalism. He was formerly on the editorial staff of Farm and Ranch.

Ward S. Allen, Bursar

Is employed by Cline and Bernheim, of Nashville. Born and educated in Nashville, he has taken an active part in social, civic, and religious organizations of the city.

Paul F. Bumpus, Counsel

Has practiced law in Nashville since 1950. A native of Maury County, he served as District Attorney-General for Maury, Wayne, Lawrence, and Giles counties. While serving as Attorney-General, he handled the so-called "racial cases" in Columbia, Tennessee.

Paul T. Manchester, Director of Public Relations

Professor of Romance Languages and Head of that department at Vanderbilt University. A native of Pennsylvania, he has spent most of his life in Nashville. His published writings include eleven textbooks, numerous articles of literary criticism in literary and educational journals, and verse translations of Spanish-American epics.

Advisory Board

For West Tennessee:

Hon. Charles A. Stainback (Somerville)
Hon. E. J. Harris (Bolivar)
Hon. W. M. Miles (Union City)
Col. T. Walker Lewis (Memphis)
Richard Burrow, Jr. (Milan)

For Middle Tennessee:

Thomas Brandon (Murfreesboro)
Ernest Rees, Jr. (Fayetteville)

For East Tennessee:

E. S. Pease (Chattanooga)
A. G. Heinsohn, Jr. (Knoxville)
John E. Roy (Oak Ridge)

Wm copy to GCHR 7/6/60

May 18, 1960

Via Air Mail

Dr. James Glasse
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Glasse:

At Louise Young's request, we are sending suggestions for the position of director of the Tennessee Council. This information comes from Paul Rilling, but he has just left for his European vacation.

Arthur Dye. Young Southerner, graduate of Davidson College with an M.A. from the Putney Graduate School. He has had some experience in this field, working with the American Friends Service Committee in High Point, North Carolina. He is currently working in the North, but would like to return South. If you would like to get in touch with him, we will have to check his address through the High Point Friends office.

Jean Russell. You would know about her through her work with the Tennessee Council. In addition, she has been very active in the work of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

Gene Cox. Is currently with the Rural Life Division of the National Council of Churches. Also director of the Delta Foundation. Mr. Cox is helping to organize the Memphis Council on Human Relations and has had extensive experience in this and related work in Mississippi. His address is A. E. Cox, 933 Chambliss Road, Memphis.

Galen Martin, currently director of the Knoxville Council on Human Relations; formerly director of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. Paul says they like his work very much in Kentucky.

Val Mixon, young (27) native of Georgia, currently working for an insurance company but very anxious to get into human relations work. College and graduate work at Emory University -- M. A. in political science.

If we hear of other names, we will pass them along to you. Please let us know if we can help further in this matter.

Sincerely,

Sarah Miller (Mrs. Timothy)
secretary to Paul Rilling

cc: Louise Young

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugo J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

May 20, 1960

Mrs. Sarah Miller
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Miller:

Thank you for your letter of May 18th. It is good to have this information in advance of our Personnel Committee meeting next week. We are thinking very seriously of Gelen Martin. Not only because he did good work in Kentucky, but also because he has done such good work in Knoxville and knows something of our Tennessee problems. We will certainly give serious consideration to the other persons you mentioned and hope that we can have our personnel problems solved by the end of the meeting of our Board on June 21.

If you hear of any other names before June 21, please pass them on. If, in the meantime, we decide to employ someone, we shall let you know so you will not be troubled further by our requests.

Very cordially,

James D. Glasse
President

JDG:sa
CC: Miss Louise Young

August 25, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am happy to report that we have employed Miss Katherine Jones to be Executive Director of the Tennessee Council beginning October 1, 1960. Miss Young has agreed to stay on through September to make it possible for us to carry on.

Miss Jones has had a wide range of experience and has been active in the work of the Council, but she has no experience as an executive in human relations programming. I hope that you and Paul Rilling can help her take hold and carry on. We have all confidence in Kay and look for an intensified program under her vigorous leadership. She is a gifted and able person and we are all glad to have had a hand in bringing her to this field of work where I know she will make a significant contribution.

Miss Young will help orient her to our state program. Our Annual Meeting in Knoxville on October 17-18 will be the occasion for her to meet the membership. I hope your staff will help her get off to a good start.

Cordially,

James D. Glasse
President

JDG:nlh

cc: Mr. Paul Rilling

August 31, 1960

Mr. James D. Glasse
President
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Glass:

Thank you for your letter of August 25 notifying us of the employment of Miss Katherine Jones. I am sure the Tennessee Council has chosen wisely, and I hope you will tell Miss Jones that all of us on the staff of the Southern Regional Council are eager to be of every assistance we can to her.

We are confident that the Tennessee Council, under your leadership and with the staff direction of Miss Jones, will continue the heartening progress that it has made during Miss Young's tenure as director.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

8/26/60

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Phone ALpine 5-6483

Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville
President
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary
John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Vice-Presidents

Louise Young
Executive Director

August 25, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am happy to report that we have employed Miss Katherine Jones to be Executive Director of the Tennessee Council beginning October 1, 1960. Miss Young has agreed to stay on through September to make it possible for us to carry on.

Miss Jones has had a wide range of experience and has been active in the work of the Council, but she has no experience as an executive in human relations programming. I hope that you and Paul Rilling can help her take hold and carry on. We have all confidence in Kay and look for an intensified program under her vigorous leadership. She is a gifted and able person and we are all glad to have had a hand in bringing her to this field of work where I know she will make a significant contribution.

Miss Young will help orient her to our state program. Our Annual Meeting in Knoxville on October 17-18 will be the occasion for her to meet the membership. I hope your staff will help her get off to a good start.

Cordially,

James D. Glasse

James D. Glasse
President

JDG:nlh

cc: Mr. Paul Rilling

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Ave.
Nashville 12, Tennessee

HCF
PR

January 25, 1961

Mr. Maclin P. Davis
Civil Rights Advisory Committee
806-16th Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Davis:

Representatives from the Tennessee Council on Human Relations would appreciate the opportunity to discuss with the Commission some of the problems which continue to arise in Fayette and Haywood Counties from the attempt of Negro citizens to exercise the franchise. We deplore the image of Tennessee which the current situation presents to the state, the nation and the world. We seek your counsel and guidance in formulating appropriate measures for (1) the improvement of the situation in those counties, and (2) the stimulating and channeling of citizen concern throughout the state.

The draft of a proposal is attached. We would appreciate your reviewing this and considering with us whether it merits wider consideration, or if there are more appropriate approaches.

Cordially,

James E. Glasse
President

JEGsulh

cc: Mrs. Ben Russell

PROPOSAL FOR HAYWOOD AND FAYETTE COUNTY

PROBLEMS growing out of Voting Registration:

(1) Threatened evictions
(2) Refusal of credit to voters, approximately 700 families
(3) Bitterness in race relations. Almost no communication between white and Negro citizens, and distorted images of each other.
(4) Apparently little recognition on the part of white citizens of the deep investment which Negro citizens have made in the right to vote.
(5) Lack of any long term planning by registered Negro voters about their future opportunities for employment, living arrangements, job training, etc.
(6) Problems arising from uncoordinated relief activities.
(7) There is presently no voice for white citizens opposed to the vindictive approach of the White Citizens Councils, and may deplore the effect on their communities.

REMEDIES

Public Schools

(1) Adequacy of instruction in fundamentals
(2) Adequacy of buildings
    (1) Physical plants
    (2) Where situated
(3) Transportation via school bus
(4) What school attendance enforcement is there? What is average daily attendance?
(5) Vocational training for students: (1) What kind of training is available? (2) Is it related to job opportunities? (3) What state and federal funds go into the schools, such as Smith Hughes, science, etc. How are state funds allocated? Health, Citizenship, Homemaking.

Health and Welfare

(1) County Health Department program: What clinics are established? Are they available to all citizens? Adequacy of staffings - doctors, nurses, etc. Are there Negro public health nurses?
(2) Immunization program and clinics
    (1) Childhood diseases
    (2) Tuberculosis rate
    (3) Polio vaccine
    (4) Well baby clinics
(3) Coordination of all public and private welfare services to meet need as it exists among local citizens.
(4) Are there restrictions based on race? Are state and federal funds involved?

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

(1) What adult opportunities for employment, or re-employment are available?
(2) What skills are required for present industries - several of them quite new. Where will these new firms get their employees?
(3) Should communities develop a plan for training or re-training of labor force based on realistic evaluation of future employment?

(4) What information is available at the county level, on employment opportunities outside the counties?
What are guides for out-migration in employment?
Is there an employment service available through Tennessee Employment Service?
(5) What assistance can be anticipated from the Federal depressed areas redevelopment bill?

FINDING THE ANSWERS

(1) Committee of state-wide citizens representative of church, labor, clubs, State Government, etc., and reporting to Civil Rights Advisory Committee or to Governor.
(2) Committee formed by Government, and reporting to Governor.
(3) Some other method.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 5 TENNESSEE

The Divinity School
Office of the Dean

September 15, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I know you were delighted as we were that the Tennessee Council was able to qualify for full matching funds. This as been one of the weakest parts of our state program, and a failing for which I take personal responsibility. We have been able in recent months to organize a working group who are serving as a finance committee. The one woman who moved quickly into a position of leadership has consented to be finance chairman for the coming year.

We had a meeting of our executive committee yesterday and it is clear that Kay Jones' work is beginning to bear much fruit. Representatives from Jackson told the rather amazing story of what has happened down there. This is one of several non-metropolitan communities that are beginning to make significant progress.

The recent tension in Lebanon seems to have resolved itself temporarily. We will hope to move in there and help Lebanon move ahead.

None of this is news to you, and the reason for my writing has to do with another matter. Yesterday I received at my home a manila envelope containing a mailing from your office. Although it reaches me, the address is incorrect. It is addressed Dr. J.D. Glasse, 2511 Woodmont Lane. My proper address is 3511 Woodmont Lane and the zone is Nashville 12. Today I received a copy of the Newsletter here at my office at Vanderbilt. Although it is a very small matter, the address you give is Vanderbilt Theological School. The proper designation is Vanderbilt Divinity School. As I say, neither of these is a matter of any consequence, but I thought you might want to have your records correct. — and I'm not a Dr. — only a Prof.

All of them changed on all lists MM

We are looking forward to our annual meeting October 27-28. Secretary of Labor Goldberg will be the main event, but the demonstration of role playing

by the Chattanooga group should be one of the more exciting parts of the program. We appreciate the attention you give us and hope you will feel free to make comments and criticisms about our program at any time.

Very cordially,

James D. Glasse

JDG:ewh

October 17, 1961

Mr. Maxwell Hahn
Executive Vice President
The Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Hahn:

Thank you very much for your prompt reply regarding additional information on our request for a grant for our proposed Inter-College Project.

We are enclosing photostatic copies of our audited expenditures for 1960 and our tax exemption status. Also included is our yearly budget estimate, and a list of our 10 largest donors in 1961.

The interest of our members in this across-campus communication has led us to begin a small pilot project here in Nashville. A graduate student at Scarritt College has had individual discussions with religious leaders on the campuses of the Nashville colleges, explaining this proposal to find ways of communication across campus lines. On October 16, these leaders with Mr. Donald Frank, the Scarritt student, our executive director and I met with the leaders for further discussion. They agreed to proceed with plans, and were unanimous in their decision that these inter-campus meetings should avoid race relations as a discussion topic. With this, we heartily agree. The religious leaders proposed further exploration of inter-campus discussions at different levels of academic interest, and consideration of work camps.

We recognize that this is only a beginning, and that the Scarritt student has a limited amount of time, but that it will serve as a guide for a broader state wide development.

Please let us know what additional information is desired.

Sincerely yours,

James D. Glasse
President

JDG:nle

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BUDGET FOR INTER-COLLEGE PROJECT

Salary		5000.00
Social Security Tax		162.50
Central Office Clerical Staff-additional		300.00
Telephone, Telegraph, Postage		447.50
Conferences and Local Meetings		854.00
College year	500.00	
Summer student conferences	354.00	
Travel - hotel and food - $12 per day	1320.00	1936.00
Mileage @ 7¢ per mile	616.00	
Descriptive and Informational material		300.00
Mimeograph and printing		
		$ 9000.00

10-17-61

DONORS 1961

Noble Caudill, Nashville	$ 100.00
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville	$ 50.00
Mrs. W. S. DeBusk, Greeneville	$ 100.00
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville	$ 100.00
Dan May, Nashville	$ 100.00
Dr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Morgan, Nashville	$ 100.00
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville	$ 60.00
Mrs. Tom Ragland, Nashville	$ 100.00
Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville	$ 100.00
Walter Sharp, Nashville	$ 100.00

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
2005 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

July 12, 1957

CLARENCE V. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

128 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-0761

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regiional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh,

The following program proposal and budget proposal for the Tennessee Council on Human Relations for the 1957-58 year was developed by Dr. A. C. Miller, Mrs. John T. McCall, Mrs. James Todd, Mrs. Dewey Grantham, and Dr. William Van Til.

The purpose of the organization is set forth in the By-laws as follows:

> The purpose of the organization is to carry on a research and educational program in the state of Tennessee in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council; these are stated in its program as 'to maintain a Regional Council. . . for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions, in the endeavor to ppomote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives. The Council shall not engage in carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempt to influence legislation nor engage in any form of political activities.'

Specific activities in which the group might engage include:

1. Establishment throughout the state of local committees made up of community leaders to initiate comprehensive programs for the improvement of community relations. Such community committees might convey their convictions to school boards; keep in close touch with school developments; sponsor workshops, conferences, and meetings; establish

committees on community education, parent relations, religious activities, health, human relations education, meetings, fellowship lunches, finance, and membership.

2. Cooperate closely with local school boards and superintendents through suggesting available resource people, bringing to the community outstanding educators, supplying personnel for consultation with board members, advising on work shops, pre-service conferences, meeting with teachers, helping in critical situations.

3. Interpret and make fully usable research studies which have already been developed, through summarizing them and sharing their insights with responsible people. Thus the results of prior investigations and the viewpoints of local officials in many counties and communities could be put to work.

4. Establish a resource office upon which people could depend for information, materials, general advice. Such an office would be the focus for human relations activities in both the local community and the state.

All of the above suggestions are predicated upon the employment of a full time Executive Director.

Cordially yours,

William Van Til (by V. G.)

William Van Til
Chairman of the Program Committee

WVT/vg

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
2005 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

July 13, 1957

~~CLARENCE A. WIGGINS~~
~~OFFICE MGR.~~

~~420 JACKSON BLDG~~
~~CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.~~
~~TELEPHONE 7-0261~~

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh

It was a little difficult to draw up our proposed budget for 1957-58 on the past performance of the Tennessee Council. We used as a guide the budget drawn up for 1955-56, which is enclosed. However, since we moved our office to Nashville in June 1956, our expenses have been extremely low, so there was nothing realistic from which to project our 1957-58 budget. Also we had no records of the actual amounts that the Southern Regional Council had paid for consultants fees and salaries.

The committee thinks it is necessary to have a total of $12,800 for the year if we are able to get an Executive Director. We are doubtful if much more than $6,000 can be raised in Tennessee. Therefore we are hopeful that SRC will match this amount ($6,000) during the coming fiscal year while we are getting on our feet. Later we hope to be able to carry a larger part of the financing.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller (by V.B.)
President

ACM/vg

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1957 - 1958

(Oct. 1, 1957 - Sept. 30, 1958)

Income			
Membership dues	$1,000		
Contributions	5,800		
S R C	6,000		
			$12,800
Expenses			
Salaries			
Executive Director	$6,000		
Office Secretary	2,500		
Consultants fees	1,000		
		$9,500	
Travel			
Board members	600		
Staff	600		
		1,200	
Office			
Rent	660		
Supplies	400		
Telephone & telegraph	300		
Postage	200		
Books & subscriptions	40		
		1,600	
New South subscriptions		400	
Miscellaneous		100	
			$12,800

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Budget for Fiscal Year 1955-56
(Oct. 1, 1955 - Sept. 30, 1956)

Income:		Proposed	Actual
Membership dues			
400 members @ $5	$2,000.		
50 members (part of dual memberships)	125.		
		$2,125.	268.00
Gifts and contributions		2,195.	711.00 (lit. sold) 13.25
From S. R. C.		13,000.	600.00 (refund) 53.25
Total: --		$17,320.	1645.50

Expenses:				
Salaries and fees:				
a. Salaries				
Office Manager	$4,000. *			
Stenographer-Clerk	2,500. *			
b. Consultants' Fees	5,000. *			
Office Mgr. expenses			$11,500.	54.00
Travel Expenses:				
a. Office and Board Members, including Board meetings	$1,200.			(Bd. mem. travel) 278.48
b. Consultants	2,000. *		$3,200.	
Rent			420.	— 470.00
Communication				
a. Telephone, Telegraph, Postage	500.			207.77 (tel.)
b. Newsletter, Consultant Information	250. *			58.96 (post.)
			750.	(mimeo) 99.21
Office Supplies			400.	— 237.19
				(audit.) 75.00
Subscription for New South for 400 memberships			800.	— 112.50
				(miscl.) 4.00
Social Security, Insurance, Bonding Fees, etc.			250.	
Total: --			$17,320.	69.25
				secret. serv. 42.11
				moving 1708.47

(* Paid from S. R. C. funds, except $1,000. supplement for Consultant Program from locally raised funds.)

Amount to be raised by TeCOHR for fiscal year: $4,320.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Grants-in-Aid to State Organizations
1957 - 58

State	Amt. Req.	SRC Staff Recommendation	Exec. Committee Action
Alabama	$4,050	$4,000	
Arkansas	5,000	4,500	
Florida	6,000	4,000	
Georgia	5,500	4,000	
Kentucky	5,000	3,000	
Louisiana		2,500	
North Carolina	5,000	4,000	
South Carolina	8,000	5,000	
Tennessee	6,000	3,000	
Texas	4,873	2,500	
Virginia	6,000	4,000	
Totals:	$55,423	$40,500	

7/16/57

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

REGARDING

Anonymous gift

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

See HCF ltr. dtd. 12/31/58 in folder marked: "Currier-Yarmolinsky Special Correspondence"

February 2, 1959

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Young:

Following up my letter of December 31, I am enclosing the Southern Regional Council's check for $2,500. This represents the special grant-in-aid made possible by a gift to SRC from an individual donor who wishes to be anonymous.

The prohibition on political or other non-tax-exempt activity, which applies to SRC's regular assistance, also attaches to this gift.

On behalf of the staff and the Executive Committee, I want to express the hope that these additional funds will make 1959 the most fruitful year yet for your program.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Check #5211, $2,500.00)

cc: Dr. Walter Sharp

November 17, 1959

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

At the Annual Meeting here on November 11, the Council approved a conditional grant of $3,500 to the Tennessee Council. The Council feels that the first and second quarterly allotments of this grant-in-aid should be made available at the regular time to the Tennessee Council, but that the third and fourth quarterly allotments would be made available only if by the end of the second quarter the Tennessee Council has been able to raise fifty per cent of the income which must come from within the state according to the 1960 budget of the Tennessee Council.

The total amount ear-marked for state aid for 1960 is $33,000, approximately the same amount as that expended during 1959 for this purpose. These funds have been appropriated from the general operating budget of SRC. The distribution of funds was based on such criteria as program performance, program proposals for 1960, the strategic importance of the state situation, and state fund-raising ability.

The grant-in-aid is subject to the usual terms:

1. The grant will be distributed on a quarterly basis.

2. Succeeding quarterly distributions will be contingent on adequacy of performance, in terms of the agreement under which the

grant is made. To this end, you will be requested to submit brief quarterly progress reports on program activities and fund-raising.

3. The grant-in-aid is not earmarked for any specific expense, but may be applied against the total budgetary needs of the organization.

4. These funds cannot be used for any political purposes and it is understood that all state Councils and local affiliate groups will not undertake any such activities.

The Council was understandably concerned about the low level of fund-raising in Tennessee last year. Although we have every reason to believe that this will pick up as time proceeds, the Council felt that the money should be made available only if sufficient funds are raised in Tennessee to insure that the program of the Tennessee Council will proceed throughout the year.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
cc: Mr. Walter Sharp

IMPORTANT NOTICE. These letters were prepared prior to the recent letter from the Internal Revenue Service which left SRC in some doubt concerning assistance to non tax exempt groups. This plan will go into effect when you receive your tax exemption or when the present situation is clarified.
PMR

February 23, 1960

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

The Southern Regional Council has received again this year special funds from an individual donor for assistance to state groups. This comes from the same source as the special assistance last year. Again, however, we have no indication or reason to believe that this assistance will be repeated yet another year.

The Executive Committee met Tuesday, January 26, and approved a procedure for allocating these special funds. It was the feeling of the Committee that the funds should be subject to some conditions so as to encourage local fund-raising efforts, expanded program, etc. It was the opinion of the group that such special funds could best be used in support of those Councils which have a firm financial base and increasing support from within the state.

The Tennessee Council is presently receiving regular assistance from SRC under certain conditions. If the Tennessee Council has raised within the state a total of $2,000 by the end of the second quarter, the additional regular grants for the third and fourth quarters will be allocated. If the Tennessee Council fails to meet this condition, it will not be eligible for any of the special funds described herein.

The Executive Committee has approved the earmarking of $2,500 for the Tennessee Council. Part or all of this sum will be made available in June on the basis of matching

evenly all funds raised by the Tennessee Council in excess of $1,000 during the first two quarters of this fiscal year (December 1, 1959 - June 1, 1960.) To qualify for the entire $2,500, in other words, the Tennessee Council must raise through its own resources and exclusive of SRC or foundation support, a total of $3,500 during this period.

It is our hope that this type of condition will not prove an extra burden, but will make it possible for you to stimulate increased support for the Tennessee Council throughout the state.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

April 7, 1960

Via Air Mail

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

After recent consultation with the Internal Revenue Service, we find that it will be possible for us to continue to assist the Tennessee Council despite the non tax-exempt status of the organization. You will be interested to know that the Arkansas and Georgia Councils recently received tax exemption, leaving Tennessee and Florida as the only exceptions.

It should be emphasized that the Southern Regional Council is responsible to the Internal Revenue Service for the way you use any funds that come from SRC. It must be understood therefore that these funds cannot be used for any political purposes nor for any other purpose inconsistent with "educational activities" as defined in Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc. — Quarterly grant.

December 6, 1960

Miss Katherine Jones
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Katherine:

At the SRC annual meeting here November 10, the Council approved allocations of assistance funds to state Councils for 1961. A grant to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations was authorized in the amount of $3,500, payable in four quarterly installments and an additional sum of $2,100 which can be claimed in matching funds.

The matching funds will be made available to match, dollar for dollar, all local funds raised by the Tennessee Council above a minimum figure of $2,000 and up to a maximum local total of $4,100. Matching funds can be claimed as of June 1, 1961, on the basis of fund-raising performance during the first two quarters (December 1 - June 1). Any matching funds not claimed by the end of the third fiscal quarter of 1961 shall be redistributed as the executive committee of SRC may determine.

A total of $50,000 has been budgeted for assistance to all state Councils during 1961. This is some $15,000 more than was budgeted during each of the last two years but about equal to that actually distributed during 1960. It is our hope that by budgeting the total amount we hope to distribute during the next year, we can give you a firmer basis on which to plan. It should be noted, however, that $12,500 of this budgeted $50,000 is not yet in hand. Should we be unsuccessful in meeting our budget, 4th quarter grants would have to be canceled. If this were to become necessary you would have at least three months advance notice.

These funds cannot be used for any purposes inconsistent with federal tax-exemption.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Killing
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
cc: Dr. James Glasse

9/11/61

MEMORANDUM

TO: RHA FROM: PR

Please issue the following checks for matching funds:

1. Arkansas Council on Human Relations: $2,000.00.
2. Tennessee Council on Human Relations: $2,100.00/

Thanks.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

SR-1201 (6-60)

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at place of destination

230P EST SEP 11 61 AA509

CTA371 CT NHA453 PD NASHVILLE TENN 11 119P CST

PAUL M RILLING, FIELD DIRECTOR SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

5 FORSYTH ST NORTHWEST ATLA

HAVE MET OUR QUOTA OF $4100 FOR MATCHING SRC FUNDS

TENNESSEE COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELALIONS.

Tenn
Grants in Aid

November 21, 1961
Dictated November 17

Miss Katherine Jones
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Dear Kay:

The Board of the Southern Regional Council at its annual meeting November 8th and 9th approved assistance funds to the Tennessee Council for 1962 amounting to a possible total of $6,100 in our basic budget plus $200 in our supplemental budget. The basic budget indicates the amount of money that SRC is committed to provide. Our budget also shows a $2,000 supplemental item for state assistance. These funds will only be made available if they can be raised by SRC.

Your basic SRC assistance of $6,100 reflects a $500 increase over the amount which was made available to the Tennessee Council in 1961, $300 of which you will receive automatically and $200 of which you may claim in matching funds. You will receive $3,800 in 4 quarterly installments. SRC will in addition match all funds raised locally by the Tennessee Council above a base total of $2,300 -- a base point $300 higher than that set for 1961 -- and up to $4,600. As last year, the funds calculated for matching purposes would include any funds raised locally by the Tennessee Council between December 1, 1961 and June 1, 1962. If needed, the TCHR can have an additional quarter, or until September 1, to meet its matching quota.

If the $200 provided for the Tennessee Council in the supplemental assistance item becomes available, it will be made available in the form of additional matching funds.

In accord with our traditional practice, it is understood that the quarterly grants are conditional upon the state council furnishing SRC with quarterly financial and program reports.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

cc: Mr. George Barrett

T—
Gr in aid

June 19, 1962

Miss Katherine Jones
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Dear Kay:

In our letter to you of November 21, 1962, advising you of SRC assistance to the Tennessee Council for 1962, we mentioned that the Tennessee Council might receive $200 from our supplemental state aid budget. We mentioned that these funds would only be available if they could be secured by SRC.

This is to inform you that SRC will meet the supplemental state aid budget for 1962 and that the Tennessee Council can therefore claim $200 above the quarterly payments and matching funds provided.

You will remember, however, that the supplemental funds were approved only as additional matching funds. This means that you will raise $4,600 to claim your regular matching funds. If and when you have raised a total of $4,800, you may claim the additional $200. In view of the late notice on the supplemental budget, the TCHR can have until October 1 if needed to match these additional funds.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

2011 Grand Avenue

Nashville 12, Tennessee

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State aid

October 5, 1962

Paul M. Rilling

Tennessee Council on Human Relations $2,300

2011 Grand Avenue

Nashville 12, Tennessee

Matching funds, 1962

Stated assistance

Letter Oct. 26 62

Paul M. Rilling

December 4, 1962

Miss Katherine Janes
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Dear Kay:

The board of the Southern Regional Council at its annual meeting November 19 and 20 approved assistance funds for the Tennessee Council for 1963 amounting to a possible total of $6,300, or the same amount you received in 1962.

This assistance will be made available on the same basis as last year. You will receive $3,800 as a basic grant, in four quarterly installments. SRC will in addition match all funds raised locally by the Tennessee Council above a base point of $2,300 and up to $4,800.

As last year, the funds calculated for matching purposes would include any funds raised locally by the Tennessee Council between December 1, 1962, and June 1, 1963. If needed, the TCHR can have an additional quarter, or until September 1, to meet its matching quota.

In accord with our traditional practice, it is understood that the quarterly grants are conditional upon the state Councils furnishing SRC with quarterly financial and program reports.

I will be leaving SRC December 7. I'm glad that my last communication can be one advising you of money available. Let's keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

cc: Mr. George Barrett

Tennessee Council on Human Relations - $950.00

North Carolina Council on Human Relations - $900.00

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State Assistance

June 28 63

Paul Anthony

G.A

$2,500

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

2011 Grand Avenue

Nashville, Tennessee, 37212

Matching funds, 1963

State Assistance
S

EXPEDITED

August 16 63

Paul Anthony

G N A-

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations - $950.00

2011 Grand Avenue

~~Nd~~ Nashville 12, Tennessee

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State Assistance

October 3 63

Paul Anthony

Tenn-
G in aid

February 7, 1964

Miss Kay Jones
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Kay:

At the 1963 Annual Meeting, held January 29-30, the Southern Regional Council approved a grant in aid of $6,000 to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. This grant is to be paid quarterly as of this date, and thereafter on April 1, July 1, and October 1, 1964. The grant is subject to the conditions stated on the enclosed.

You will note this grant is not subject to the matching funds provision used during the past several years, although local fund raising must be at least at the level of that of 1963. We feel the matching funds provision has been very successful in its purpose of stimulating local support. To continue this practice would, however, if it continued to have meaning, require that there be a substantial increase in the base point of funds to be raised. We felt this provision would, at this time, place an undue burden on some Councils and defeat our purpose, which is primarily to help good operations to continue and to grow.

The first quarterly payment of $1,500 is enclosed. The remaining three payments will be made on or shortly after the dates indicated above.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Mr. William R. Willis, Jr.
Encs.

G in aid

$1,500

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1106 - 19th Avenue South

Nashville, Tennessee

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State Assistance

February 7, 1964

Paul Anthony

Tenn - G in aid

$1,500

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1106 - 19th Avenue South

Nashville, Tennessee

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

April 2 64

Paul Anthony

G in aid

$1,500.00

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1106 - 19th Avenue South

Nashville, Tennessee

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State Assistance

June 29 64

Paul Anthony

$500.00

The Houston Council on Human Relations

5403 Austin Street

Houston, Texas

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

April 5, 65

Paul Anthony

$1,200.00

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1106 - 19th Avenue South

Nashville, Tennessee

Quarterly grant in aid

State assistance

May 25 65

Paul Anthony

$2,500.00

The Virginia Council on Human Relations

17 East Cary Street

Richmond 19, Virginia

Quarterly grant in aid, 2nd and 3rd payments, 1965

State assistance

July 1 65

Paul Anthony

$1,200.00

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1106 - 19th Avenue South

Nashville, Tennessee

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

July 6 65

Paul Anthony

$500.00

The Houston Council on Human Relations

5403 Austin Street

Houston, Texas

Quarterly grant in aid

State assistance

August 25 65

Paul Anthony

$500.00

The Houston Council on Human Relations

5403 Austin Street

Houston, Texas

Quarterly grant in aid

State assistance

October 4 65

Paul Anthony

$1,250.00

The Virginia Council on Human Relations

17 East Cary Street

Richmond 19, Virginia

Quarterly grant in aid

State assistance

October 11 65

Paul Anthon6

$1,200.00

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1106 - 19th Avenue South

Nashville, Tennessee

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

October 29, 1965

Paul Anthony

November 29, 1965

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Baxton:

We are pleased to inform you that the Council has approved grant-in-aid in the amount of $4,600 for 1966 for the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

Enclosed you will find the conditions and requirements of this grant.

We are hopeful that substantial additional funds can be secured for the grants-in-aid schedule and are encouraged by the initial efforts in that direction.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:mm
cc: Mrs. Martha Ragland, Chairman, TCHR

$1,150

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1106 19th Avenue South

Nashville, Tennessee

$1,150 Quarterly Grant-in-aid

State Assistance.

-

January 4 66

Edwin Stanfield

$2,750

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1106 19th Avenue South

Nashville, Tennessee

Ford supplemental grant-in-aid

Program, first quarter

February 22 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$1,150

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1106 19th Avenue South

Nashville, Tennessee

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

April 7 66

Edwin Stanfield

$2,750.00

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1106 19th Avenue, South

Nashville, Tennessee

Second quarterly payment, expanded grant program.

Ford grant for state council aid.

May 13, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$1,150.00

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1106 - 19th Avenue South

Nashville, Tennessee

Quaeterly payment, regular grant-in-aid

Regular grant program

August 2, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

file

August 25, 1966

Mr. Baxton Bryant
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Baxton:

Enclosed is our check for $750 in support of your research work on welfare programs in the state of Tennessee. We understand that approximately five hundred dollars of this will be toward consultant fees, one hundred for materials and one hundred and fifty for travel.

At your convenience, will you please note receipt of these funds on the enclosed carbon of this letter and return it to us.

I am very happy that we can support this work of the Tennessee Council.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enc.

cc: J. E. Stanfield

F

$2,750.00

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1106 Nineteenth Avenue, South

Nashville, Tennessee 37312

Quarterly payment, expanded-aid grant

Ford aid to

state councils

Sept. 14. 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

October 10, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$1,150.00

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1207 18th Avenue, South

Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Quarterly payment, regular grant-in-aid

Regular grants

to state councils

October 10, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$2,750.00

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

1207 18th Avenue, South

Nashville, Tennessee

Quarterly payment, expanded grant-in-aid.

Ford aid to state councils

November 15, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

File Copy

October 7, 1959

Mr. John Hope II
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear John:

I am sorry we did not have a greater opportunity to explore the possibilities for the consultant service program other than the Prince Edward County situation. There are a number of other possibilities, although none of them are developed to the point of immediate need.

1. The Alabama Council on Human Relations is interested in having several regional workshops for local leadership. These workshops will concentrate on the strategic role of the Alabama Council as well as program techniques for local groups. It is questionable whether the consultant service program should furnish leadership for this kind of effort. The Alabama people have suggested that it would be helpful to have a specialist in voting problems at these workshops to advise them as to how to move on this problem. This, it seems to me, would be within the framework of the consultant service program.

2. As you know, the Tennessee Council is interested in having a workshop for board and officers. Tennessee is the only state in which such a workshop was not held several years ago. It seems to me they have one coming.

John Hope II
October 7, 1959

3. It is possible that the consultant service program could make available some one to work with local groups in connection with the Civ il Rights Commission on the merit employment problem in Tennessee. This is in your bailiwick rather than mine. I list it here simply to complete the list of possibilities.

4. The Virginia Council on Human Relations is requesting that specialist in merit employment spend several days in Virginia counseling with leaders in Charlottesville and Blacksburg, helping them plan the most effective way they can move in this problem area.

Virginia
Charlottesville
Ec Dyt - Fisk

5. The Florida Council on Human Relations has obtained the approval of the Governor's Interracial Advisory Committee for the setting up of one or more panels using college leadership in Florida. It seems to be a real possibility that one or more local communities in Florida would request the services of such a consultant panel for fact-finding. If it develops it would seem a legitimate use of consultant funds.

6. I am hopeful that we can work out some way of tapping the CSP to help the developing situations in Houston and New Orleans. I have no clear-cut recommendations on this as yet but am exploring the possibility with our contacts in these two communities.

Sincerely,

Paul Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Dictated, but not read

November 23, 1959

Mr. John Hope, II
Department of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

Charles King of North Carolina College turned us down. I have talked with Dean Henderson, who was very interested and thought he would be able to undertake the job. We should hear from him very soon.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc.

December 10, 1959

Via Air Mail

Mr. John Hope, II
Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

I am sending on the latest communication from James Noland concerning the Houston workshop. I would suggest that you take up negotiations with Jim and that you make the initial contact by telephone in view of the zeal and enthusiasm which he has demonstrated concerning this project in recent weeks.

Let me know if I can be of service.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc. —

Copy of
Noland's letter

February 8, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mr. John Hope, II
Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

I wanted you to know that we are having a dinner Wednesday night at 6:30 p.m. for the state staff and SRC staff, and that we would like to have you also, if you get here in time.

I have also made reservations for you for our Houston trip, though not for the retourn.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

****

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY TREASURER
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432 63 AUBURN A[illegible] [illegible]ORGIA
[illegible]-8764

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date February 19, 1960

To: RHA From: HCF

Subject: Remuneration of John Hope

I talked by telephone with John Hope today about the questions raised by his current voucher. In the process of clarifying the new arrangement, I worked out a new and simpler method with him.

Henceforth, there will be no pro-rata monthly payment, or "stipend," at all. John will report every month the number of days worked, and we will pay him accordingly. If a month goes by without a day's service, then we will pay him nothing for that month; if he puts in ten days service in the next month, he will receive $400. Our agreement that he will receive no less than $2,000 in 1960 still stands; we just won't pro-rate it.

Paul Rilling will be talking with you about revising the expense form so that it calls for a more specific accounting for days worked.

cc: Paul Rilling

2/4/60

Paul:
This is for your information. I will seek consultant help & keep you advised.
Arthur

February 29, 1960

Mr. John Hope
Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hope:

I am writing in the interest of a Community Conference on Employment Opportunity for Negroes scheduled to be held in Nashville April 22 - 23. This Conference is the result of efforts by a group of local citizens to mobilize Nashville Negroes to the point that they will be (1) informed on the employment picture for Negroes in the changing Nashville economy; and (2) that some definitive and coordinated program of action will result from a discussion and study of the Nashville picture in several workshop sessions. The group taking the initiative in sponsoring this conference represents a large segment of the significant leadership among Nashville Negroes in all sectors of the community.

Enclosed you will find a tentative program for the Conference. You will note that three hours are devoted to five study groups and we have a "keynote" address scheduled for the opening session. We expect to have a minimum of 200 persons in attendance at the opening session and a minimum of 75 persons to participate in the study session.

We should like to request your assistance in obtaining a keynote speaker and professional consultant help for our study session.

I am serving as Program Chairman and I expect, within the limits of the time remaining to obtain reliable data on the local situation beyond that which I already have. Thus whatever consultant help you can obtain will be quite useful in helping the various groups to work and study with the data and to deal with specific in the various discussions.

It is hoped that I have conveyed to you the request of the sponsoring group. Please let me hear from you if you have any questions pertaining to the conference or this request.

Yours truly,

Vivian W. Henderson

VWH/mh

Enclosure

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

COMMUNITY CONFERENCE ON EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR NEGROES

Nashville, Tennessee

Fisk University

Park Hall Auditorium

April 22-23, 1960

This conference is the outgrowth of the concern felt by many citizens in this city that a seriously neglected area of community life revolved about increasing the opportunities for employment and training for Negro Americans as one means of improving the conditions of life for this group and thus for the community as a whole.

THEME: Democracy, The Negro American, and Economic Opportunity

Friday Evening, April 22, Park Hall Auditorium

7:30 P.M. I Opening Session-National Setting

Welcome: President S. J. Wright

Speaker:

Topic: The Negro Labor Potential-A National Perspective

Saturday Morning, April 23, Park Hall Auditorium

8:30-9:00 A.M. Registration

II General Session and Study Groups

9:00-10:00 A.M. Conference Leader to Discuss Nashville and Local Situation and Conference Procedure

A. General Session - Local Situation

10:00-10:20 A.M. Coffee Break

B. Study Groups - Developing Programs of Action

Nashville Community Conference/

10:30-12:00	1. Civil Employment - Local, State, and Federal Room
	2. Industrial employment - Government Contracts, Labor Unions, On-the-job Training Room
	3. School and Training - Labor Influence Room
	4. Institutional Employment - Schools, Hospitals, Etc. Room
	5. Retail stores and Services - Neighborhood stores, etc. Room
12:00 - 1:15 P.M.	Lunch
1:30 - 3:00	Study Groups continued
3:00 - 3:15	Coke Break
3:15 -4:30	III General Session - Reporting and Next Steps
	A. Reports from Study Groups
	B. Recommendations and Next Steps
	C. Summary by Conference Leader
	D. Public Pronouncements (if any)
4:30 P.M.	CLOSE

March 10, 1960

Mr. John Hope, II
Department of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

Alice Spearman is planning a consultation of Negro college officials for some time in late April to examine curricula. The thought is to consider the gap between present curricula and that needed to prepare college students for the rapidly changing society of today. Several Negro college presidents have expressed an interest in the idea.

She wants from us a couple of educational advisors who can participate in the meeting and indicate the current thinking about curricula needs in this kind of situation. If desired, such consultants could have copies of current catalogues to give them some insight into the situation.

Any ideas?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

orig letter & copy returned To HCP

March 17, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mr. John Hope, II
Department of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

Harold is out of the office this week on vacation. He will be back by Monday. Paul and Les and I have carefully gone over your list of suggested questions and decided to communicate with you this week in order to facilitate their use.

I definitely feel that it would be useful to send such a list to consultants that will be moving into local situations and also to state directors of human relations councils. Although the list is somewhat long to be used as is with each business person, it is always helpful for an interviewer or negotiator to have a guide of various types of useful questions.

I thought that a few of the questions by being obviously slanted might have an adverse effect on any interview. I would therefore suggest that we eliminate questions 6 and 8 and 21 and 22 as being in this general category. We thought that question 12 was a little involved in its present wording. And that question 15 might be asking for the kind of information which the business manager might consider none of our business. Except for these minor comments, I think the list to be excellent and I can think of no additional lines of inquiry which would be helpful for this purpose.

Let me know if you want us to send out the copies after you have completed the final draft.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

April 5, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mr. John Hope, II
Department of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

I have another letter from Alice Spearman indicating that five colleges have already responded favorably to her idea for a curriculum development conference. She indicates that her college contacts would prefer a meeting during the latter part of April if possible. This gives us a rather tight timetable, but it is clear that to push the time into May would conflict with exams and other school-closing activities.

It seems to me that we had better move rather quickly. If possible, I suggest that you contact Alice by phone immediately and if your schedule permits that you make a quick trip to South Carolina to pull these plans together. If you cannot go, perhaps you can handle it by telephone, or perhaps I or a consultant should make the trip. Time is unfortunately, as usual, of the essence.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
FISK UNIVERSITY OFFICE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

HERMAN H. LONG, DIRECTOR

JOHN HOPE, II
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

April 15, 1960

Dear Ruth:

Paul Rilling has probably advised you about my difficulty in trying to execute the new CSP Expense Account form. As the enclosed regulation sheet indicates, consultant fees are not based on total time away from home while expenses are. You will also note that the old form requests both consultation time and time away from home. The new form does not separate these.

I am enclosing a copy of the regulations with suggested revision. I shall submit a suggested Form No. CSP 2 to Paul in the near future.

I am re-submitting my statement for February in the present form because I need the money now. I shall be glad to transcribe it on the new forms when they are ready.

You may wish to discuss the revision further with Paul since I have pointed out the ambiguities found in the revision.

Sincerely,

John

(FORM No. CSP 1)
2/1/56

CONSULTANT SERVICE PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

(PREPARE IN DUPLICATE) DATE _____

TRAVEL AND EXPENSE VOUCHER

NAME: _____

TRAVEL FROM: _____ TO: _____

DATES: _____ TO: _____

NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT ON ASSIGNMENT (EXCL. TRAVEL TIME): _____

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME (Incl. Travel Time) _____

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES (AIR, TRAIN, OR BUS; AUTO AT 6¢ PER MILE): $ _____
(INDICATE TYPE USED) _____

EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRAVEL TIME)

HOTEL _____ $ _____

MEALS _____ $ _____

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH _____ $ _____

OTHER EXPENSES: (ITEMIZE) _____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

TOTAL TRAVEL EXPENSES $ _____

DEDUCT TRAVEL ADVANCE IF ANY $ _____

NET TRAVEL EXPENSES $ _____

CONSULTANT'S FEE (EXCL. TRAVEL TIME) $ _____

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE $ _____

SIGNED: _____

ADDRESS TO WHICH CHECK SHOULD BE MAILED: _____

_____

PLEASE FORWARD ONE COPY OF THIS VOUCHER TO SECRETARY-TREASURER, SRC, ATLANTA OFFICE; (ADDRESS ABOVE) AND ONE COPY TO JOHN HOPE, II, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR PROGRAM, c/o FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

CONSULTANT SERVICE PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

January 18, 1956

EXPENSE AND COMPENSATION REGULATIONS

An honorarium of ~~$35.00~~ $40.00 per day for actual days of service (excluding travel time) will be paid by SRC. Compensation at this rate for half a day will be paid for participation in an afternoon or evening ocassion. The minimum pay unit will be one-half day. Income tax and social security contributions will not be withheld by SRC but will be the personal responsibility of the individual consultant.

Consultants will be reimbursed for their travel and actual living expenses for the period they are away from their homes on authorized SRC business. Such trips are to be authorized in advance by the ~~Assistant Director for Program~~ Chief Consultant. Voucher (Form CSP 1) should be prepared in duplicate; ~~original to the Secretary-Treasurer at the Atlanta office, copy~~ and both copies sent to John Hope II, ~~Assistant Director for Program~~ Chief Consultant, c/o Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tennessee.

A Consultant Report (Form No. CSP 2) should be filled out immediately after completion of an assignment and should accompany Voucher Form No. CSP 1. This form will provide for a report of basic information about the completed assignment and may be supplemented by such narrative reports as the consultant deems desirable.

Consultants are expected to use the most appropiate mode of travel for the assignment -- train, plane, bus, or private car. When your private car is used, the SRC will reimburse you for expenses at ~~6¢~~ 8¢ per mile travelled. The SRC does not assume any responsibility beyond this, e.g., car repairs, accident liability, etc.

May 17, 1960

Mr. John Hope, II
Department of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

I am enclosing the latest revision of our Consultant Service form. If we don't hear from you in a few days, we will assume your approval and proceed to duplicate copies. The instruction sheet and form #2 will be used as you submitted them.

In talking with Harold about the Consultant Service Program recently, particularly about possible need to make another foundation pitch when these funds run out, we agreed that we need more data in the files reflecting the projects of the CSP. Harold and you and I know various things that have been attempted but we are often without supporting data in the files and might have trouble writing an overall evaluation of the program as our memories fade in future years.

The Consultant report from that you are suggesting will go a long way in this direction. In the meantime, would you be willing to prepare a brief report on the recent merit employment meeting in Nashville, on the college conference in South Carolina and on the work you and Lewis Killian did in Raleigh.

I think it might also be valuable for the files if some time when the smoke clears you would draft a report on your own activities in relation to the Nashville situation. I think these could legitimately be claimed by the CSP.

In addition to the need for future foundation pitches, I think it will help us to properly interpret the program to our own board as a special report or as part of our regular annual report.

I recently spent $193.39 of Consultant Service funds to enable the Virginia Council to bring Dr. Galen Weaver to the state

for a series of ministerial workshops. This covers consultant fees for three days and travel. Dan Bowers had a good program planned and I felt this a constructive effort.

I will be returning from Europe near the end of June and I hope to see you in the late summer.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc.

(FORM NO. CSP 1)
May 1960

CONSULTANT SERVICE PROGRAM
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(PREPARE IN DUPLICATE) DATE _____

TRAVEL AND EXPENSE VOUCHER

NAME: _____

TRAVEL FROM: _____ TO: _____

DATES: _____ TO: _____

NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT ON ASSIGNMENT (EXCL. TRAVEL TIME) AS FOLLOWS:

Dates	Place	Nature of Duty

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME: _____

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES (AIR, TRAIN, OR BUS: AUTO AT 8¢ PER MILE):
$_____ (INDICATE TYPE USED) _____

EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRAVEL TIME)

HOTEL _____ $_____

MEALS _____ $_____

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH _____ $_____

OTHER EXPENSES: (ITEMIZE) _____ $_____

TOTAL TRAVEL EXPENSES $_____

DEDUCT TRAVEL ADVANCE IF ANY $_____

NET TRAVEL EXPENSES $_____

CONSULTANT'S FEE (EXCL. TRAVEL TIME) $_____

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE $_____

SIGNED: _____

ADDRESS TO WHICH CHECK SHOULD BE MAILED: _____

_____

PLEASE FORWARD BOTH COPIES OF THIS VOUCHER TO JOHN HOPE, II CHIEF CONSULTANT, SRC, C/O FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE.

CONSULTANT SERVICE PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

EXPENSE AND COMPENSATION REGULATIONS

An honorarium of $40.00 per day for actual days of service (excluding travel time) will be paid by SRC. Compensation at this rate for half a day will be paid for participation in an afternoon or evening occasion. The minimum pay unit will be one-half day. Income tax and social security contributions will not be withheld by SRC but will be the personal responsibility of the individual consultant.

Consultants will be reimbursed for their travel and actual living expenses for the period they are away from their homes on authorized SRC business. Such trips are to be authorized in advance by the chief consultant. Voucher (Form CSP 1) should be prepared in duplicate and both copies sent to John Hope II, Assistant Director for Program, c/o Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tennessee.

A Consultant Report (Form No. CSP 2) should be filled out immediately after completion of an assignment and should accompany Voucher Form No. CSP 1. This form will provide for a report of basic information about the completed assignment and may be supplemented by such narrative reports as the consultant deems desirable.

Consultants are expected to use the most appropriate mode of travel for the assignment -- train, plane, bus, or private car. When your private car is used, the SRC will reimburse you for expenses at 8¢ per mile travelled. The SRC does not assume any responsibility beyond this, e.g., car repairs, accident liability, etc.

REPORT

of

THE CONSULTANT SERVICE PROGRAM (CSP) OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL,

JANUARY 1 - JUNE 30, 1960

by

John Hope II, Chief Consultant, SRC - CSP

The CSP continues in its fundamental objective to provide professional assistance to community leadership in its effort to efficiently and harmoniously apply the basic principles of democratic intergroup relations in developing programs of race relations. In order to achieve this goal, it has provided consultants competent to assist in the problem areas which leaders have given top priority in their respective communities.

Public Accommodations -- "Sit-Ins"

During this period, the vigor, pervasiveness, imaginativeness, and increasing effectiveness of the "Sit-in Movement" has in many communities catapulted problems of public accommodation from a secondary and frequently a residual position to one of top priority. Established liberal white and Negro leadership has found itself frequently faced with the unaccustomed and uncomfortable position of not being able to determine either the priority of problem areas in which positive changes in race relations patterns should be sought under the new circumstances, or the tempo and techniques by which such change would be brought about. In this near-crisis situation, the CSP in close co-ordination with other phases of the SRC program has assisted this leadership as expeditiously and quietly as possible in interpreting the nature and significance of this movement, placing it in proper perspective within the overall community race relations program, and determining the proper and legitimate roles of various community organizations, interests and government agencies involved -- whether voluntarily or involuntarily.

To this end, formal consultations were held with the joint boards of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and the Nashville Community Relations Conference (March 2, 1960), the Mayor of Raleigh (February 26-27, 1960), the Board of Directors of the Knoxville Area Human Relations Council, (April 8-9, 1960), and the Governor's Commission on Human Relations of Oklahoma (June 9-10, 1960).

The first of these was planned prior to the outbreak of violence in Nashville and there is little doubt that the process of determining whether such an interpretative consultation was needed and the process of getting ready for it contributed to the prompt and constructive role of these intergroup organizations when the crisis occurred. At the culmination of this consultation, action was officially taken to have a committee call on the Mayor and request the prompt formation of a Mayor's Committee to study and

make recommendations for the settlement of the issues. Such a committee was appointed within 18 hours of this meeting and two of the three members of this committee were appointed to the Mayor's Committee.

The Oklahoma consultation in a sense "opened a new front" of activity for the CSP. In the first place, this Commission is state-wide in its scope of activity and the potential range of its program includes efforts to eliminate discriminatory practices in a wide range of public activities. In the second place, it has a strong mandate from the Governor to get results or recommend legislation that will accomplish the desired purpose. Its immediate concern and the one upon which it sought assistance from the CSP was eating facilities which are not a part of a general retail sales operation. Lunch counters at department and variety stores are generally open but picketing of restaurants and cafeterias was in progress with the same vigor recently witnessed at lunch counters in other states further east. Thus, effective results in this area may well give guidance for constructive advice in other cities at a later date.

In addition to these formal consultations, the chief consultant has probably spent more time than ever before in informal, frequently highly confidential, consultation with leaders of various agencies and organizations involved in the various ramifications of the sit-in demonstrations as they developed their plans of action. This role was most important during the months of March and April when negotiations for settlement were widespread and the channels of communication between the negotiators in various cities very limited.

During this period, the chief consultant consulted intermittently with the executive committee of the Nashville Community Relations Conference, its president, and with two members of the Mayor's Committee on the sit-in situation, and had one formal and two informal meetings with the Mayor. Periodic exchanges of ideas and information took place between members of Mayor's Committees and other concerned leaders in Knoxville, and various North Carolina cities, and the chief consultant. If the judgments and suggestions ventured by the latter in these highly informal and confidential consultations served any useful purpose, the full and rapidly up-dated factual information which SRC was able to furnish was the most important cause since it, along with other "bits and pieces" of confidential information passed to the chief consultant by various negotiators provided a broader perspective from which to form judgments than was generally possible for the leaders and negotiators completely submerged, if not overwhelmed, by the day-to-day developments in their local situations.

While the significance of the CSP's role in lunch counter desegregation cannot be determined accurately, it is encouraging to note that Nashville, where its most intensive effort was made, was the first city in the Southeast to successfully integrate and Knoxville has recently joined as the third such city, the second being Winston Salem, North Carolina.

General Community Organization and Resource Mobilization

As in previous periods, the CSP assisted communities in more effectively mobilizing and co-ordinating the roles and functions of various community

organizations concerned with developing more democratic patterns of race relations in various phases of community life. In Houston, Texas, under the sponsorship of the Houston Council on Human Relations, a workshop operating under the general theme "Improving Intergroup Relations" drew some 85 participants out of an advance registration of 110 from a dozen different organizations despite the worst snow storm in a decade. While the immediate concern was preparation for public school desegregation, two other problems, minority group employment opportunity, and housing and public accommodations, were discussed. More than 50 per cent of the participants were white. This conference used the services of four consultants and the membership was divided into four discussion groups: two on education and one each on employment, and housing and public accommodations.

In anticipation of school desegregation in September 1960, the Knoxville Council on Human Relations conducted a workshop (April 8-9, 1960) attended by about 35 of its 50 board members. Under the direction of two SRC consultants (but financed by the Unitarian Service Committee), about three-fifths of the time was spent discussing ways and means of preparing the local community for the fast approaching public school desegregation while the remaining time was given to problems of employment and public accommodation with major emphasis on the then serious and unresolved lunch counter sit-in issue.

Employment Conferences

During the period of this report, requests for consultant services to deal with the problem of employment have been met. This is not new. Employment has been one of the areas of primary concern of community leadership from the inception of this program. However, the unique development is to be found in requests for specialized consultations confined to a consideration of this and directly related issues coming from predominantly Negro leadership groups. They seem to portend an increasing awareness by this leadership of the indispensibility of aggressive, constructive, and imaginative action on their part if Negro employment disabilities are to be eliminated. Whereas, in past workshops and discussion groups on employment have placed primary emphasis on current racial discrimination and means of eliminating it, these have, in addition, focused more sharply upon the need for an increase in the quantity and quality of education and skill development and the unique role of the Negro community, family, and school in contributing to this end. Likewise, post-conference developments indicated an unusual interest in systematic follow-up action to implement the findings and recommendations of the meetings.

A two day Community Conference on Employment Opportunity was held at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee on April 22-23, 1960. It grew out of a growing awareness of Negro leaders that the city is in the midst of significant economic growth and industrial expansion in which Negro manpower is not effectively participating. This group was particularly mindful of the presence of two Negro colleges one of which has an engineering school while Negroes continue to be employed almost solely in traditional categories. A group of 40 assembled to determine the steps necessary to initiate a change in this practice. As a result, the group agreed to sponsor this conference, aimed primarily at the Negro leaders, organizations, and institutions but

inviting representation of interested bi-racial groups and white leaders. The reason for this emphasis was that the group felt that the initial step in a drive for equal job opportunity should be to moblize the full and informed support of the total Negro community behind such a program. In order to do this, the conference was convened to apprise leaders of the nature and importance of the employment problem, the means by which it could be alleviated, and the role of various organizations and individual leaders in achieving the desired goals.

Some 75 persons representing a good cross-section of the Negro community participated. The consultants included Dr. Henry David, Executive Director of the National Manpower Commission of Columbia University, the Chief Consultant who worked with him last year on a study of manpower problems of racial and ethnic minorities, and Dr. V. W. Henderson, Chairman of the Economics Department at Fisk University. In preparation for his role as a consultant, Dr. Henderson conducted a survey of the present pattern of Negro employment in Nashville. This formed the back-drop for the conference discussions and its sympathetic reporting in the daily press aroused unprecedented interest in business circles. Already, the Nashville transit company has taken the initiative in hiring Negroes as bus drivers and has stated that it would henceforth hire on merit without regard to race. One soft drink bottling company has hired its first Negro route salesman and is reportedly on the brink of adding a second because of the initial success of this change in employment practice. There is a good prospect that a major chain grocery firm may begin employing without discrimination in the near future.

A report of this conference has been prepared for wide distribution, the sponsoring group has decided to become permanent so that it can develop a continuing program. Officers have already been elected, committees have been appointed, and a plan of action with prescribed target priorities is in the making. Negotiations are beginning with the telephone company and other firms will be contacted according to plan. (See attached Report)

On April 25-26, 1960, the CSP conducted its first consultation with college administrators of predominantly Negro institutions of higher learning. This meeting was developed and sponsored by the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. It brought together presidents, deans, and guidance personnel from five colleges and two junior colleges in South Carolina. This group of 30 administrators examined present curriculum, guidance, and placement practices in relation to expected industrial trends and manpower needs of the decade of the 60's in an effort to, at least, begin the process of appraising the kinds and quality of its offerings in relation to prospective employment opportunities for its graduates during the coming decade.

Two consultants were used, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Chairman of the School of Education, Atlanta University, an outstanding scholar and educationist who has had a career as teacher and former president of two colleges, served as the authority on the character of the manpower potential available from such institutions and means of improving it. The Chief Consultant gave primary attention to the nature of the present and future demand for the products of these institutions.

According to Mrs. Spearman, the participants considered this meeting a highly successful beginning and have requested that it become an annual event of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

July 31, 1960

x
xxx
x

FORMAL SRC - CSP CONSULTATIONS, JANUARY 1 - JUNE 30, 1960

Place, Time Sponsorship	Problem Areas Considered	Consultants — Number and Names	Participants — Number and Kinds
	Workshops, Conferences, and Institutes		
Houston Council on Human Relations, 2/12-13/60, St. James Episcopal Church (integrated), Houston, Texas	Community resource Assessment and Organization — School desegregation Employment Housing and Public accommodations	(3) John Hope II, Chairman A. Lee Coleman Herman H. Long	(85) Bi-racial group of community leaders chosen from about 12 community organizations.
Nashville Community Relations Council and Tennessee Council on Human Relations, 3/2/60, First Unitarian Church, Nashville, Tennessee	Lunch Counter Sit-ins and Related matters	(3) John Hope II, Chairman Kenneth Morland Whitney Young (Latter two "snowed out")	(50) Members of Board of Directors of the two sponsoring organizations and other invited guests.
Knoxville Area Human Relations Council, 4/8-9/60, Downtown YWCA, Knoxville, Tennessee	School Desegregation Other problems — Lunch counter sit-ins, employment, public accommodations, etc.	(2) John Hope II, Chairman C. N. Parrish	(35) Members of Board of Directors and other invited guests.
	Special Purpose Consultations		
Mayor of Raleigh, 2/26-27/60, Raleigh, North Carolina	Lunch Counter Sit-in Situation in Raleigh	John Hope II Lewis Killian	Conference with Mayor; separate conferences with Negro adults and student leadership involved.
Executive Committee, President, Nashville Community Relations Conference and TCHR (and others involved), several at intervals.	Lunch Counter Sit-in Situation in Nashville and Tennessee	John Hope II	Formal and informal consultation — as requested.
Governor's Commission on Human Relations of Oklahoma, 6/9-10/60, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	State-wide problem of public accommodations, particularly restaurants and cafeterias, and hotels and motels	John Hope II, Chairman A. Lee Coleman Kenneth Morland	Meetings with the Commission and with its Sub-Committee on eating facilities, Hotels and motels.
Prince Edward County, Virginia	Education of Negroes while public schools closed	Henderson Daniel	
Community Conference on Employment Opportunity, 4/22-23/60, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee	Negro employment status, prospects, and action plans	(3) John Hope II, Chairman Henry David V. W. Henderson	(75) Cross-section of Negro community leadership and members of boards of intergroup organizations.

July 11, 1960

Mr. John Hope, II
Department of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

Several persons from the Kentucky Council called us recently concerning a project they will be handling in connection with the University of Louisville. The plan is not yet too clear to me but it involves a workshop which will be offered by the University of Louisville for teachers of social studies, core subjects in Louisville junior high and secondary schools. There will be a particular effort to involve ~~students~~ teachers from the more integrated schools and the Kentucky Council will provide resource persons in addition to one instructor assigned by the University. They are anxious to obtain your services in connection with the workshop and perhaps one or two additional persons through the CSP. They are sending us a prospectus and Harold told them by telephone to write directly to you concerning CSP aid.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern R[illegible] C[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN A[illegible] [illegible]ORGIA
[illegible]-3764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

July 31, 1960

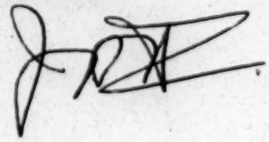
MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Harold Fleming and Mr. Paul Rilling

From: John Hope II, Chief Consultant, SRC - CSP

Attached you will find my report of activities for the first 6 months of 1960.

Paul Rilling may have things to add. For instance, I have no information on Prince Edward County action or Galen Weaver's activities in Virginia.



MEMORANDUM October 13, 1960

To: John Hope
From: Paul Rilling

Re: Recent Conference on Consultant Service Program

I thought it would be useful to reduce to paper some of the projects we considered for the CSP during your recent visit to Atlanta. As best my notes indicate, they are as follows:

1. Assistance to state Advisory Committees. It was agreed that the Advisory Committees are generally not serving as they might. It was noted that Tennessee and North Carolina have had some special experience particularly in the field of surveys of merit employment. It was suggested that a consultant, possibly John Hope, be made available to consult with friendly members of these committees in all of the various Southern states with a view to making practical suggestions which would enable these groups to become more active and effective.

2. Consultations concerning student sit-ins. It was felt that it would be appropriate for SRC to demonstrate a more active concern in the techniques and strategy of negotiation and of solution growing out of the student movement. Again, it was suggested that a floating consultant might confer with student leaders and with adult groups concerned with a solution.

3. Merit employment. It was agreed that the problem of merit employment is coming increasingly to the fore in the South and that this is an area where activity is needed and progress is possible. The Nashville experience indicates that first initiative needs to come from the Negro community, leading later to community-wide effort. It was felt that a consultant might work in two or three selected cities in stimulating the kind of initiative which brought about the conference and continuing concern around employment problems in Nashville.

November 11, 1960

Mr. John Hope, II
Department of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

Please be sure and communicate with Alice Spearman concerning the Beaufort self-survey matter. At the very least, send her copies of your correspondence. I realize that after our discussion here, you would normally follow up with Courtney, but there is some jealousy on Alice's part concerning her prerogatives as director and the distinction between the role of a state director and that of president. Best we lean over backwards to observe the amenities.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

December 7, 1960

Mr. John Hope, II
Department of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

Paul says did we goof and not communicate with you about the enclosed letter? I don't seem to find a copy in my files.

At any rate, will you please write Mrs. Cahn as soon as you have a minute. Paul is in Texas this week and has been doing so much traveling recently that we have a hard time pulling ends together.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller
secretary to Paul Rilling

Enc.

February 10, 1961

Mr. John Hope II
Department of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

I cannot locate anywhere in our files a copy of the CSP - 2 program report sheet. I suppose we lost them in moving. If you would be kind enough to send me a sample, I will mimeograph a new supply for you.

Merci,

Mrs. Timothy Miller

MEMORANDUM

April 5, 1961

To: Messrs. Fred Routh and Whitney Young, Consultants

From: John Hope II, Chief Consultant, CSP-SRC

This memorandum is to confirm arrangements made by long distance telephone some weeks ago. The three of us --Fred, Whitney, and John-- are to serve as consultants at two distinct workshops which will run consecutively from 6:30 p.m. (CST) Thursday, April 13 through 4:30 p.m. Saturday, April 15. All sessions will be held at the Seelbach-Sheraton Hotel and reservations for our lodging have been made at the same hotel for April 13 and 14.

Galen has asked that each of us send him information as to our background, experience, qualifications, etc. to be used as a basis for supporting our selection for this assignment in drawing up contracts for services. (Government red tape! Sorry!). He has probably communicated with you directly by this time. He suggests that we not be modest. He also wants each to send him a glossy print picture for use in the next monthly newsletter, which will report on this workshop.

The first assignment is a workshop with the (11) members of the Kentucky State Commission on Human Rights. In our usual manner, we will meet with Galen Martin, the chairman of the Commission, and such others as they care to invite for dinner at 6:30 p.m., Thursday, probably at the Seelback for orientation, etc. The formal sessions will be held Friday from about 9:30 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m. Galen advises me that you have a list of the questions which will indicate the nature of their interest. This should give us a workout!

The second workshop is sponsored by The Kentucky Countil on Human Relations. It will be composed of a highly sophisticated group most of whom we know who have consented to serve as state consultants who will work in and with local communities much as we do with state groups. Their major focus for the immediate future is employment and I would expect that most of our discussion will be directed to this problem area. However, I detect a desire to broaden the scope of the consultants' activity beyond this field if it can be done without harm to the area of primary thrust, employment. So, again, I say we should have a lively and challenging week-end. I take comfort in having two seasoned "old pros" at my side.

We will have a 6 p.m. (or thereabouts) dinner meeting Friday with the leadership of this workshop and the general sessions will be held Saturday morning and afternoon. A brief list of issues of major concern to this group is also attached.

I look forward with anticipation and satisfaction to this re-union of the three of us after a long time.

As you know, I have obtained a slightly better honorarium for the state government (1½ day) phase of the assignment but they cannot make a travel advance. SRC will, however, make virtually its full payment in advance ($75) to assist you in your travel arrangement which will be paid by the state of Kentucky.

cc: Paul Rilling

April 21, 1961

Mr. John Hope, II
Department of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

The Georgia Council now has a new broom which is trying hard to sweep away the old cobwebs and rejuvenate the organization. They have scheduled a board training workshop for Friday evening and Saturday morning, May 19 & 20. They are in rather poor shape with a state board heavily overloaded with inactive big names and persons who were active 10 years ago. There are, however, a number of potentially good persons who could become more effectively involved with an active program and an extra effort. Board members of local councils in Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, and Savannah will also be invited. There will probably be 25-35 present in all.

Would you be interested in helping us with a workshop? I know that you did a number of these in years past, but before my time. I don't think we could afford to bring many consultants into the city, considering the declining state of our consultant fund. I thought that you might be willing to direct the workshop using talent available locally.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

(FORM NO. CSP 1)
May 1960

CONSULTANT SERVICE PROGRAM
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(PREPARE IN DUPLICATE) DATE _____

TRAVEL AND EXPENSE VOUCHER

NAME: _____

TRAVEL FROM: _____ TO: _____

DATES: _____ TO: _____

NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT ON ASSIGNMENT (EXCL. TRAVEL TIME) AS FOLLOWS:

Dates	Place	Nature of Duty

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME: _____

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES (AIR, TRAIN, OR BUS: AUTO AT 8¢ PER MILE):
$_____ (INDICATE TYPE USED) _____

EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRAVEL TIME)

HOTEL _____ $_____

MEALS _____ $_____

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH _____ $_____

OTHER EXPENSES: (ITEMIZE) _____ $_____

TOTAL TRAVEL EXPENSES $_____

DEDUCT TRAVEL ADVANCE IF ANY $_____

NET TRAVEL EXPENSES $_____

CONSULTANT'S FEE (EXCL. TRAVEL TIME) $_____

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE $_____

SIGNED: _____

ADDRESS TO WHICH CHECK SHOULD BE MAILED: _____

_____

PLEASE FORWARD BOTH COPIES OF THIS VOUCHER TO JOHN HOPE, II CHIEF CONSULTANT, SRC, C/O FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE.

(FORM NO. CSP 1)
May 1960

CONSULTANT SERVICE PROGRAM
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(PREPARE IN DUPLICATE) DATE _____

TRAVEL AND EXPENSE VOUCHER

NAME: _____

TRAVEL FROM: _____ TO: _____

DATES: _____ TO: _____

NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT ON ASSIGNMENT (EXCL. TRAVEL TIME) AS FOLLOWS:

Dates	Place	Nature of Duty

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME: _____

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES (AIR, TRAIN, OR BUS: AUTO AT 8¢ PER MILE):
$_____ (INDICATE TYPE USED) _____

EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRAVEL TIME)

HOTEL _____ $_____

MEALS _____ $_____

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH _____ $_____

OTHER EXPENSES: (ITEMIZE) _____ $_____

TOTAL TRAVEL EXPENSES $_____

DEDUCT TRAVEL ADVANCE IF ANY $_____

NET TRAVEL EXPENSES $_____

CONSULTANT'S FEE (EXCL. TRAVEL TIME) $_____

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE $_____

SIGNED: _____

ADDRESS TO WHICH CHECK SHOULD BE MAILED: _____

_____

PLEASE FORWARD BOTH COPIES OF THIS VOUCHER TO JOHN HOPE, II CHIEF CONSULTANT, SRC, C/O FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE.

(FORM NO. CSP 1)
May 1960

CONSULTANT SERVICE PROGRAM
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(PREPARE IN DUPLICATE) DATE _____

TRAVEL AND EXPENSE VOUCHER

NAME: _____

TRAVEL FROM: _____ TO: _____

DATES: _____ TO: _____

NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT ON ASSIGNMENT (EXCL. TRAVEL TIME) AS FOLLOWS:

Dates	Place	Nature of Duty

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME: _____

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES (AIR, TRAIN, OR BUS: AUTO AT 8¢ PER MILE):
$_____ (INDICATE TYPE USED) _____

EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRAVEL TIME)

HOTEL _____ $_____

MEALS _____ $_____

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH _____ $_____

OTHER EXPENSES: (ITEMIZE) _____ $_____

TOTAL TRAVEL EXPENSES $_____

DEDUCT TRAVEL ADVANCE IF ANY $_____

NET TRAVEL EXPENSES $_____

CONSULTANT'S FEE (EXCL. TRAVEL TIME) $_____

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE $_____

SIGNED: _____

ADDRESS TO WHICH CHECK SHOULD BE MAILED: _____

_____

PLEASE FORWARD BOTH COPIES OF THIS VOUCHER TO JOHN HOPE, II CHIEF CONSULTANT, SRC, C/O FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE.

(FORM NO. CSP 1)
May 1960

CONSULTANT SERVICE PROGRAM
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(PREPARE IN DUPLICATE) DATE _____

TRAVEL AND EXPENSE VOUCHER

NAME: _____

TRAVEL FROM: _____ TO: _____

DATES: _____ TO: _____

NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT ON ASSIGNMENT (EXCL. TRAVEL TIME) AS FOLLOWS:

Dates	Place	Nature of Duty

NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM HOME: _____

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES (AIR, TRAIN, OR BUS: AUTO AT 8¢ PER MILE):
$_____ (INDICATE TYPE USED) _____

EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRAVEL TIME)

HOTEL _____ $_____

MEALS _____ $_____

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH _____ $_____

OTHER EXPENSES: (ITEMIZE) _____ $_____

TOTAL TRAVEL EXPENSES $_____

DEDUCT TRAVEL ADVANCE IF ANY $_____

NET TRAVEL EXPENSES $_____

CONSULTANT'S FEE (EXCL. TRAVEL TIME) $_____

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE $_____

SIGNED: _____

ADDRESS TO WHICH CHECK SHOULD BE MAILED: _____

_____

PLEASE FORWARD BOTH COPIES OF THIS VOUCHER TO JOHN HOPE, II CHIEF CONSULTANT, SRC, C/O FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE.

June 28, 1955.

Mr. Clarence L. Hughes
Room 420 Jackson Building
Cherry and 7th Sts.
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hughes:

You may recall that both at Camp New Hope and in Fred Routh's last newsletter the matter of interracial ministerial associations was mentioned. We have had the suggestion from several quarters that a listing of such associations in the South would be helpful.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would write me what you know, or can readily find out, about fully inclusive ministerial associations in your state. Not all instances are clear-cut, of course; some groups will be partly integrated, some will be planning it, others will have committees that meet jointly, and so on. We would be as interested in these qualifications as in the open- and-shut cases.

I don't want to add an undue burden to your already heavy schedule, and I make this request on the assumption that you will not find it necessary to do more than check with one or two strategically situated persons in your state — for example, the president or executive director of the state council of churches. If it turns to be a big, time-consuming project, let me know and we will consider other channels of information.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/vc

July 5, 1955

Mr. Clarence L. Hughes
Room 420 Jackson Building
Cherry and Seventh Streets
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hughes:

I met last night at Fisk a young Vanderbilt graduate student named Tim McDonald. He said that an excellent young man teaching at Vanderbilt is named Dewey W. Grantham. Grantham will be at Harvard for the school year 1955-56, but after then will be back at Vanderbilt. He should be asked to join your Council.

Most kind of you to take me to the train last night.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

July 25, 1955

Mr. Clarence L. Hughes
Room 420 Jackson Building
Cherry and 7th Sts.
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Clarence:

What ha'hoppen to the list of the Board of Directors you were going to send me ? Also the answer to the "Top priority" questions ?

On the questions you raise regarding the material available from the Fund for the Advancement of Education I have turned your letter over to Harold Fleming for an answer.

I am glad that you got as much as you feel you did at Fisk. I believe that this was a most worthwhile Institute and one that served our staff well.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Rou
Assistant Direct

FBR/vc

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

July 20, 1955.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9761

Mr. Fred Routh,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Fred,

At our last Nashville workshop, you mentioned a service of the Fund for the Advancement of Education which would buy quantities of books or pamphlets for distribution in certain strategic areas.

ACF

Some of our consultants and board members want to inquire if there is any possibility of obtaining in quantity under such a program a booklet which was on display at the recent Fisk Race Relations Institute, namely, "Education in a Transition Community," by Jean D. Grambs, published by the NCCJ, 381 4th Ave., N.Y., at 25¢ per copy. It is unanimously agreed that copies of this book would be of great value on a second or third visit by consultants to school or community leaders. If there is no chance of obtaining this booklet under these auspices, do you know of any other way we could get a price reduction on them in quantity?

Also you mentioned (as did Miss Stoney during her recent visit) that the Atlanta office of the S.R.C. has on hand quantities of "Answers for Action" which are available free, on request, by state organizations. We could use about 200 of these in Tennessee at great advantage in our consultant program and in organizing local groups and councils. Could this be arranged?

Sent (1st edition) 7/26/55

I have also on hand your "top priority" letter requesting information about our board and program. I shall send as much of this information in as I can within the next few hours.

Thank you, and we hope to see you again soon.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence L. Hughes

Clarence L. Hughes.

ch

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

August 23, 1955.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9761

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

AUG 24 1955

Dear Sir,

Enclosed is a copy of your letter of August 22 which our office has mailed to all members of the Executive Board of The Tennessee Council on Human Relations on the same morning yours was received.

Enclosed also is a copy of a letter from our Central Office which was also mailed to all members of our Executive Board on August 22, the day before your letter was received.

We sincerely hope that action and results are forthcoming.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Clarence L. Hughes

Clarence L. Hughes,
office manager.

clh/enclosures.

FBR for Info.

Gene has noted

FBR

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

AUG 22 1955

TO: EXECUTIVE BOARD, TeCOHR.

FROM: CENTRAL OFFICE, TeCOHR.

Re.: FUND - RAISING.

This is a reminder on the necessary but unpleasant matter of the raising of money. With the end of the fiscal year (Sept. 30) and the time for renewal of our grant from the Fund for the Republic rapidly approaching, it is necessary that we be reminded that almost no progress has been evident in the raising of funds for the Tennessee Council. With the exception of one $100. donation from the Nashville area, no money at all has been received other than a small number of membership fees.

We recall from the minutes of the Executive Board meeting of May 20, 1955, that Mrs. Grace Hamilton of the S.R.C. explained to the group that, for the period from June 1 to September 30, 1955, $5,000. was available for professional salaries (Consultants' honoraria, etc.), and $1,900. for operating costs, of which the Tennessee Council is obligated to raise $750. The raising of this token amount has been stipulated by the Fund for the Republic as evidence of "Good Faith" on the part of individual state councils. As previously noted, the Tennessee Council has to date raised only $100.

Since the time is growing short and this matter of "Good Faith" is important, it is suggested that immediate steps be taken to meet this obligation.

One person has suggested that the simplest solution would be for each Board member to accept the responsibility for raising (or donating) at least $50. for the Council by September 30. We pass along this suggestion for your approval.

The fund-raising situation is also, among other things, a matter of state pride, since other state Councils are far outdistancing us. Alabama has, for example, already raised $1,600. of an $1,800., self-set goal for this same period. Tennesseeans must, of course, treat this matter as in strictest confidence.

Our Central Office operating funds, out of which we must pay the expenses of the Consultant Program, are too low for comfort, although sufficient for the moment. As of the present date, we have a balance of $485.33. While we will not have the expenses of equipping the office in the future which we have had in the past, our operating costs will undoubtedly rise if the Consultant Program is expanded. Our biggest expenditure this month has been for the printing of the brochure, which cost roughly $200.

We hope that some means will be found to at least raise the remaining $650. to which we are committed. Any ideas or suggestions will be most welcome. We hope that our next communication on financial matters will be a more cheerful one.

Kindest personal regards to all.

Respectfully,

Clarence L. Hughes

Clarence L. Hughes.

IMPORTANT

COPY *COPY* *COPY*

August 22, 1955.

MEMORANDUM

FROM: George S. Mitchell

TO: Directors of State Organizations

The Executive Committee of SRC, at their meeting at Mammoth Cave, August 16 - 18, 1955, passed the following resolution:

> On motion agreed that any state which at September 30, 1955, has not raised its agreed pro rate quota, would have its assistance cut off until it meets its first year and current requirements.

I am getting this action before you at the earliest practicable moment. If you have questions as to amounts involved they can be answered by later means, but the fact of the action should be of notice to you.

GSM/vo

COPY *COPY* *COPY*

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

AUG 23 1955

August 29, 1955

Mr. Clarence Hughes
Room 420 Jackson Building
Cherry and Seventh Streets
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hughes:

This lady, Mrs. R. T. Russo, 230 Georgia Avenue, is a white school teacher in Clarksville. I have sent her various SRC publications. She is greatly interested in desegregation. Might join your Council. Suggest you write and invite her.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
(Dictated 8/19)

Staff

FBR Note — Hughes should be put straight

Come addressed to G.T.H.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-8761

Sept. 1, 1955.

SEP. 2 1955

TO: Director for program development

Re. : Program report for August

(1.) No organizational meetings of the TeCOHR were held during August. The last meeting of the Executive Board was on May 20, 1955. A group session, Consultants meeting, was held on June 11, 1955, followed by a Consultants Workshop on June 25-26, 1955. No meetings have been held since.

(2.) The establishment of no local units have been reported to the Central Office of the TeCOHR for the month of August or previously.

The Office Manager of the TeCOHR has from time to time been in contact with local groups and interested persons in the Chattanooga area, looking forward to the establishment of some sort of local unit in Chattanooga. NAACP, Fraternal organizations, NCCJ, Church groups, YMCA, lawyers, ministers, educators, League of Women Voters, and individuals have been contacted. It is hoped that results will be forthcoming within the next few weeks.

(3.) No press notices mentioning either the TeCOHR or the SRC have occurred in the Chattanooga area, and none have been reported from other parts of the state.

(4.) Situation in state is adequately depicted by press clippings which are being mailed separately.

(5.) Progress toward objectives:

The Consultant program of the TeCOHR is functioning on a limited and trial and error scale. No requests for Consultant services have been received, but surveys of several counties have been made and valuable information gathered and filed.

Fund raising for the month has been absolutely zero. Finance committee had not been heard from. Eight memberships have been received for the month.

Considerable organizational progress has been achieved, including the Administrative Handbook, and the printing of our brochure.

It is hoped that a more adequate intra-state reporting and clipping service will have been established by the end of the current month.

Very truly yours,

Clarence L. Hughes

Clarence L. Hughes.

FILE COPY

September 19, 1955

Mr. Clarence Hughes
Room 420
Jackson Building
Cherry and Seventh Streets
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hughes:

This letter came through from the school teacher I met at Clarksville late in August.

It is a person letter and not public business, but it seems to me exceptionally revealing as to what the situation is in her area. I thought you, and perhaps one or two other people in your office would like to read it and return it to me. It shouldn't be copied and it shouldn't be in any way published!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. Ltr from Mrs. Russo 9/9/55
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

FILE COPY

September 20, 1955

MEMORANDUM

TO: FBR

FROM: GSM

It appears that in a memo of May 19th from me to Katherine Stoney, a statement is made that Tennessee should be required to raise four months of the usual $1800, or a total of $750.

This is a different figure from what we listed to the Executive Committee and to the Fund for the Republic. I assume that the arithmetic of $750 is correct and that we should hold to that figure.

The arithmetic is incorrect. Four months of $1800 is $600.

It is possible that the higher figure floated in as some effort to apply a pro rata money-raising task to the expenditures on behalf of Tennessee earlier in the year. Those expenditures were $867.54. Please advise me.

GSM/eab

cc: RA

Copy to: Mr. Beckman

FILE COPY

September 20, 1955

Mr. Clarence Hughes
Room 420, Jackson Building
Cherry and Seventh Streets
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hughes:

I spent the week of September 11-16 at a CIO Leadership Training School for the upper South held at Lake Junaluska, North Carolina. There were a number of CIO members from Tennessee who were present. Most of them are officers of their local unions.

Not all of them by any means were taken with what I had to say, but they were all thoughtful people, active in their local communities. I believe that if you would write each of the Tennessee ones a letter alluding to the fact that I was up there at Junaluska with the group, you would be pretty apt to get most of them in as members of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Here is the list of those who were present from Tennessee:

Carl H. Adams
Route 8, St. Elmo
Chattanooga 9

Arthur R. Kelly
2825 Georgia Avenue
Nashville 9

George Schollian
1009 Bryan Street
Old Hickory

Betty Barber
711 Barnard
Knoxville

Lena Logan
1066 Ayers Street
Memphis

Alvin L. Westbrook
815 Mt. Moriah Rd.
Memphis 17

George E. Barrett
822 Fatherland Street
Nashville

Jack C. Morris
2 William Lane
Maryville

Harold Donald Cowell
2706 Herman Street
Nashville 8

C. O. Neal
Route 2, Box 708-A
Chattanooga

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
(Dictated September 19th)

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

October 7, 1955.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-0761

Mr. George Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia.

OCT 8 1955

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

We are returning herewith the letter from Mrs. Dorothy Ann Russo of Clarksville, Tennessee, which you were kind enough to share with some of our Staff and Board. The letter shows considerable insight into the problems involved and is quite revealing of the situation in her locality. We are hoping to enlist Mrs. Russo as a member. The letter was read by Mr. Beckman and by all the Consultants who attended the Fontana workshop. All of the group expressed much interest in the letter, and it was noted that just as soon as our Consultant Program is expanded into Middle Tennessee, this Clarksville area will be one of the first to be contacted.

Thank you, and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence L. Hughes

Clarence L. Hughes.

SEP 12 1955

230 Georgia Avenue
Clarksville, Tennessee
September 9, 1955

Dear George,

Thank you so very much for sending me so much fine literature about integration. Actually I shouldn't say "fine" until I'm better acquainted with it, but that is my impression and I do appreciate your trouble.

I've been so tied up or down (both ways I guess) with starting school that I haven't had the mental or physical leisure to sit and read and think. We had a deadly, deadly six-day workshop. The first two days we very gingerly touched on the inevitable "segregation problem". It was never referred to as "integration" or even "desegregation". A speaker from Evansville, Indiana told us how they had dealt with this problem: they now have mixed white and negro schools (very few negroes attend) and all negro schools. The key to their success I gathered was due to the negro teachers who want to keep their jobs. Whenever I have heard this argument in the past I have always maintained that the negro teachers wouldn't lose out because of the teacher shortage and the children in quantity would not decrease. Apparently something more subtle happens: a teacher can be dismissed as not being suitable, so whenever a choice is before a board they choose the teacher on this racial or suitability basis. I became terribly upset wondering what powers are at work to protect the negro teacher. This man's whole approach was how to avoid "ticklish situations", never a hint of the challenge there is in integration to carry out a clear-cut democratic process. He emphasized that we have to be law-abiding, and proceeded to tell us how to keep within the letter of law, and in so many words how to ignore the spirit of it. During the question period I asked what they had done in Evansville to help the teachers and people to outgrow their prejudice, since after all this is the root of the problem. He chose to misinterpret my question as prejudice against integration rather than racial. A Negro principal talked to the negro teachers during these two days of workshop, then for the remaining four we had integrated teacher workshop, which never smacked of segregation (except mildly in one small meeting). I was very impressed with the number of white teachers who, evidently, don't feel the need for segregation.

from Evansville

We did so enjoy seeing you and Alice. Remo was terribly stimulated. We were under the impression you were still in government service, so when your letter came, Remo commented, "He seemed much too alive to be a civil servant".

Thank you again, and give my best to Alice.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Ann Russo

October 12, 1955

Mr. Clarence L. Hughes, Office Manager
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
420 Jackson Building
Chattanooga 2, Tennessee

Dear Clarence,

Congratulations to the TeCOHR on passing its goal of $600 in local fund raising, thus enabling your participation in the second grant period. You say in your letter of October 11th, that your state organization can be credited with having raised $674.75; actually it can be, and is credited with having raised (by your figures) $778.75 because the $104 either sent or due SRC for New South subscriptions counts toward your total fund raising effort.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter to Mr. Beckman outlining the arrangement we propose on present information for next year's money for the Tennessee Council, because of the consultant program. I trust that it will answer your questions in paragraph 4 of your letter.

It has been a pleasure to work with you and the other good people involved in the program in Tennessee and we in the Central Office look forward to a continuing rewarding and happy relationship.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/rh
Enc.

cc: Mr. Beckman
Ruth Alexander

FILE COPY

October 20, 1955

Mr. Clarence L. Hughes
Room 420, Jackson Building
Cherry and 7th Streets
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hughes:

Mrs. M. R. Wellford* is the Chairman for the Presbyterians in Tennessee of their intergroup work, and came lately to a Conference in Atlanta, which I had a chance to talk to briefly.

If she is not already related to the Tennessee Council, you might perhaps hunt her up.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

*Mrs. M. R. Wellford
Memphis, Tennessee

Mr. Clarence L. Hughes,
Tennessee Council on Human Relations,
Room 420, Jackson Building,
Cheery and Seventh Streets,
Chattanooga,
TENNESSEE.

December 5th, 1955.

Dear Mr. Hughes,

A couple of years ago we had an idea knocking around that our State people in each one could set up a body of distinguished citizens in some rough parallel to the State School Board, only ours would honestly represent all the people of the State. Then you fine paid executives would do the hard work of digging out the facts for the unofficial Board, about the schools and what to do. Thereafter on each occasion that the sure enough State School Board came out with some wickedness-inspired plan to avoid doing what was lawful and educationally right, the unofficial Board would call in the Press and give really helpful advice. That was thought of as a powerfully educational device, anent public opinion. I still think it would be. And it could also be done locally.

Last month our Virginia group fired to the idea, and spoke the truth in a way that was listened to. Here 'tis.

I think when the history of the ultimate desegregation of the schools in that state is written the book will say that the thing began to turn toward achievement when the lesson of this newspaper story had had time (sorry to say it takes that in the Old Dominion) to sink in.

We've told the Board people about this.

Mr. Clarence L. Hughes,
Tennessee Council on Human Relations. December 5th, 1955.

I hope you will like the idea staffwise, and do so much of it, in such and such a modified way, as may seem suitable in your situation.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.)

P.S.
Observe that the Virginia Council nowhere presumes to advise people in any local community as to the rate at which desegregation should occur; it just says that if citizens, white and Negro, work together on the matter we have faith that they can reach wise and workable agreement.

GSM:rl.
2 encls.

Tennessee

January 4, 1956

Mr. Clarence L. Hughes
Room 420, Jackson Building
Cherry and Seventh Streets
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hughes:

The Council wishes to compile a list of the communities in each state in which a local committee has been established to advise the school board relative to the U. S. Supreme Court's decisions on segregation in the public schools.

Mr. Routh informed me that the North Carolina Council on Human Relations has written each of the 174 school superintendents in that state in order to collect this information. I wonder if your office has made such a study or if we might secure your cooperation through the assumption of this project. We are especially desirous of learning which committees are interracial. If any additional information (such as presentation, acceptance, or rejection of reports) is available, that too would be helpful. The enclosed form shows one method in which your information might be summarized and reported to this office.

We hope that it will be convenient for you to provide the above information or undertake the suggested project very shortly.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

December 22, 1955

Mr. Clarence L. Hughes
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Room 420, Jackson Building
Cherry and Seventh Streets
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Clarence:

George has turned over to me your letter of December 12 outlining the proposed budget of the Tennessee Council. I have run through the items which you have listed for payment by SRC and find that they add up to our agreed allocation. The budget itself looks quite sensible.

Best regards for the Christmas season.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:mf

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9761

December 12, 1955.

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

RECEIVED DEC 13 1955

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

In a letter of December 9 from Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chairman of the Executive Board of TeCOHR, our Central Office has been informed that the proposed budget was adopted as of November 23 by the Executive Committee. We hereby pass this information on to your office. It is our understanding that this adopted budget applies to the entire current fiscal year which began October 1.

The budget is as follows:

$5,000.	Program; Consultant fees. (S. R. C. to pay $4,000; $1,000 from locally raised funds.)
2,000.	Consultant travel. (Paid by S. R. C.)
1,200.	Travel, other than Consultant. (From locally raised funds.)
4,000.	Office Manager's salary. (Paid by S. R. C.)
2,500.	Office secretary. (Paid by S. R. C.)
500.	Communications. (From locally raised funds.)
420.	Rent. (From locally raised funds.)
400.	Supplies. (From locally raised funds.)
250.	Additional supplies and communication necessary for a state Newsletter and for Consultant information service. (From S. R. C. balance.)
250.	Social Security, Bonding, and Insurance. (Paid by S. R. C.)
$16,520.	-- Total Budget.

We shall write you soon regarding the hiring of an office secretary.

Thank you. Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence L. Hughes

Clarence L. Hughes.

State

January 13, 1956

Mr. Clarence L. Hughes, Office Manager
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Room 420
Jackson Building
Cherry and Seventh Streets
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hughes:

We are big boys with a fine toothed comb, but not so good with it that we catch budget changes as authorizations to go on up with the salary payments.

Next time send us word from the chairman that official action has been taken to up the way and on the basis of that formal notification, our machinery is likely to click. But faint little radiations 9 miles off don't start her working.

Here are the back checks and we are apologetic.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

January 17, 1956

Mr. Clarence Hughes, Office Manager
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Room 420, Jackson Building
Cherry and Seventh Streets
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Clarence;

Sorry to notify you of the death of Dr. W.W. Alexander, at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, January 13.

It was Dr. Alexander who carried the earliest and first burden of organized interracial work in the Southern States. He was the head staff man of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation from its beginning in 1919 until it was succeeded by the Southern Regional Council, in 1944.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 20, 1956

To each State Director:

Three years ago when this booklet came out we mailed a copy to a goodish number of Church leaders over the South. So far as I know each copy found its way to the waste paper basket or dead files.

Now the subject is, to say the least, timely.

By great good fortune a tiny stack was discovered in a neighboring office. Here is one for you.

I have only four left, but I have ordered some more from South Africa.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

January 30, 1956

Mr. Clarence L. Hughes
Room 420, Jackson Building
Cherry and Seventh Streets
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hughes:

I am sorry that Tennessee got slighted in the distribution of the Baltimore Report and the Report of the Fund for the Republic. Apparently some clerical mix-up.

The Baltimore Reports are exhausted, but I am sending you separately some copies of the Fund's report.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director.

HCF:mf

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

January 13, 1956

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9761

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Fleming,

Our Tennessee office has not yet received any copies of the Report of the Fund for the Republic or the 200 copies of Desegregation in the Baltimore City Schools, as indicated on the return card received with your memo of September 22 and returned to your office.

This letter is in no sense a complaint, and if supplies of these documents have been exhausted or are in short supply, please forget it. This is just to inform you. However, any copies of either which you have available for distribution could be very profitably used by us. We have on hand now some five or six copies of the Baltimore report from the supply which Irene Osborne brought for her workshop.

We want to thank you for the books and pamphlets which you have sent us periodically. They have been most helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence L. Hughes

Clarence L. Hughes

CLH/bjd

February 15, 1956

Mr. Clarence L. Hughes
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Room 420, Jackson Building
Cherry and Seventh Streets
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Clarence:

I am going to come up to Tennessee to see if I can't help strengthen the board and give some help to the board and organization. I am going to make a swing about the state: Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis, spending one day in each place.

I will be in Chattanooga, Monday, February 27. Could you and Haskell Miller please call together some key people for that evening so that we may discuss Tennessee Council. Please include Mr. Henry L. Pearson.

You asked what we can provide in the way of free literature and materials and the answer I fear is very little at this period. However, we will send you a packet of New South's and whatever else we have today or tomorrow. Let me point out, too, that Tennessee has an excellent group of Consultants, that funds are available for their salaries and travel from this office per our agreement with the Tennessee Council in October. Why not make use of some of them in the Chattanooga area?

Best personal regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:mf

bc: CHP
FBR

April 22, 1955

Miss Margaret McCulloch
856 Whitford Place
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Miss McCulloch:

Things, SRC-wise, remain fluid in Tennessee, whereas they have jelled in all the other states. Our sustaining band of friends in Tennessee proposed a while back to employ a single full-time secretary, which is what most of the states have done. It so happened that in a rather close choice I did not approve of the proposal. And they have switched toward what we call the Kentucky plan. That means employing in a central office no more than high-type clerical ability, and putting the main funds and the main effort and responsibility on a number of consultants already for their own purposes situated over the state; in Kentucky's case it is some eight.

The matter is in the charge of other people close to me and for the moment they are not available, so I am not right up to the last news on it.

But I think that the general purpose is compatible with what you proposed in your interesting letter of April 6th.

The present Chairman of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations which is in force in the state is F. Woods Beckman, 5908 Magazine Road, Knoxville, Tennessee, telephone number KNoxville 7-4038.

It would be needful for you and Beckman to be together and to agree on a plan. I think you could agree.

We would also wish the advice and approval of Mr. C. H. Parrish, 926 South Sixth Street, Louisville, who is an Assistant Director of SRC.

As to money, it seems to me that if the plan is good enough, most of the money can be found.

I am not, myself, asking Beckman to get in touch with you, solely because you said that you wished to check with me first. On that account, the next move toward Beckman is up to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

858 Whitford Place, Memphis, Tenn.
April 6, 1955.

FBR - for advice to GSM

APR 11 1955

We talked about this — No decision

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear George Mitchell :-

This is an inquiry deirected to an immediate practical matter.

Query 1. What has the Southern Reggional Council done about setting up in Tennessee an integration service with paid staff ,(volunteer committee and board) financed by the Ford Foundation for the Republic such as you spoke of last summer ? If you have one, will you send me the name of the professional staff member with addfess so that we may get into touch at once.

Query 2. At one time you thought of three part-time offices in Tenn. one located here. Is that still on the board ? If so are there funds available and on what scale ? If I could organize a Memphis and Shelby County unit would you employ me as(part-time)executive director ? As far as I know, nothing of the sort is even under consideration in the area at the present time, and it is needed.

Let me sketch my general notionof a practicable plan. There would be an interracial sponsoring committee becoming a board of directors. Members would be from among the genuinely interracial in outlook and the skilled and experienced in the integrating process/ There would be a budget of at least $250 per month ,-- $ 100 for me as director part-time, $100 for secgretarial services including mimeographing and mailing, $25 to some existing institution for use of a furnished office and of their institutional telephone service to receive calls and messages for us, $ 25 for such diverse items as transportation of speakers , purchase of books, pamphlets, rentals of films etc. Among the possible locations to explore would be the two local Negro colleges, the YWCA and YMCA Negro branches which have some day-time spare space in club rooms . Other ?

We should need to begin with a small group whose philsosphy, skills, and personalities can be depended on and these to act as individuals, not as representatives of organizations which might tie their hands or mouths at critical moments. If we tried for prestige people we should fall into the fate of the Memphis Council of Churches or Round Table of Christians and Jews, whited sepulchres full of you know what, not daring to stand on their own principles because their biggest supporters oppose them and make their support contingent upon subservience of the organizations.

It would be my idea to describe the organization somewhat as follows:

INTEGRATION SERVICE

An informational, educational, and consultant service. To assist

groups such as churches, P.T.A.'s , character-building agencies, professional associations, service clubs, civic clubs, and other community organizations of a constructive nature , in helping their members understand the processes, problems, and adjustments involved in desegregation of the public schools and colleges and in the gradual integration of Negro and white groups in the community in relation to this development. To promote general public understanding of these matters/

Integration Service will hold consultations on request with leaders of such organizations with regard to their particular organization's needs and interests in this field. It will both initiate study groups for the the training of leaders and help groups which desire to organize their own study groups. As soon as enough leaders and speakers can be trained it will provide lists of such available persons to proper organizations. It will provide lists of readings on public school integration in particular , but also on the wider aspects of Negro and white relationships, It will both initiate and make on request as far as it can, studies of local interracial situations, needs and developments and will make the findings available to proper bodies. It will issue a monthly news letter , free to persons requesting it if finances permit, or on a subscription basis. The news letter will deal primarily with local interracial matters , as adequate coverage of national developments is supplied by Southern school News (on school integration)

.....

To insure that the approach is what we would have it and that it cannot be captured by either right-wing or left-wing elements, I believe it should be set up as a service agency not as a membership association at least at the outset.

Well, that's the nucleus of my idea and proposition. I would greatly appreciate your letting me have your reaction as quickly as you can. Until it shaped up clearly in my own mind I was not ready to discuss it at all. Until I know whether you have a definite "no " for any reason to give, or have funds and like the idea well enough to explore it further with me , I prefer to keep it between us. If the latter, then I would at once start conferring with persons here. I would think an exploara tory month without budget, and an official opening with budget about May 14th would be right, or thereabouts.

To be ready to jump into this kind of thing when the Supreme Court decree should come along I have deliberately worked out my projects to wind upmby now and made no new commitments. So I have time, In my seven years here in community work I have served in the acknowlegred interest of better race relations on the board of directors of the League of Women Voters, Girl Scouts, Church and Social Work Study Group, Community Council, NAACP, and Day Care Association, and on committees of the YWCA, Mental Hygiene, Civic Research, Public Library. So I have contacts. Also this means that if you should employ me as executive director there would be a large body of people with whom I have been associated in such activities to whom it would be a guarantee of a sound if not brilliant organization.

You know the importance of timing in social action too well for me to need to point out to you the value of getting this going right now while the Supreme Court hearing and decree are imminent . However there is the added personal consideration for me that if I am not going to do this I am going to do other things ; so please let me hear as soon as you can whether it is "no soap ", or " might be but doesn't sound too good " , or "sounds good and there are funds, if we can work outmdetails ".

P.S. I have two rabbit hounds - Cordially - as ever -
Come & see them - Doo Dee alias Doodle & Dudle
Bugle Babies! Margaret McCullen

Copy for Dr. Mitchell

MAY 2 1955

858 Whitford Place
Memphis, Tennessee
April 30, 1955

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chairman,
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Beckman:

Some three weeks ago I wrote Dr. George Mitchell about the possibility of getting Southern Regional Council help in financing and launching an " Integration Service " here. He has responded favorably and referred me to you. Meantime there have been local developments, and I believe the best way to present the whole matter to you is to enclose copies of the correspondence between Dr. Mitchell and myself, so that we may think together on it.

Will you therefore, be kind enough to read carefully the enclosed copies of correspondence and to give me your reaction by mail, so that we may all be thinking together. If convenient, please send a copy of your letter to me to Dr. Mitchell. I will also send him a copy of this letter.

It may all seem very complicated but I believe the sudden springing up of all these groups, while it caused confusion, is actually a very healthy sign of widespread, constructive desire to help, and I feel sure we can all cooperate effectively if we start the conferring and clearing at once and don't crystallize programs till we have got together on them.

As George Mitchell and I are old friends, I did not need to identify myself to him; but I do to you. I am an ex-history teacher who left that field after 17 years in 1940, to enter that of race relations, worked at community race relations in Nashville during the war years, served on Charles Johnson's Race Relations staff there during the 1940's, have done a good deal of writing and publishing in this field and returned to Memphis in 1948 to do community race relations here.

With every good wish for your success in the state-wide work.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret McCulloch

858 Whitford Place, Memphis, Tenn.
April 30th , 1955.

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
83 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell.,

Thank you very much for your good letter of April 22nd and for the encouragement in it.

While awaiting your reply, I moved forward on a local, volunteer basis. Four good workers share my interest and concern and together we are organizing "Integration Service".

I would therefore write Mr. Beckman immediately on the lines you suggested but for two surprise developments.

First, we learned day before yesterday that a luncheon had been held at the Memphis YWCA at which, to quote the press, "Memphis members of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations elected an executive committee " to direct a local human relations commitee or council which is now planning monthly meetings, forums, dinners, and stimulation of study and action on local race-relations problems by its own members and by other groups. Five persons form the executive committee, two white ministers and two Negro and one woman. Except for Mr. McDaniel of the Memphis Urban League , all are new comers to race relations work in Memphis.

Since this group is organized and sponsored by the Tennessee Council under Southern Regional Council auspices, they will surely be a party to any decisions as to expenditure of Southern Regional Council moneys in Memphis, I would presume. All being so new to this sort of work here, they will probably need a bit of time to shake down together abd begin to get a clear view of directions, needs, problems, resources, and practicable methods.

Whatever happens, we do not want our small resources in personnel and funds to be frittered away in a rash of small, ineffective endeavors, nor to develop rivalries for funds or leadership or wasteful duplications of activities.

The second surprise was a newspaper announcement that the American Missionary Association has granted LeMoyne College $54,000 for a year's work in race relations and that the acting president, Dr. Gibson, states that this will be used to hold conferences to promote understanding and to ease tensions. As yet we know no more than this.

Now there are already in existence in the city an Urban League, a NAACP, a (Negro) Council of Civic Clubs , and a Community Council Committee on Negro Welfare, all working on various aspects of race relations; and last week there sprang upm another a "Citizen's Committee for Justice " (all Negro, arising in connection with a local incident).

It would seem that the most immediate need is for some sort of clearing house procedure, some get-together of the heads of these programs to confer on plans and to see how we can all most effectively cooperate. We are working this problem at the moment abd are not yet clear whether the Community Council or LeMoyne College should be asked to take the initiative in calling such a get-together. There is some interlocking of personnel on the various committees which helps - but is not enough

The Community Council is by nature a clearing house of community activities. But obviously Le Moyne with such a budget for this specific work and a well established institution for base is going to have the most extensive and best equipped program and all the rest of us need to gear in.

In view of all these developments and of the lively possibility that more such groups may spring up at any moment, it would seem best to ask merely that if you and Mr. Beckman can do so , you would refrain a little while longer from allocating your Tennessee funds conclusively until we can do some clearing and coordinating here. I am therefore simply sending copies of all this correspondence to Mr. Beckman with a short covering letter, and hope that you and he can hold the situation fluid a bit longer as to Tennessee funds for this area.

It is good to know that your program has "jelled " in other states and to see it beginning to take form and substance here.

I am enclosing copy of my letter to Mr. Beckman.

Cordially, as always,

Margaret C. McCulloch

Margaret C. McCulloch.

Copy to Mr. Beckman-

Copy for Information
Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council

JUN 17 1955

858 Whitford Place
Memphis, Tennessee
June 16, 1955

Dear Mr. Beckman

Thank you for your letter of June 12th about The Tennessee Conference on Human Relations...As we now have a formally organized Board, I have read it to our Board Chairman, Mrs. Johns, and this reply has been read to her also for approval.

We are happy to know that your plans are taking definite shape, though sorry to learn from your letter, that you are not at present considering any relationship between our small program and your larger one. We certainly wish you every success and will be glad to keep you informed about our own doings from time to time and shall be happy to co-operate with your organization in any way that may be of benefit to the common cause in which we are all interested. With good wishes....

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. McCulloch,
Executive Secretary,
Integration Service

Integration Service, Inc.
835 Walker Avenue
Memphis 6, Tennessee
April 25, 1957

Mr. Marvin A. Wright
Pres. Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wright:

Thank you very much for your courteous reply to my letter about the organizational aspect of the Council. I hope you may find better organizing skills in staff personnel for the work ahead.

We appreciated the services of Dr. John Hope and the SRC. Consultants at the recent LeMoyne College Conference, April 13, on local race relations for which we prepared the exhibits and in which we participated. There was general agreement on the ~~services~~ interest and practical value of the conference.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. McCulloch

Margaret C. McCulloch
Executive Secretary

egm

October 28, 1954

Mr. J.A. McDaniel
Memphis Urban League, Inc.
546 Beale Avenue
Memphis 5, Tennessee

Dear Mr. McDaniel:

I had hoped by this time to have received from you a list of people from the Memphis area. I trust that you have been thinking about representative people from that area for the Tennessee board of the SRC. I want to thank you and Mrs. Jones for sending the minutes of our last meeting to me.

I am looking forward to seeing you in Nashville on the sixth and working with you and others to bring about a strongly representative board for the Volunteer State.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
Program Development

FRB/rf

MEMPHIS URBAN LEAGUE, INC.

For Social Service Among Negroes • AFFILIATED: *National Urban League*
Memphis and Shelby County Community Chest • *Memphis Council of Social Agencies*
Phone 8-2088 • 546 Beale Avenue
Memphis 5, Tennessee

J. A. McDaniel, *Executive Secretary*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Edwin Dalstrom, *Chairman*
Bailey Brown, *1st Vice Chairman*
Mrs. T. H. Hayes, Sr., *Vice Chairman*
Lester A. Rosen, *Vice Chairman*
Mrs. Mary E. Murphy, *Secretary*
J. A. Swayze, *Treasurer*
Jack Carley
Rev. Landern Childers
Mrs. W. M. Cone
Dr. Peter Cooper
Forrest Dickinson
Dr. Chas. E. Diehl
Percy Dupree
James F. Estes
Mrs. R. L. Franklin
John R. Gorman
Taylor C. D. Hayes
L. B. Hobson
Rev. Blair T. Hunt
Colorado Johnson
Mrs. H. H. Jones
Benjamin T. Lewis, Jr.
Dr. B. F. McCleave
Mrs. John Osoinach
Rev. S. A. Owen
Mrs. Mary G. Phillips
Hollis F. Price
Mrs. Albert C. Rickey
L. O. Swingler
Mrs. Cooper E. Taylor
Mrs. Laura R. Tyus
Roane Waring, Jr.
Dr. J. E. Walker
Rabbi James A. Wax
Henry B. White
Tom White

October 15, 1954

Mr. Fred B. Routh, Asst. Dir.,
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

I was very pleased to have had the opportunity of meeting you at the SRC meeting at the May Hosiery Mills conference room on October 9.

Mrs. Jones was kind enough to prepare the notes of the meeting held on that day and has mailed them to each of the persons present.

We are looking forward to the next meeting and I am hoping to have some substantial representatives from the Memphis area.

At your suggestion, I am remitting the cost of my trip from Memphis to Nashville and return which is Twenty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents ($29.32).

Sincerely yours,

J. A. McDaniel

Pd- 10/28/54
ck# 1579
FS

JAMc/lj

November 29, 1954

Mr. J.A. McDaniel, Ex. Sec.
Memphis Urban League, Inc.
546 Beale Avenue
Memphis 5, Tennessee

Dear Mr. McDaniel:

Thank you for sharing the very encouraging letter from Mr. Burch with us. It sounds as if the Tennessee Division is moving ahead toward a sound start. I am sure that everyone who has hopes for the state organization shares our feelings of gratitude that you have been able to work as closely with it as you have. We look forward to having a complete list of the board members with their responsibilities as soon as the organization is completed.

With all good wishes.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rnf

cc: Mr. Beckman
Miss Lewis
Dr. Parrish
Mr. Routh

MEMPHIS URBAN LEAGUE, INC.

For Social Service Among Negroes • AFFILIATED: *National Urban League*
Memphis and Shelby County Community Chest • *Memphis Council of Social Agencies*

Phone 8-2088 • 546 Beale Avenue
Memphis 5, Tennessee

J. A. McDaniel, *Executive Secretary*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Edwin Dalstrom, *Chairman*
Bailey Brown, *1st Vice Chairman*
Mrs. T. H. Hayes, Sr., *Vice Chairman*
Lester A. Rosen, *Vice Chairman*
Mrs. Mary E. Murphy, *Secretary*
J. A. Swayze, *Treasurer*
Jack Carley
Rev. Landern Childers
Mrs. W. M. Cone
Dr. Peter Cooper
Forrest Dickinson
Dr. Chas. E. Diehl
Percy Dupree
James F. Estes
Mrs. R. L. Franklin
John R. Gorman
Taylor C. D. Hayes
L. B. Hobson
Rev. Blair T. Hunt
Colorado Johnson
Mrs. H. H. Jones
Benjamin T. Lewis, Jr.
Dr. B. F. McCleave
Mrs. John Osoinach
Rev. S. A. Owen
Mrs. Mary G. Phillips
Hollis F. Price
Mrs. Albert C. Rickey
L. O. Swingler
Mrs. Cooper E. Taylor
Mrs. Laura R. Tyus
Roane Waring, Jr.
Dr. J. E. Walker
Rabbi James A. Wax
Henry B. White
Tom White

November 27, 1954

Mrs. Grace Hamilton
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlantic, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Lucius Burch who has accepted membership on the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Regional Council. Mr. Burch is one of our most prominant citizens and will be an asset to our program.

The other person from Memphis whom we thought would be hard to get was Mr. Roane Waring Jr., but he too has concented to serve. Mr. Waring's address is 2410 Sterick Building, Memphis, Tenn. You will note Mr. Burch's address on the enclosed letter. With these names, I think you have in your office all of the person who have presently agreed to serve on the Board of Directors. You may share these names with Mr. Routh.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. McDaniel

C O P Y

Law Offices

BURCH, PORTER & JOHNSON

Court Square Building

128 North Court Avenue

Memphis, Tennessee

November 19, 1954

Rev. J. A. McDaniel
756 Saxon Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Rev. McDaniel:

I have read the folder which you sent me about the Southern Regional Council, Inc. and also the By-Laws of The Tennessee Council On Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council.

I am very much impressed by what men like Ralph McGill, Virginus Dabney and Hodding Carter say about the Southern Regional Council, but I am most of all impressed by your assurances and I am willing to follow them. If you think I can be of any help in this work, I will be glad to serve.

Sincerely yours,

/s/Lucius E. Burch, Jr.

LEB,Jr-TD

KS -
Return for File

Dictated May 25, 1955

May 27, 1955

Rev. J.A. McDaniel
546 Beale Street
Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Reverend McDaniel:

It surely was a pleasure to see you in Nashville and the other good people from Memphis. Always like a visit to my old home town.

We are sending you under separate cover back issues of New South and the confusion about your subscription has been straightened out so you will receive all subsequent issues. We are also sending you a set of all of the other supplemental program material which has gone out during the year to the state organizations. In most cases the source of other copies of the material is indicated. For single issues we are able to answer requests from this office usually.

Your appraisal of the Memphis situation and the plan of work there certainly seems sound to me. Disperson of the state into three separate parts surely does not seem advisable. Especially since the state committee has approved the development of the consultant plan of work which will make possible a more widespread service over the state.

I have given your voucher to Miss Stoney and I am sure that you will receive the refund promptly.

Please give my best greetings to all friends in Memphis. I will look forward to the day when it is possible to visit with all of you.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant for Program

GTH:rnf

H. S. - Person
Auto K

MEMPHIS URBAN LEAGUE, INC.

9.7.19

For Social Service Among Negroes • AFFILIATED: *National Urban League*
Memphis and Shelby County Community Chest • *Memphis Council of Social Agencies*

Phone 8-2088 • 546 Beale Avenue
Memphis 5, Tennessee

J. A. McDaniel, *Executive Secretary*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Edwin Dalstrom, *Chairman*
Bailey Brown, *1st Vice Chairman*
Mrs. Cooper E. Taylor, *Vice Chairman*
Mrs. John Osoinach, *Vice Chairman*
Mrs. H. H. Jones, *Secretary*
J. A. Swayze, *Treasurer*
Mr. Jack Carley
Rev. Landern Childers
Dr. Peter Cooper
Forrest Dickinson
Dr. Chas. E. Diehl
Percy Dupree
Mrs. R. L. Franklin
John R. Gorman
Mrs. T. H. Hayes, Sr.
Taylor C. D. Hayes
L. B. Hobson
Cecil C. Humphreys
Rev. Blair T. Hunt
Dr. A. L. Johnson
Colorado Johnson
Benjamin T. Lewis, Jr.
Mrs. Mary E. Murphy
Rev. S. A. Owen
Mrs. Mary G. Phillips
Hollis F. Price
Mrs. Albert C. Rickey
Lester A. Rosen
L. O. Swingler
Mrs. Laura R. Tyus
Dr. J. E. Walker
Roane Waring, Jr.
Rabbi James A. Wax
Henry B. White
Rev. Chas. F. Williams

May 23, 1955

See 2nd page.

Mrs. Grace Hamilton
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:

I was quite pleased to see you at the meeting Saturday and appreciate the contribution that you made. I am enclosing a copy of the officers nominated on November 20th. Mr. Beckman was the only one nominated who said he would only accept temporary office until a permanent chairman was chosen. I was a bit surprised when the secretary was unable to account for this. As the new chairman of the nominating committee, I am going to urge that Mr. Miller become the permanent chairman.

I regret that Miss McCulloch did not accept the invitation to attend Saturday's meeting. She has written letters to most of the people here identified with our local organization. Miss McCulloch is welcome to take part with us, but the majority of us do not intend to be taken over by her. We have activated more people in human or race relations than ever before. We have a long ways yet to go but I am gratified with the progress that is being made. The State Office must remain unified if we are to get the over-all results hoped for. We cannot afford two groups in Tennessee with separate budgets, at least that is my thinking. I think it would be a waste of the limited funds appropriated for the State program.

I am sorry that I did not get to talk with you following the meeting. I found it expedient to remain with the Memphis party for the return trip home.

May 23, 1955

I have a gripe with the Southern Regional Office. Apparently, I am not on the mailing list. I presented my personal check to Mr. Routh for $5 I think in November. I have not received the first copy of the NEW SOUTH. Please check this matter for me.

I would like to have you mail me helpful literature you might have in quantity to distribute among prospective members here in the Memphis area.

Expenditures of the Saturday meeting are as follows:

Round-trip plane fare	$21.43
Taxi fares for 3	4.95
Meals	2.65
	$29.03

Best wishes to Mr. Routh, Mr. Mitchell and all.

Please this charge to Trust

Sincerely yours,

J. A. McDaniel

JAMc/lj

C
O
P
Y

Alfred C. Galloway Co.
508 Lyle Avenue
Nashville 4, Tennessee

January 12, 1955

Rev. J.A. McDaniel
546 Beale Street
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Reverend McDaniel:

At the November 20th meeting of the Executive Board of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Mr. F. Woods Beckman appointed a nominating committee to select candidates forpermanent officers. The committee was as follows:

Mrs. Molly Todd	--	Nashville
Rev. J.A. McDaniel		Memphis
Mrs. Ann H. Rickey		Memphis
Dr. Bertis Capehart		Oak Ridge
Dr. James A. Colston		Knoxville
Mr. Alfred C. Galloway Chairman		Nashville

Doctors Capehart and Colston were not present at the meeting, however, the members present met immediately after lunch and decided upon the following names as permanent officers:

Chairman	F. Woods Beckman	Knoxville
V. Chairman	Rev. J.A. McDaniel	Memphis
V. Chairman	Mr. Haskell Miller	Chattanooga
Executive Sec.	Dr. Elsie Lewis	Nashville
Treasurer	Mr. J.J. Ray	Nashville

Mr. F. Woods Beckman stated to the chairman of the committee that he would not be able to serve as permanent chairman. He has agreed to serve until such time as we are able to find another chairman.

This report will be presented at the meeting in Nashville, January 15, 1955. I hope you will be present and that this proposed slate of officers meets the approval of the body.

Very truly yours,

/s/

Alfred C. Galloway
Chairman-Nominating Comm.

ACG/ib
cc: Mr. F. Woods Beckman
Rev. J.A. McDaniel
Mr. Haskell Miller
Dr. Elsie Lewis
Mr. J.J. Ray

June 3, 1955

Memo to GSM

Re telephone conversation with J.A. McDaniel, officer of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations

From GTH

McDaniel called to say that a meeting of the Memphis area Executive Committee was being held on Thursday, June 9th, at the YWCA with the purpose (1) of enlarging xx their operating group and (2) to plan a way of work particularly over the summer months in regard to the processes of desegregation.

Mr. Paul Carnes will be the presiding officer. McDaniel called to ask that I attend the meeting and when told that I was unavailable requested Dr. Parrish. His reason for wanting representation from the Central Office was in order to secure help in terms of a consultant assigned to the Memphis area for the next several months' work. I mentioned the possibility that Irene Osborne might be secured but suggested the following procedure:

> That I would get in touch with Parrish Friday evening urging that he go to Memphis for the June 9th meeting in order that he might know how their plans were developing and what their needs were. He would then communicate with Dr. Colston and Dr. Miller in regard to the possibility of a consultant for the particular program. He would also know whether or not the situation was one in which Irene Osborne could be useful.

Mr. McDaniel's telephone number is 8-2088. GTH promised to let him know on Saturday the results of her conversation with CHP.

rnf

July 25, 1955.

Mr. J. A. McDaniel
Memphis Urban League
546 Beale Avenue
Memphis 5, Tennessee

Dear Mac:

Thank you for your letter of July 21 and I regret that it was impossible for me to attend the meetin June 30 in Memphis when Mayor Dempster spoke. I had hoped to be able to make it but things just piled up on me at Fisk and I had already missed one and a half day of the brief week I had committed to the Institute.

Thank you for all the interest you are taking in the Tennessee Council and the valuable advise you have been offering.

Cordially yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/vc

MEMPHIS URBAN LEAGUE, INC.

For Social Service Among Negroes • AFFILIATED: *National Urban League*
Memphis and Shelby County Community Chest • *Memphis Council of Social Agencies*

Phone 8-2088 • 546 Beale Avenue
Memphis 5, Tennessee

J. A. McDaniel, *Executive Secretary*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Edwin Dalstrom, *Chairman*
Bailey Brown, *1st Vice Chairman*
Mrs. Cooper E. Taylor, *Vice Chairman*
Mrs. John Osoinach, *Vice Chairman*
Mrs. H. H. Jones, *Secretary*
J. A. Swayze, *Treasurer*
Mr. Jack Carley
Rev. Landern Childers
Dr. Peter Cooper
Forrest Dickinson
Dr. Chas. E. Diehl
Percy Dupree
Mrs. R. L. Franklin
John R. Gorman
Mrs. T. H. Hayes, Sr.
Taylor C. D. Hayes
L. B. Hobson
Cecil C. Humphreys
Rev. Blair T. Hunt
Dr. A. L. Johnson
Colorado Johnson
Benjamin T. Lewis, Jr.
Mrs. Mary E. Murphy
Rev. S. A. Owen
Mrs. Mary G. Phillips
Hollis F. Price
Mrs. Albert C. Rickey
Lester A. Rosen
L. O. Swingler
Mrs. Laura R. Tyus
Dr. J. E. Walker
Roane Waring, Jr.
Rabbi James A. Wax
Henry B. White
Rev. Chas. F. Williams

July 21, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

I'm sorry you did not get to attend our meeting on June 30th with Mayor George R. Dempster.

The meeting was very good, and the attendance was much greater than expected.

We had a place on the agenda for you, but regret that you were absent.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. McDaniel

J. A. McDaniel

JAMc/cyp

February 15, 1956

The Rev. J. A. McDaniel
Urban League
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mac,

I am about to make a swing through the state of Tennessee to see if we can't pull the program together and give it some direction programwise. Will spend one day each in Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis. I expect to be in Memphis, Thursday, March the 1st. Could you get together a small group of key people that evening so that we might discuss our program and organization. I will spend the day Thursday visiting some community leaders and would appreciate your thoughts on whom I should talk with.

Best personal regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:mf

August 9, 1956

Mr. J. A. McDaniel, Executive Secretary
Memphis Urban League, Inc.
546 Beale Avenue
Memphis 5, Tennessee

Dear Mack:

Thank you for your good letter with the enclosed one from your daughter, Beverley. It would seem that she got a great deal out of the Encampment and I am personally gratified that we were able to find so many able representatives to send to the Encampment.

I am returning the letter you enclosed, for I know, were I the father in this case, I would want to keep it.

I hope it will be possible for the Tennessee Council to pull itself together and get off the ground with a significant program. I still have high hopes that Tennessee will be the next state to start down the trail of integration which leads to a democratic society.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Encl.

A.

Tennessee Council On Human Relations
TCOHR
April 15, 1955

To
The members of the Board of Directors of TCOHR

Dear

Those of you who were present at our last Board meeting will remember that the selection of an Executive Director was left in the hands of the Executive Committee. The person the Executive Committee recommended was not acceptable to the Southern Regional Council.

The Executive Committee then discussed the entire situation and came to the conclusion that the plan of operation adopted by the Kentucky Council On Human Relations should work in Tennessee. I have discussed this plan with several members of our board and with representatives of S.R.C. Generally we think that this is a good plan that should work well in Tennessee.

Before we actually go ahead with such a plan, I would like to have the approval of the Board. Will you, please, therefore, read the enclosed notes of the plan and at once write whether you approve or what your objections are. We should take prompt action on this as we have taken too long time to get under way.

I want to call a meeting of the Board on the 14th or 21st of May. Please indicate which date would suit you the best so that you could be present. If you think we should hold this meeting in another place than Nashville, please tell me where. We'll try to follow the desires of the majority of the Board as far as possible both in regard to date and place of meeting.

The agenda for the meeting would include the following items: report of the nominating committee and election of officers (you will remember that some of us only accepted temporary appointment); formal approval of the consultant plan; submission of suggested consultants; appointment of consultants; discussion about finances and appointment of a finance committee; appointment of a membership drive committee.

We'll have a full day's program and whoever is in the host city will have to arrange for a place of meeting and a place where we can take lunch together.

I hope to hear from you very promptly.

Sincerely
TCOHR

F. Woods Beckman
Temporary Chairman

B.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
TCOHR

Notes about Consultants Plan
April 14, 1955

The purposes of TCOHR are according to the bylaws as follows:

> The purpose of the organization is to carry on a research and educational program in the state of Tennessee in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council; these are stated in its program as "to maintain a Regional Council...for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives. The Council shall not engage in carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempt to influence legislation nor engage in any form of political activities."

To carry out these purposes different methods and programs will be adopted. One of the methods will be the selection and appointment of consultants from various parts of the state. They would be called together to discuss among themselves and with representatives of TCOHR and Southern Regional Council how they should best operate. At such a preliminary meeting the consultants would have the opportunity to learn about methods and techniques that have been successful in other areas and states.

It seems likely that they would come to conclusions that would be similar to those reached by the consultants of the Kentucky TCOHR.

The following is a suggestion of what might be decided:

Because in the larger cities organizations or groups of citizens already are at work for the improvement of human relations TCOHR consultants would direct their attention and interest toward smaller communities and rural areas. At present TCOHR's interest is centered on the question of how to carry out the Supreme Court decision in regard to public schools. Most activites would be related to this problem.

A consultant would select the community or communities he wants to cover. He would visit the community and first meet those whom he already knows, or those who have been recommended to him as having an interest in better human relations. He tries to find out about the conditions and the temper of the community in regard to the Supreme Court decision, tries to stimulate on

the part of those whom he meets an interest in the problems that the community will have to meet when the decree forces action. He will offer the services of TCOHR, if the community should so desire, for speakers or for a person to help the local group get started on a positive educational program.

To begin with the chief purposes thus would be that the consultant:

1. Gets acquainted with the human relations situation in the area he studies, particularly in relation to the Supreme Court decision.
2. Stimulates an interest on the part of local individuals to carry on some positive educational efforts themselves.
3. Shows how and when TCOHR might help.

As the consultants would decide most general procedural questions among themselves, it seems likely that each consultant would be free to operate in detail as he thinks is most effective.

It is very desirable and necessary that reports be made periodically to the central state TCOHR office of names and addresses of the more important people the consultant visits together with whatever other information would be of future use, and of interest and value to the other consultants in their work. The consultants would themselves together decide upon the type and volume of reporting they thought would be best for the purposes of TCOHR.

Remuneration for the consultant is expected to be similar to that in Kentucky, or $20 per day. Travel expenses would be paid for necessary trips outside of their home community. Until other decisions were made two days a month would be the desirable amount of time devoted to this activity. (During the vacation periods a different and more intensive schedule might be arranged.)

It is expected that the consultants will be well known and established in their community and in their field of activity and thus will help to lend prestige to TCOHR and its educational purposes.

17 March, 1955

TCCHR

Consultants.

I Suggested Job Description.

The activity of the consultants will, to begin with, be to carry out TCCHR's 1955 program points 1 & 6; and as demand indicates the need the items 3 and 4. More specifically:

1. Find the facts in the communities in which they have selected to work through surveys about
   a. who the leading people in the community are (the power structure), and what attitude toward desegregation of the schools they have.
   b. who the leading people are who favor, friendly, peaceful and smooth transition of the schools.
   c. what existing organizations there are that take an active interest in (1) better human relations, (2) race relations, and (3) desegregation of the schools. What are the objectives, policies and activities of these organizations? Who are the leaders (behind the scenes or out front) and officers?
   d. school board members and administrators, their stand and attitudes.
   e what has been done in the community to acquaint it with the problems most likely to arise in connection with the desegregation of the schools.

2. Learn to know personally as many offials (public, school and organization) as possible.

3 In carrying out the surveys, whenever desired by those interviewed, to inform those interested about activities in other parts of the state to promote desegregation education, and that TCCHR acts as a clearing house for information; to explain relationship of TCCHR to S.R.C.

4. When practical to secure members for TCCHR.

5. When specifically requested to help establish discussion groups and other groups that want to promote better race relations and positive support for carrying out the Supreme Court decision.

6. Prepare brief reports about the information gathered, copies of which would be available in the central office of TCCHR in Nashville.

II. Suggested Desirable Qualifications

What kind of persons do we in TCCHR desire as consultants? Selfevidently, we want those that best can promote the activities of the organization. -- Their age is relatively immaterial, though we do not want a person who makes an immature impression on those whom he meets. We prefer a person who is mature, well poised and of good judgement and who is generally accepted in his community and field of activity.

The following is a list of qualifications one may want to look for in those to be selected. (They are not arranged in order of importance)

1. Training and experience in social and group relations and in human relations in general.
2. Thorough knowledge of and experience in the use of survey techniques and other social research methods.
3. Ability and experience in preparing reports. Systematic and accurate in record keeping.
4. Confidence inspiring in manner and methods: showing genuine friendliness; ability to understand and appreciate the reasons for the other persons point of view; democratic in approach and manner.
5. High integrity and dependability.
6. Observant and discerning; good reasoning ability and high intelligence.
7. Ability to communicate and convey ideas to others, that is, have the ability to write well as well as talk intelligently and pleasantly to individuals and groups (and this means also speaking clearly with good distinctive enunciation).
8. Ability to plan and execute research projects.

9. Academic training combined with practical experience.
10 Experience in and ability to give valid advice and suggestions of how to orgANIZE A GROUP , or a community, for voluntary educational work.
11. Flexibility in the application of basic principles to different situations. Ability to sense the "atmosphere" of a situation and therfore to give suitable and practical advice. Ability to stimulate groups to determine wisely for themselves about the actions they want to take.

12. The consultant should for many years, if not ever since early youth, have had a deep and sincere interest in good human relations, have practiced such and have shown that he is generally unprejudiced in his x own relationships with other people.

F W Beckman
5908 Magazine Rd.
Knoxville 20 Tenn

Knox 7-4038

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

May 24. '55

KS
from
GSM

I assume this gives with what we agreed on?

GM.

This estimate includes both what we send them and what they raise and is in line with your memo to me — KS —

TLS

~~Is the arrangement in Germany in working — i.e. a letter to Eliot? I would like to~~

GSM

Tuesday, May 24, 1955

Memorandum on Tennessee Meeting

TO: GSM
[redacted]

FROM: GTH

On the basis of the memoranda on Tennessee finances authorized by Dr. Mitchell on Thursday, May 19, the following information was given to the Tennessee Executive Board as a basis for their planning the operation for the remaining four months of the grant period.

Operation money including proportion
for clerical staff---------- 1,907.

Available for professional services- 5,000.

It is understood that salaries will be paid from Atlanta and it was suggested that the details of payment of consultants be developed cooperatively whenever the consultants group is together for orientation. It is likely that Mr. Miller will employ an office secretary on a whole- or part-time basis with the understanding that such a person may secure additional clerical assistance within the limits indicated if it is necessary.

rnf

FR

DEC 5 1955

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MINUTES: Executive Board Meeting, October 1-2, 1955, at the University of Tennessee School of Social Work, Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chairman.

Board Members Present: Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Knoxville; Dr. James A. Colston, Knoxville; Dr. Haskell M. Miller, Chattanooga; Mr. Clarence B. Robinson, Chattanooga Dr. Elsie M. Lewis, Nashville; Mr. Walter Sharp, Nashville; Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville; Mrs. C. D. Boartfield, Memphis; The Rev. Paul Carnes, Memphis; The Rev. J. A. McDaniel, Memphis; Mrs. Ann H. Rickey, Memphis; Mrs. A. L. Kuntzman (proxy for Mr. Earl Crowder), Memphis.

Others Present: Dr. C. H. Parrish, Consultant to the Southern Regional Council, Louisville; Dr. W. B. Jones, Jr., Coordinator of Consultant Program for TeCOHR, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Mr. Clarence L. Hughes, Office Manager, TeCOHR, Chattanooga.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A. M., Mr. F. Woods Beckman, presiding Mr. Beckman passed out copies of the agenda and welcomed the members present. Dr. Miller moved that the minutes of the previous Board meeting in May be read. Mr. Hughes, Office Manager, read the minutes, after which Mr. Beckman asked for comments or corrections. Rev. McDaniel offered one correction, noting that there had been some misunderstanding over who had been appointed Chairman of the Nominating Committee. Rev. McDaniel had at first understood that he had been named Chairman, only to learn after copies of the minutes had been mailed that Mrs. Rickey was Chairman. This misunderstanding had hampered the work and effectiveness of this Committee. The correction was approved and recorded.

Mr. Beckman then gave a brief report on the activities of TeCOHR since the last Board meeting. This was followed in turn by a brief report by Mr. Hughes, the Office Manager, outlining briefly the establishment and organization of the Central Office of TeCOHR in Chattanooga.

Attention was then called by the Chairman to the agenda and to the problems which this Board meeting and TeCOHR had to face. Mentioned among these were the problems of administration and communication, the relationship with Consultants, finances, the need for a permanent slate of officers, the activities or program of TeCOHR; how to get needed leadership, how to cooperate with other organizations, the need to expand the program throughout the state, and the needs for literature and a newsletter.

At this point reference was made to the report which Dr. Jones would give after his arrival that afternoon, on the Consultant Program. A Board membership for Dr. Jones was discussed. It was pointed out that Dr. Jones did not want to become officially connected with TeCOHR, desiring to maintain freedom of action and responsibility while contributing his services. It was then agreed that at least TeCOHR would give Dr. Jones a free membership, along with a warm vote of thanks and appreciation.

Discussion was then directed to the By-Laws, a proposed annual meeting, and the Nominating Committee. There was much discussion on the question of when and where to hold the first annual meeting of TeCOHR, at which new Board Members and Officers would be elected. Mrs. Rickey suggested that the city with the most members should be chosen. Mr. Beckman pointed out that a Board meeting would normally follow the annual meeting.

Rev. McDaniel then called attention to the fact that a "rotary" system of staggered memberships for Board members remained to be established. Dr. Parrish suggested that present Board members be chosen by lottery for a staggered tenure of office. When question was raised about the legality of such procedure, it was decided that there are no limitations which would prohibit it.

Dr. Colston then asked about the date of the next Board Meeting. Mr. Beckman pointed out that Board meetings were supposed to be Quarterly, and suggested January, 1956, since December would be so crowded. Dr. Colston suggested January 7, Saturday. It was questioned whether or not Saturday was the best day. Rev. Carnes pointed out the difficulties for ministers, especially when the meeting ran over into Sunday. Mrs. Todd expressed opposition to Saturday.

Returning to the question of the annual meeting, Mr. Beckman proposed that an outstanding speaker be engaged. Rev. McDaniel then suggested that an annual meeting be postponed for the present, because of other pressing problems and the fear that attendance at such a meeting might be poor. After discussion, Rev. McDaniel put this in the form of a motion, seconded by Rev. Carnes, and adopted. Rev. McDaniel then urgently stressed that the Board not undergo another procrastinating delay of action on its problems while awaiting an annual meeting or other more opportune time. The needs and problems of TeCOHR are too urgent.

There followed a prolonged discussion regarding the sponsorship, possible affiliation with, and cooperation with local groups in the state, especially in the metropolitan centers. Mr. Carnes pointed out that all communities do not have local groups like that of Memphis. Mr. Beckman stated that TeCOHR wants local action by other local groups, not branches of TeCOHR. Mrs. Todd suggested that TeCOHR should work for the establishment of local groups, but not formal affiliates.

At this point, Dr. Parrish very effectively pointed out that Program is much more important than Organization. He cited the example of how Alabama had almost bogged down previously over the problems of local organization (e.g., how much dues should be retained by a local chapter) and warned against such pitfalls. Dr. Parrish then went on to express the opinion that often many "old" members of S. R. C. of many years service felt by-passed and left out by these new local groups. Replying to this point, Rev. McDaniel and others emphasized that new blood and new leadership are good things, even if old members feel slighted. He pointed out that S. R. C., Mr. George Mitchell himself, and the new state Council had each repeatedly and urgently contacted all former S. R. C. members, thoroughly explained the expanded program, and solicited their membership and cooperation. Rev. McDaniel said that he shared the view that many times the old leadership was ineffective and apathetic. Mrs. Rickey concurred in this, suggesting that we forget old members who refuse to join, cooperate, or pay dues.

At this point, Dr. Elsie M. Lewis came in and joined the group, expressing regret that teaching responsibilities had prevented her coming earlier. Shortly thereafter, Mrs. Todd asked to be excused until the afternoon session.

Returning to business and the question of new or permanent officers, Mr. Beckman directed that the Nominating Committee should present later at this meeting a slate of permanent officers who would agree to serve until the first annual meeting. Mr. Beckman then made the following Committee appointments, meetings to be held in the afternoon, following Dr. Jones' report:

Finance Committee: Rev. Carnes, Chairman; Dr. Lewis, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Beckman. Mr. Hughes to sit in.

Membership Committee: Mrs. Boartfield, Chairman; Dr. Miller; Mrs. Kuntzman.

A Program Committee was to be set up later in the afternoon, after Dr. Jones' report. And, as previously directed, the (standing) Nominating Committee was to prepare a slate of candidates for permanent officers of the Board.

Mr. Hughes then announced that he had made arrangements with the Cafeteria of Scarritt College to accommodate the group as a whole for lunch. The meeting was then adjourned for lunch, to reconvene at 1:00 P. M.

* * * * * * * * * *

Afternoon Session, Saturday, October 1.

The meeting convened at 1:30 P. M. New arrivals were Mr. Walter Sharp, of Nashville, and Dr. W. B. Jones, Jr., of Knoxville.

First item in the afternoon was the report of Dr. Jones and the Consultant Committee. Presenting Dr. Jones, and making a short report from the Consultant Committee, (previously designated "Personnel Committee") Dr. Colston made a brief introductory statement. He outlined how the Consultant Program began and evolved, and how it had been decided to go ahead as far as possible with the Consultant Program in East Tennessee with the limited funds and personnel available.

Dr. Jones then distributed mimeographed copies of the report and explained how that the conclusions and recommendations of the Consultants had been formulated at the Consultants' Workshop held at Fontana Village the week previous. Dr. Jones then presented his report, quoting frequently from the printed copy.

Following presentation of the report, Dr. Jones recommended a "Research Study on Isolated Negro Schools in Tennessee." Such a study would consider the following factors: Location of such schools by counties; geographic distribution; teacher qualification; curriculum offerings; transportation of children attending such schools; evaluation of facilities and equipment; per capita expenditure; justification for such schools. Study might involve photographs of such schools. Among other factors, the value of such study would call attention to this situation and would create public support for desegregation and would activate those who are passive. In addition, such study would reveal the costs of operation. For example, in Knox County, it costs four times as much for a Negro high school student than a white student because of the expense of transporting the Negro student. Moreover, it seems evident that there is some falsification of enrollment in these isolated schools. Dr. Jones concluded by stating that such a study would be of great value but that funds would be needed to conduct it. He thought The Southern Regional Council might provide these funds, if the TeCOHR Board considered the study meritorious and worthy of being done.

Dr. Parrish told the Board that no S. R. C. funds were available for research, and that all S. R. C. funds were allocated. He recommended that the proposal be drawn up and sent directly to the Fund for the Republic or other similar source. He believed that more funds might be available under that approach. Dr. Parrish also thought that such an application or proposal would itself be valuable and serve two purposes; namely, indicate the kind of activities that a Council such as TeCOHR is engaged in, and second, to point up the need for such objective analyses of conditions, serving to educate and inform.

Mrs. Rickey stressed the fact that education of the community was needed, and called attention to Hoxie, Arkansas, as a case in point. She also emphasized that the emotional appeal to the average citizen of his tax dollar was second only to that of desegregation itself. Dr. Parrish pointed out that the community of Hoxie had approved the program, but that after publicity in a national journal there was reaction, and even then, the source of the opposition came from outside pressure groups. Mrs. Rickey then speculated on the possible strategy for Tennessee of trying to get several communities at once to announce plans for desegregation. The attack of the opposition would be weakened by the sheer numbers involved, and the press and opposition groups would have no isolated "cause celebre." Mrs. Todd concurred in the favorable possibilities of this "ten or more at once" technique. Rev. McDaniel stressed that social change such as desegregation must move in a "natural sequence." Rev. McDaniel also spoke of how that the Mass Media, by plsying up local and "exploitable" situations, aroused the fears of reluctant citizens and segregationists.

Discussion returned to the proposed research study. The per capita cost of school operation was mentioned as an important aspect of the study, in view of the increasing tax costs of education. The educational value of such a study was stressed. Proposals for "regional" studies were discussed, some thinking that the value of such a study might be greater if conducted on a regional basis. Mrs. Rickey spoke strongly against any attempt to regionalize the work of TeCOHR. She insisted that all program should be on a statewide basis only. Memphis and West Tennessee looked to East Tennessee for leadership in matters such as these, and the effects of restricting or labeling activities as being those of "East Tennessee" would have isolating and adverse effects in West Tennessee. There should not be separate Newsletters, for example, for the three geographic areas of Tennessee. Mrs. Rickey stated that while perhaps citizens of Memphis and West Tennessee were by culture more Mississippians than Tennesseans, they all still thought of themselves strongly as Tennesseans.

After discussion and rewording, a motion was approved that TeCOHR go on record as desiring that such a study be made, and that a Committee be requested to prepare and carry out this study. The steps specifically voted for were: (1.) Set up a plan for such a study. (2.) Find resources. (3.) Go ahead with the study. In addition to the study proposed by TeCOHR, Dr. Parrish suggested that local groups and communities be encouraged to make such studies on their own.

It was then decided that the Board should begin discussing and voting on the approval of the itemized recommendations made by TeCOHR Consultants. Discussion and action are outlined as follows:

Item 1., page 9: Approved, subject to limitations of funds and resources.

Item 2, page 10: (Re. formulation of policies for further Consultant work)
On this item, Dr. Jones strongly urged the Board to seriously study the implications of social action. Mr. Sharp called attention to the By-Laws and the section which provided "to attain through research and action programs." On this matter, Mrs. Rickey stated this could be resolved by deciding just what is political activity and what is not. Mr. Sharp continued to point out that TeCOHR was committed to to a program of action and there should be a set of procedures for Consultants and perhaps rules for action. Mrs. Todd, Rev. McDaniel, and Mr. Robinson spoke on what was acceptable "action." Dr. Jones declared that the question was what kind of action is "educational." He further stated that the Consultant work was experimental and that the Consultants needed guiding principles. Mrs. Todd cautioned against giving Consultants a completely free hand. She thought that there were possible dangerous repurcussions involved in, for example, visiting Negro families and urging them to apply for admission of their children to schools, etc. Rev. McCaniel said that we must recognize the limitations within which action may be taken. Dr. Jones

pointed out that the majority of instances cited where Consultants were debating action were in fact situations in which local groups, communities, or interested individuals had specifically asked them for aid, or at least "how can you help us?" Dr. Parrish spoke of the arguments during the preparation of the TeCOHR Administrative Handbook regarding "neutrality" and "protagonist role." He pointed out that TeCOHR does engage in research and action, and does stand for certain things. He reemphasized that "non-political", "educational," and "objective" do not necessarily mean neutrality. Dr. Parrish also emphasized that a Consultant played a somewhat different and strictly professional role in contrast to TeCOHR members or Board members themselves. He said that such things as conducting a workshop, addressing school boards, etc., are different from agitation or urging parents to enroll their children, etc. Mrs. Rickey thought that there were some points which could be agreed on at once, freeing Consultants to give talks, conduct or participate in workshops, revisit communities, etc. Dr. Lewis offered motion that a Committee be set up to formulate policies clarifying the relationship and outlining the limits of action of Consultants. Motion seconded by Mr. Sharp and approved.

Motion was also adopted empowering Consultants to return to those communities that have requested their professional services, such as advising local groups in setting up committees; holding workshops; consulting with and speaking to school authorities, civic or religious groups. Dr. Miller said that the word "professional" should be emphasized in defining activities of Consultants.

Item 3, page 10: (Consultant Report) Approved with the suggestion that Dr. Parrish and Mr. Fred Routh of the S. R. C. sit on policy making sessions with regard to section D of Item 3.

At this point, 3:00 P. M., the group interrupted discussion of these points to allow the varjous committees to hold their meetings, as scheduled. Committee reports were to be given the following day.

Following the committee meetings, discussion resumed.

Item 4, page 10: Dr. Miller moved that the Board authorize the writing of a letter to the state Commissioner of Education, Mr. Quill Cope on the matter of the allocation of funds to schools which make plans for desegregation. Seconded by Mr. Robinson, and adopted. Mr. Beckman to handle this.

Item 7, page 11: (considered at this time at the request of Dr. Colston, who would have to leave the meeting shortly.) Dr. Colston moved that this item be referred to the Committee on Policy. Motion seconded by Mr. Robinson, and carried. Committee on Policy for Consultants to recommend method.

Item 5, page 10: Dr. Miller expressed the opinion that this item would be better left undone. He felt that Parent-Teacher Councils would resent such a move. There was much discussion on this item by Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Rickey, and Mrs. Kuntzman. Dr. Miller stated that he believed the Consultants would be in a better position if they cited the National P.T.A.'s statement to local P.T.A. groups. Mrs. Kuntzman, however, felt that it might be more significant to ascertain the views of churches and church groups in comparison with broad statements made by various religious denominations and conventions. Final action on item 5 was to table it and defer action.

Item 6, page 10. The question of a proposed Newsletter evoked considerable discussion. Mrs. Rickey reaffirmed her belief that such a Newsletter should be on a statewide and not a regional or local basis. Dr. Miller suggested that the Board authorize the issuance of a Newsletter and that a Committee be appointed by the Chairman to initiate such a publication. Mrs. Rickey suggested that the Central

Office and the Office Manager could very well handle the Newsletter, if assured of funds and secretarial help. Motion was finally approved that, of the recommendations of Item 6, the Board approve a Newsletter, only. It was agreed that such a Newsletter would be on a statewide basis. This was a vote of approval only, details and mechanics remaining to be worked out.

Mr. Beckman then raised a question regarding a matter on page 8 of the Consultants' report. He asked if any member of the Board knew anyone on the Board of the Aluminum Company of America who might speak to the company officials. Mrs. Kuntzman suggested an approach through the Labor Union. Mrs. Boartfield stated that she knew a member of the Union (C.I.O.) and would find out informally the best method of approach. Mr. Earl Crowder was mentioned in this connection. Agreement was reached that Mr. Beckman should contact Mr. Paul Christopher in Knoxville in this regard.

Before adjourning for the day, Dr. Haskell Miller, who was going to have to return to Chattanooga that evening, spoke to the group regarding his serious conviction that, if the work of TeCOHR were to be properly carried forward, and if the ambitious program proposed by the Consultants were to be even partially carried out, he felt that it was going to be imperative for the Board to consider the need for an Executive Director, as well as secretarial help for the Central Office. There was considerable discussion on this point. There seemed to be considerable agreement with Dr. Miller, but some expressed reservations. Mr. Beckman expressed doubt that TeCOHR could have an Executive Director and a Consultant Program too. There was general agreement, however, that there was great need for the services and leadership of an Executive Director, and that even with a Consultant Program, there was great need for such a Director to Coordinate and expedite the program.

Dr. Elsie Lewis moved for adjournment. Motion carried. Agenda for the following day was announced as being primarily the reports of the various Committees, and a few remaining matters on the list of the Chairman.

Saturday session adjourned.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Sunday Session, October 2, 1955.

Present: Mr. Beckman, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Robinson, Rev. McCaniel, Mrs. Kuntzman, Mrs. Rickey, Mrs. Boartfield, Mrs. Todd, Dr. Lewis, Mr. Hughes.

Meeting convened at 9:30 A. M.

Deferring for a few minutes the Committee reports, Discussion was resumed on matters of Budget, Office secretary, and the need for an Executive Director. Mr. Robinson spoke on the points raised by Dr. Miller the previous evening. Since it seemed impractical at the present to change the administrative set-up to include an Executive Director, Mr. Robinson suggested that steps be taken to secure secretarial help for the Central Office, and that also Mr. Hughes, the Office Manager, should prepare an outline of what the duties and functions of an Executive Director would be. Such a study or outline would probably suggest certain fields and functions in which Mr. Hughes, with the necessary office help, could begin to assume some of the functions and duties of an Executive Director, on a limited scale. Mr. Beckman indicated that Mr. Hughes should undertake such steps as were suggested.

Dr. Lewis reviewed briefly the duties of the Office Manager, as outlined in the TeCOHR Administrative Handbook. Mr. Hughes also indicated that he thought it would be both possible and practical to employ a well-qualified Negro secretary for the Central Office in Chattanooga.

Attention was then directed by Mr. Beckman to the Annual S. R. C. Meeting to be held at Tuskeegee, Alabama, on November 9, 1955. A substitute representative from TeCOHR was selected, because Dr. Lewis could not attend. Mr. Sharp moved that Mr. Clarence B. Robinson be selected as official delegate, and the motion was seconded and carried. Dr. James Colston was named as alternate.

The Board then gave its attention to the coming visit to Tennessee of Miss Irene Osborne. Miss Osborne was described as an expert in the fields of human relations and community planning. For several years she rendered valuable service in the community of Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee. Her work had been widely recognized and highly praised, and it was she, more than any other one person who helped prepare the community of Washington for school desegregation. Miss Osborne's services had been made available to the Southern states for a period of time through the Southern Regional Council and its affiliates. Board members present were asked to constitute steering committees in their respective metropolitan areas to prepare workshops and speaking engagements for Miss Osborne during her visit to Tennessee on the week of November 14 - 18. A tentative itinerery was set up for her, subject to revision and modification.

Discussion was then directed to the question of what the attitude and policy of TeCOHR should be in regard to the various pro-segregation and "hate" groups and their activities. It was decided that the basic policy of TeCOHR should be to ignore such groups as far as possible, and to not engage in exchanges or arguments with them as such. It should be emphasized to the public that TeCOHR was not an organization set up in opposition to or "against" any other organization or group. If publicly attacked, TeCOHR would answer only by statements of the policy and purpose of our organization, or by Board action only.

The Committees then gave their reports as follows:

Finance Committee: Mr. Robinson reported that at the present time, the Committee did not have sufficient information to submit a budget for the new fiscal year. The Office Manager had been requested to submit data on operational expenses which would then be considered along with the needs of the Consultant Program and the funds available on a matching basis from S. R. C. There remained the immediate financial emergency in which our funds were cut off until the remainder of our quota of $600. was raised for the past year. To meet this emergency, Board members who were present were asked to constitute themselves an emergency fund-raising committee in their areas. It was decided that the four major cities, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, and Memphis, would each be responsible for the raising of $100.00 by the end of the following week. It was reported that the State C. I. O. office was prepared to make a contribution of $50.00, which would be creditable to Nashville's quota. Mr. Beckman also pointed out that Board Chairmanship entailed certain expenses which should be taken into consideration. It was agreed that such expenses should be allowed for, and, of course, taken care of out of Office funds.

Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee, Mrs. Rickey reporting, presented the following slate of officers:

Chairman:.....Mr. F. Woods Beckman.
1st Vice Chairman.....Dr. Haskell M. Miller.
2nd Vice Chairman.....Rev. J. A. McDaniel.
Treasurer.....Mr. J. Herman Daves.
Secretary.....Dr. E. M. Lewis.

Mrs. Todd offered motion that the slate of officers as presented be accepted. Mrs. Kuntzman seconded the motion. Motion adopted unanimously.

There followed considerable discussion concerning Officers of the Board and the problems of administration. Mr. Beckman told the group that he had hoped that someone else could be found for the position of Chairman, as the burdens of office, especially the financial responsibility, rested heavily upon him. He said that if he accepted the continued responsibility, the Council must not shift too much work upon him. Mrs. Todd told of how the group had tried to persuade Dr. Haskell Miller to accept the post, but that he had so many responsibilities at present that he could not accept at the present. Mrs. Todd stated that, although they were not trying to establish a precedent for TeCOHR, in selecting Dr. Miller as 1st Vice Chairman, they were in effect considering him as "President-Elect," to take over as soon as he could clear his desk of some of his current responsibilities, possibly by May, 1956.

Mrs. Todd explained that Mr. Dan May had been contacted and had stated that he could not serve as Finance Committee Chairman or Treasurer. She further stated that Rev. McDaniel, as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, had made an effort to communicate with the members of the Nominating Committee, and that a slate of Officers had been drawn up. However, there had been some confusion as to whom the Chairman of the Committee was, so more action had not been taken.

The Nomination Committee also submitted a report naming a new Committee on Policy for the Consultant Program, members as follows: Dr. James A. Colston, Chairman; Mrs. James M. Todd; Mr. Walter Sharp.

The Nominating Committee also recommended that the Executive Board be increased to 27 members, with 9 members in each grand division of Tennessee. Board members presently from these three areas should be responsible for securing candidates from their area. Motion was adopted.

It was again explained that a Board membership for Dr. Jones had been desired, but had not been offered because Dr. Jones felt freer to serve without official status. It was also suggested that Dr. Charles Johnson, of Fisk University in Nashville, should be invited to attend Board meetings. Dr. Johnson is a member of the Executive Board of the Southern Regional Council.

Program of TeCOHR for 1955-1956: (No formal Committee report.) Mr. Beckman asked what was the pleasure or recommendation of the Board regarding Program. Mr. Robinson offered motion that Program of TeCOHR as adopted for 1955 be continued for the following year. Seconded by Mrs. Rickey, and unanimously adopted.

Membership Committee: Mrs. Kuntzman gave the report of the Membership Committee. It was recommended, after Mrs. Kuntzman told in some detail the discussion of the Committee on this matter, that a State Chairman and a Co-Chairman, members of the Board, be designated. Their duty shall be to work to increase membership throughout the state. It was suggested that perhaps memberships might be secured from organized local groups, religious, civic, etc.

There followed prolonged and very animated discussion on these matters. Many points and problems were raised. Mr. Beckman thought that we should obtain memberships from individuals, not from groups. The problems of local groups, local dues, and local problems were again discussed. In the course of this discussion, Mrs. Todd expressed the conviction that TeCOHR should not neglect or ignore the large cities and metropolitan centers. She cited the sociological fact that such metropolitan centers are centers of culture, and that social change and leadership come from and are initiated by them, the hinterland following. Mr. Beckman disagreed somewhat with this position. He believed the rural, isolated areas are more

important to us, and that we should give them most of our attention.

It was finally decided that the State Chairman and Co-Chairman should set up local membership committees in each large city or major area of the State, with a local chairman for each group, not necessarily Board members. The chairman of each local group will be a member of the State Membership Committee, under the general direction of the State Chairmen. Lists of members will be secured from the Central Office, from which list committee members will be selected.

The final item of discussion was concerning the need for and the distribution of literature and promotional materials. It was decided that 50 copies of "Answers For Action" would be mailed to the Memphis area right away from Central Office stock, and that the Central Office would purchase important literature when funds were made available.

Adjournment.

Respectfully submitted,

Dr. Elsie M. Lewis, Secretary.

Clarence L. Hughes, Office Manager.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

(29)

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1 AA37

A.MGA088 PD=MEMPHIS TENN 17 1105AMC= 1933 NOV 17 PM 12 33

TU ATLANTA

:MRS GRACE HAMILTON=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

HASKELL MILLER UNIVERSITY CHATTANOOGA, STANTON SMITH TENNESSEE FEDERATION OF LABOR PRESIDENT 540 VINE ST CHATTANOOGA TENN, EARL CROWDER 136 1/2 S SECOND MEMPHIS JAMES T WALKER 950 N SECOND MEMPHIS, EDWARD E BREWSTER 997 ELIZABETH LANE MEMPHIS,MRS C B BOARTFIELD 4835 AVONDALE MEMPHIS. MRS ALBERT C RICKEY 822 CHARLES PLACE MEMPHIS=

J A MCDANIEL MEMPHIS URBAN LEAGUE 546 B EALE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ...

November 17, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: G.S. MITCHELL
C.H. PARRISH
F.B. ROUTH

FROM: G.T. HAMILTON

Mr. Woods Beckman called from Knoxville on Tuesday, November 16th, to inquire about arrangements for the notices of the next meeting of the Tennessee Division (November 20th). He stated that he had written Fred Routh and that it was his understanding that he (Fred Routh) would attend to the notices for the next meeting. It was not possible to reach Mr. Beckman until Wednesday morning, November 17th, at which time GTH talked with him. He stated that it was his understanding that the notices for the meeting to be held at 10:30 a.m. Saturday, November 20th, in Nashville in the conference room of the Mays Hosiery Mill were to be sent by this office. It was agreed that due to the late date, GTH would get the names of the people from the Chattanooga and Memphis areas to be invited to the meeting from Reverend J.E. McDaniel in Memphis, whose secretary served as recorder in the earlier meeting (Nov. 6th). Mr. Beckman was in touch with Miss Louis in Nashville, the elected secretary of the Tennessee Division, and he agreed that she (Miss Louis) would notify the people in the Nashville area and that he (Mr. Beckman) would notify the people in the Knoxville area. GTH agreed that the people indicated by Reverend McDaniel would be notified of the time and place of the next meeting by the SRC office. GTH apologized for any misunderstanding which might have occurred which accounted for the notices not having been sent to date. Mr. Beckman asked that the notices specify that necessary travel costs for the meeting would be paid by the Tennessee Division.

RE: Conversation with J. McDaniel, Wednesday, Nov. 17th.

GTH reached Mr. McDaniel in accordance with the request of Mr. Beckman and requested the names of the people from Memphis and Knoxville. Reported Mr. Beckman's understanding of procedure for sending notices of meeting. Mr. McDaniel agreed that this was the understanding and stated that he had written Fred Routh for the total list of people to be regarded as members of the board of the Tennessee Division. Had had no reply. He agreed to send by wire the names of the representatives from the Memphis area and the Chattanooga area in order that notices could be sent to these individuals. He agreed also to call the paople in the Memphis area as suggested by Mr. Beckman.

rnf

Mr. Haskell Miller
University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mr. Stanton Smith
Pres., Tenn. Federation of Labor
540 Vine Street
Chattanooga

Mr. Earl Crowder
136½ S. Second St.
Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. James T. Walker
950 N. Second St.
Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Edward E. Brewster
997 Elizabeth Lane
Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. C.B. Beartfield
4835 Avondale St.
Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. Albert C. Rickey
822 Charles Place
Memphis, Tenn.

November 17, 1954

DRAFT OF NOTICE TO BE SENT TO NAMES LISTED ON TELEGRAM FROM J.E. MCDANIEL

Dear _____:

The Executive Board of the Tennessee Division of the Southern Regional Council will meet in Nashville, Saturday, November 20th, at 10:30 a.m. in the conference room of the May Hosiery Mill, 425 Chestnut Street. We very much need your help and counsel in this, our first fully organized meeting of the Executive Board.

We hope that you will find it possible to attend. The travel expenses involved will be paid by the organization.

Yours cordially,

F. Woods Beckman
Chairman

GTH/rn
Copy of draft and list of names sent to
Mrs. Elsie M. Lewis
F. Woods Beckman

J. Woods Beckman
Knoxville 7-4038
OP10

re: meeting Saturday,
Nov. 20 in Nashville

11/16/54

November 21, 1954

Tennessee Division
Nashville, Tenn.

Board Meeting

No Central Staff Present

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20, Tennessee
February 10, 1955

To the
Chairman of the School Board
Superintendent of Schools.

Dear Sir:

The schools of Tennessee are confronted with the decision of the Supreme Court of May 17, 1955. How are we going to carry out that decision?

The Tennessee Council On Human Relations believes that each county or city schoolboard and school superintendent will have to find its or his own solutions to the problems that will arise. But you will need the help and support of the parents and other citizens of your community.

The people in your school system and area need to understand some of the problems too, if they shall be able to support you. How shall they get that understanding?

We hope that you will find the enclosed pamplet "Answers for Action" helpful. It gives the exact wording of the Supreme Court decision and tells you a little about it. It gives some experiences in schools where segregation has been ended, and where the intent of the decision has been carried out. After you have read the pamphlet maybe you want additional copies to give to some persons in your community. If you will write us we shall be glad to supply you with a limited number of copies as long as our supply lasts.

The Tennessee Council of Human Relations is organized for the purpose of helping to improve human relations in Tennessee. We do this by gathering information about problems and discussing them with those concerned. Through the employment of consultants we are able to render specific services to communities that may desire, for instance, information about how to enlist public support for a program to carry out the Supreme Court decision. As we are an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council we can always call on them for special help or advice. We enclose a pamphlet giving information about the Southern Regional Council.

We shall be glad to have you write us if you should want privately and quietly to discuss the implications of the Supreme Court decision in your area.

Best wishes for your program for the improvement of your schools.

Sincerely,

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

F. Woods Beckman

F. Woods Beckman,
President.

Staff

INTEGRATION SERVICE BULLETIN

VOL. 1 NO. 2 July 18, 1955

FILE COPY

"Operation Shoestring"

Our first Bulletin introduced us -- a new, local, educational service to help groups and individuals desiring to study racial desegregation and integration in public education. It forecast our summer months as "Operation Shoestring" and our opening date for full service as September 1st.

"Operation Shoestring" runs smoothly. Our first hundred bulletins were exhausted and a second run is being mailed out. Picture our pleased surprise when a number of regional and national organizations asked to be placed on our mailing list. So out we go! And thanks to contributing friends, (are you one yet? soon?) -- we are "in the black".

We have something to report, too, on Summer Institutes.

Our Scholarship Institute

The American Missionary Association scholarship to the Twelfth Annual Institute of Race Relations, Fisk University, Nashville, June 27-July 9th, was awarded to Miss Doris Neal, a LeMoyne graduate and a staff member at Bethlehem Center under the Women's Division of the Methodist Church. She tells her story..

A group of Indians, each a tribal leader; a group of Puerto Ricans and of Spanish speaking people from the Southwest; Negro and white people from all over the U.S.A. made up the interesting personnel of the Institute. Speakers included such men as Frank Porter Graham of North Carolina and the United Nations; Charles Johnson, President of Fisk University; Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP; and others of like caliber. Even the general membership was composed largely of leaders in national, state or local organizations. The Institute focussed on methods of putting into practice our Americal ideals and our religious faith, making use of modern scientific skills and scholarly knowledge. Ideas and materials of great potential value were brought home to put at the disposal of Memphis people sharing those ideals.

Our Executive Secretary, Margaret McCulloch, attended the Memphis State College Leadership Seminar on Current Issues in Education, a six weeks course. Her story follows:...

Memphis State Steps Out

Over 100 educators from four states, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Missouri, --- teachers, principals, superintendents, and a few plain citizens like me, had a six weeks treat. Lecturers from all over the region and nation gave eighteen lectures, each followed by a long period of free questioning from the floor. Response has been enthusiastic.

Of the six weeks one was focussed specifically on desegregation and integration in public education. These were lively sessions. But racial integration does not go on in a vacuum, and in five of the six weeks, questions concerning it came weaving in and out of at least some part of the sessions.

To every class member, through the courtesy of Mr. Ahlgren and Mr. McKnight, the Foundation for the Advancement of Education gave one free copy each of Harry Ashmore's The Negro and the Schools, and Williams and Ryan, Schools in Transition. Fine books for every Bulletin reader, too -- and a sample copy of Southern School News, P.O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville 5, Tennessee, $2.00 per year.

The course was led splendidly by Dr. Bascom Story, Acting Dean of the Graduate School, and President Smith participated in a number of the discussions. It is hoped that this is only the first of a series of such summer courses.

What about you? Did you miss the chance to take part in one of the half a hundred workshops, clinics and institutes across the nation dealing with this topic this past summer? It's not too late. Here are some still going on or scheduled for the Fall .....

Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, Annual Conference, Swananoa, North Carolina, August 17-21. Registration $2.00 per adult, $5.00 per family. Covers churches and Southern problems including "Integration". Rugged mountain camp life -- minimal costs about $7.00 room and board. Inquire: Howard Kester, Black Mountain, North Carolina.

Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, August 1-8; October 29-31. Resident workshop. Inquire at school for details.

Mexico City College, Mexico, August 1-September 1, Cooperative with St. Louis University. Tuition, room, board and field trips total $300.

National Council of Churches workshops at (1) Lincoln Seminary, Lincoln University, Pa., July 18-23, (2) Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, California, August 1-6, Registration $5.00. Room and board $25.00.

Stanford University, Stanford, California, August 8-19, 4 graduate credits, tuition $65.00.

University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 18-August 6, 3 credits, $30.00.

University of Chicago, July 25-August 12, Credit or non-credit. Tuition-$115.00.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, August 1-13, 2 credits, Tuition $30.00.

University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota, August 8-19, Tuition $8.50, 2 credits, Graduate - undergraduate.

University of Texas, Austin, Texas, July 18-August 5, 3 graduate credits, $50.00.

What about all of us? Would you like to take part in a workshop, institute or clinic here in Memphis, open to persons of both races, next summer, or even sooner, dealing with desegregation and integration in the public schools? If so, please send us your ideas on dates, sponsorship, educational level, topics, leaders, methods and other points.

What's New Here in Integration?

Much, since our May 17th issue. Hence this resume!

In late May the five Negro students who had been seeking admission to Memphis State College for nearly a year filed suit through NAACP attorneys.

May 31st the U. S. Supreme Court issued its implementation decree. As we know, it allowed for local differences, made school authorities responsible for the implementation, and made local federal courts responsible to decide whether

they (local school authorities) are acting "with good faith compliance at the earliest practicable date".

In mid-June the Tennessee State Board of Education and Memphis State College filed reply to the suit of the five Negro students. They offered a counter-plan for desegregation of the state's colleges over a five-year period, beginning in 1955-1956 with the graduate schools and working down. This plan is contingent on the local court's ruling (1) that all segregation provisions of Tennessee constitution and laws as to education are now invalid and (2) that the decree applies to colleges.

Attorneys for the NAACP have declared this plan unacceptable to them because it would delay until the sixth year admission of any Negro students except transfers.

The University of Tennessee, which has its own Board of Directors, has announced that it awaits decision of this case before new action. Fifty-seven Negro students are already attending certain graduate courses at the University of Knoxville as a result of suits under the old "separate but equal" interpretation; and at least one or two have been enrolled in the University School of Social Work in Nashville.

Opposing the State Board plan is a new anti-integration organization, "The Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government", with headquarters in Nashville. It proposes to fight integration in the courts state-wide. Four Nashville members of this group and one Memphian reportedly intend to bring suit to enjoin the appropriation of any state funds for the support of any desegregating school systems.

Some person or persons in Memphis are anonymously mailing out anti-integration materials; and at least one salesman is distributing such materials allegedly as a member of a Memphis unit of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, which figured in the Delaware riots.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations, affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, has announced the appointment of eight consultants. A Memphis Council on Human Relations with an executive committee of five members has announced its organization and open membership and brought the Mayor of Knoxville here for a public meeting to tell of desegregation in Knoxville.

In reply to the frequently heard question, "Has Tennessee a State Plan for desegregation and integration of all its educational system?", we would say, "A plan? No. An approach? Yes." The Governor keynoted it after the 1954 Supreme Court decision by calling upon the citizens of Tennessee for "calmness", "study", "equity", and for no hasty or extreme expressions, and later by the assurance that Tennessee would keep its schools open at a high level for all its children. The last legislature backed this up by passing no general bills designed to circumvent the Supreme Court decision, and by appropriating school funds in the normal manner with no new racial strings attached. The two local anti-compliance bills passed were vetoed by the Governor. The State Board of Education, through Dr. Quill Cope, Commissioner, has stated that it will leave responsibility where the Supreme Court placed it, with local school authorities for local action; that it will counsel local school authorities on request on desegregation just as it does on any other school problem.

Local action on schools in Memphis and Shelby County is in accord with this approach.

The City of Memphis Board of Education has announced its intention to have a city-wide inter-racial advisory committee, personnel to be announced shortly. Meantime, it has also announced plans for construction of seven new schools and is already at work on one. The Bartholomew Plan section on Memphis schools recommends that, as integration is coming anyway, new schools should be located with reference to population irrespective of race.

The Shelby County Board of Education has appointed a three man committee of its members which is already at work studying, and is reported to have set up some inter-racial advisory committees in the individual school districts.

So we say: A plan? No --- but Tennessee does have an approach and is taking it --- calmness, study, equity, refraining from extreme expressions and rash actions, recognizing the authority of the Supreme Court, making plans through the proper authorities with advisory citizen groups.

Temporary Address -

Margaret C. McCulloch
858 Whitford Place
Memphis 6, Tennessee

FR + RA + GSA

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9781

November 3, 1955.

NOV 1955

From: Central Office, TeCOHR.

To: Finance and Executive Committees.

Re.: Budget report and recommendations.

From a letter of October 12, 1955, by George S. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, in which he outlined the conditions of assistance to TeCOHR for the second fiscal year, we quote the following:

"We will carry through on the commitment in Memo #1 to provide for your state $10,500. In addition to that, as notified to you in Fred Routh's letter of June 15, 1955, we can cover an extra $2,500 (by carry-over from last year's money) to enable the employment of an associate director on a full-time basis. The two sums together are $13,000.

Other state organizations are committed to a $5,000 salary for an executive director, $5,000 for an associate director, and $2,500 for secretarial help. Thus of the $13,000, $12,500 is committed to salaries. Of the remaining $500, part will be spent for social security, cost of bonding, and required insurance. Our best estimate at this time for these costs is approximately $250 per state.

In the case of Tennessee with its consultant program, we would expect your state organization to spend approximately $13,000 for the salaries of your office manager, the consultants, and secretarial help.

This means, then, that you have approximately $250 toward local expenditures such as rent, office supplies, communications, etc.

We recognize the value of the Consultant Program and that it differs from other states in the amount of money involved in travel because of the larger staff, and that the $250 operating expenses (including travel) would seriously limit your program.

We are agreeable to the idea of setting aside a portion of the $13,000 available to you for the travel of Consultants. A budget item of $2,500 might be set up to be drawn against as Consultants actually use it in travel. Travel reimbursement requisitions, separate from those for salary, should be used for each trip a Consultant makes. Travel expenses of Board members or office staff can not be drawn from this fund; if they are to be paid for travel, funds must come from money you raise locally. Other states can't use any salary money for staff or board travel. Any sum beyond the $2,500 set aside above for Consultants' travel must also be raised locally.

As in the past, we would hold this fund here at the Central Office and pay it out as requisitioned."

From page 3 of Memorandum #1, we are also reminded that the state organization must raise $3,500 locally for the second fiscal year of its financial aid from S. R. C. This amount, in combination with the $13,000 from S. R. C., gives the Tennessee Council a minimum budget of $16,500 for the current (second) fiscal year.

After much consideration and consultation, the Central Office recommends the following Budget for the current fiscal year:

$5,000.	Program; Consultant Fees. (S. R. C. to pay $4,000; $1,000 from locally raised funds.)
2,000.	Consultant travel. (Paid by S. R. C.)
1,200.	Travel, other than Consultant. (Must come from locally raised funds.)
4,000.	Office Manager's salary. (Paid by S. R. C.)
2,500.	Stenographer, Clerk. (Paid by S. R. C.)
500.	Communications. (Must come from locally raised funds.)
420.	Rent. (Must come from locally raised funds.)
400.	Supplies. (Must come from locally raised funds.)
250.	Additional supplies and communications necessary for a state Newsletter and Consultant information service. (Paid from S. R. C. balance.)
250.	Social Security, Bonding Fees, and Insurance. (Paid by S.R.C.)
$16,520.	— Total Budget.

We should note especially that all operating funds for our Central Office, as well as all funds for travel, must be provided from locally raised funds. This lends urgency to the need for a systematic and immediate program of fund-raising throughout the state which cannot be postponed until the end of the fiscal year. At the present, although we have no delinquent bills, Central Office funds are insufficient to meet the expenses of the next month. The ideal way would perhaps be to sell 1,200 memberships right away; this would more than net us our $3,500. However, other means will undoubtedly have to be found.

Please give these matters your serious and prompt consideration. We should submit an approved budget to S. R. C. as soon as possible, so that our Program may continue and expand.

Thank you.

Respectfully submitted,

Clarence L. Hughes

Clarence L. Hughes,
Office Manager.

clh

GSM ✓
HCE ✓
MET ✓
FBR ✓

MINUTES FROM WORKSHOP SPONSORED

BY THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

November 14, 1955

Mr. Clarence B. Robinson presided at the opening session of the Workshop sponsored by the Tennessee Council On Human Relations which convened at 11: 10 a. m. on Monday, November 14, 1955. A prayer was made by the Reverend Roberts.

Mr. Robinson gave a resume of the purposes of the Tennessee Council On Human Relations and related that the State Office is located in the Jackson Building in the City of Chattanooga. He introduced the Manager of the State Office, Mr. Clarence L. Hughes; Dr. Miller, working as a Board Member and Mrs. Ellen D. Pearson, who is assisting Mr. Hughes as secretary.

He stated that we are happy to have had the privilege of being the first city in Tennessee to use the services of our Workshop Director, Miss Irene Osborne; who formerly worked with the American Friends Service Committee, which makes her a very good person to do this work. Before working with the American Friends Service Committee, Miss Osborne was a teacher at Albany State College, New York, and is presently on loan to the Southern Regional Council as consultant. He further said that Miss Osborne has worked through the States of Kentucky and Texas, and that he feels we will profit from her different contacts in her work. Miss Osborne was introduced and presented to the group.

Miss Osborne began by stating that it was good to be present at this Workshop; that she had not been here long and was just beginning to find out what the world is like and what she is like and gives thanks to God for the way in which people help each other. She thinks it is good that we are living in a city that has made up its mond to go ahead, that coming together today means that we want to do the things we can do. She has learned what she knows about integration in the schools in Washington, by working there and having been exposed to integration of schools.

Mr. Robinson asked Miss Osborne to give some of the experiences she had in Washington in desegregation of schools. Miss Osborne stated that she went to Washington in 1951 with the American Friends Service Committee and at that time she fumbled around to see what would help people and the basic problem began to be seen, the problems in schools, theatres, restuarants, etc. and decided that they would take hold of the question of integration of schools. It was found that they first had to find out who wanted to work with them and held a meeting to work with those who would help. By first finding a group who liked the idea and gave encouragement, the Service Committee had something to work on; they worked with programs they knew would be interesting to this group, such as, salaries of Negro teachers in the schools, overcrowded conditions in Negro schools and vacant seats in white schools. She further stated that salaries were earmarked for Negroes and white teachers. Some of the groups who worked with them were the American Veterans Committee, Legal Women Voters and Catholic Councils. Others worked professionally with general civic interest, to do something about the shortage of Negro teachers in the schools. It was agreed that they would speak with the Board of Education about the matter. They disagreed among themselves in how they would go about this; some thought the important thing to do was to ask immediate relief for these schools, others thought it would not mean success. They felt that the groups joined together could not reach a decision therefore, each organization decided what they would say. Miss Osborne spoke for the American Friends Service Committee; she told the Board that the problem of salaries had gone on for many years and they did not do anything about it and that the rest was theirs and that they should do something about it. One of the things that was good in the school in Washington, Miss Osborne said, was that the Board of Education had adopted a policy that no children should be discriminated against in the schools. Miss Osborne felt that the school board here was beginning to take hold of the problem in Chattanooga and that we should spend time here today in finding out about the role which we can play; that the basis truth is that no one organization can do this alone nor can we leave it up, entirely, to someone else, like the Board of Education. The people here will have to work this out in their own way.

At this point it was decided that those persons participating in the Workshop would be divided into three groups with Reverend Dennis, Mr. Connor and Reverend Arnold Slater serving as chairmen. Hughes stated that we were unable to make arrangements for all to have lunch together but we would go to lunch at 12: 00 noon and return at 1: 00 p. m. when the discussions would continue. Mr. Connor wanted to know how we were supposed to spend this time. To this question it was brought out that Dr. Miller, Miss Osborne and Mr. Robinson would serve as consultants, one for each group.

In considering a topic which the three groups could discuss, Mr. Robinson stated that the Board had asked the community to appear before its bi-racial committee to discuss with it plans by which the local school situation will be settled. Point out the problem and see what we think about it and how we feel about it, thereby finding out what problems we will agree on here to take back. Whatever comes out of this meeting could be taken to the Board but we must consider the best approach, and how we can, as community leaders, explain the feeling of this group. Mr. Robinson further stated that we have a definite job here and those of us who are here will have to establish means by which we can wall out those who are prejudiced.

Mr. Hughes asked that everyone register during the break, before the different groups left for discussions.

Reverend Slater asked whether or not the Board had asked the Tennessee Council On Human Relations for recommendations. Mr. Robinson answered "No".

Dr. Miller favored the group with a few words of explanation. He stated that the fact that those persons present at the Workshop had come was encouraging and hoped that their objectives were to help give us a formula on what we think will be the wisest and best thing for Chattanooga. He told of his happiness of the fine progress that has been made; saying that the school board has done anice job; that the Southern Regional Council was organized some time ago and that he attended the organizational meeting as an interested person; that Bishop Moore and many other outstanding southern leaders helped to organize the Southern Regional Council; that the Southern Regional Council has had membership from all over the South and that a couple of years ago the Ford Foundation allocated special funds to the Southern Regional Council to expand its program. The Council took this money and began trying to set up Councils in the states. Tennessee did not have a very active group at first and since the Southern Regional Council did not allow individuals to hold membership, a state organization was established. At present there are probably less than 100 persons who have joined. This is being done today, Dr. Miller said, because it was felt it would be an opportunity to have someone come to Chattanooga who is interested in the matter and to have a group of people in the community come together and discuss it; that Chattanooga is well along the way in making success in this regard.

It was decided that each of the three groups would discuss and submit suggestions to be combined into a statement to submit to the Board of Education and that a list of suggestions for desegregation be typed out.

Miss Osborne stated that we are happy to have everyone present and that we need to be interracial groups. Dr. Miller suggested that the groups be formulated by counting off in pairs of three, this was done and all number 1s were assigned to Group 1; 2s were assigned to Group 2 and 3s were assigned to Group 3. At this point the three groups assembled for discussions.

FINAL WORKSHOP DISCUSSION

When the groups re-assembled for final discussions and findings and/or suggestions, Miss Osborne stated that each group had considered the question we are faced with and had discussed "how do we get this thing to work".

Mr. Clarence B. Robinson said that one thing which could be done upon going back to the different organizations was to give the names or bibliography of material on the plans for integration, formulate study groups in our organizations so that more people would become aware of what can be done.

Reverend Dennis said that instead of a gradual process, he felt that there should be a positive stand taken for complete integration.

It was felt that in any planning of integration, we should asf for integration of the teachers. Reverend Dennis said that the Supreme Court has set its ruling as to what should be and that all State laws are thereby abolished and that we are going on the strength of the law of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Clarence B. Robinson asked about the ruling of the State Court of Tennessee that the segregation law was invalid. Mr. R. H. Craig said that the United States Supreme Court invalidated all those laws; that they are invoked where specified as in New Jersey and South Carolina and that the suit was brought in Memphis and the Court there had not decided. He further said that we, in our organizations could invited integrated groups for discussions thereby making a lot of action unnecessary and we could better prepare ourselves to live with this thing that we are going to have.

Dr. Miller related that we have one of the best organizations here which has been doing a lot of constructive work, that being the Adult Education Council.

Mr. Hampton, of the Adult Education Council, said that they have been careful not to make points on community actions. Their discussions have been open to both races and will continue to be so.

Mr. Connally, of the Council of Community Forces, stated that most of their time has been given, and is now going, to the doing of special jobs requested to be done by different organizations and any time this organization, The Tennessee Council On Human Relations, has questions to be discussed, they will be glad to discuss them.

Miss Osborne said that the American Friends Service Committee puts out a regular news bulletin which will allow us to keep up with school issues.

Mr. Craig felt that it will be easier to start off with one premises, that we can start off with the premises that avoidance is impossible, even in Mississippi; that destroying schools will not work as long as you take taxpayers money to support the schools, and that whatever is said to the contrary, avoidance is not necessary.

Dr. Miller stated that the Workshop was a success as far as he could ascertain and that it would be fine if church groups, and others, could get together and talk about the situation and share opinions. He indicated that The Tennessee Council On Human Relations extended invitations to different organizations for this Workshop.

Reverend Dennis said that the necessity of having meetings of this kind to get an understanding of the problem exists but it might be good to keep in mind that such meetings with teachers and students might come under the heading of the school administration; that there is no question as to whether white and Negro children will mix together.

After reports from the three groups, Mr. Robinson stated that in as much as he had formerly opened the meeting, he felt he should bring it to a close. He expressed his appreciation to Miss Osborne, on behalf of the Tennessee Council On Human Relations, for coming to us. He further said that the Council representatives felt that they had rendered a service in bringing together a group to discuss this problem; that if we can get the representatives present talking and discussing in their groups, that would be fine. He expressed appreciation for the presence of everyone and his hope that the Wrokshop had been a profitable one.

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SCHOOL INTEGRATION

Given by Miss Irene Osborne at TeCOHR Workshop

I. The Mechanics of Integration.

A. Pupil Integration.

1. Pupils should be assigned to schools on the basis of residence, regardless of race.
2. Boundary lines should be determined on a geographic basis without regard to race. The following criteria are suggested as sound administrative principles.
   a. Where possible, the child should attend the school nearest his home;
   b. It is desirable that no child should cross a major arterial highway;
   c. Facilities should be utilized to the fullest extent possible, with every effort made to equalize pupil-teacher ratios.
3. Voluntary transfer should not be permitted. Request for transfer in hardship cases should be granted only by an authority specially designated for this purpose.
4. Plans should be developed for merger of special institutions, such as schools for the handicapped, evening schools, and specialized curricula (such as technical institutes).

B. Teacher and Administrative Integration.

1. All personnel should be hired, placed, and promoted on the basis of merit, regardless of race.
2. Teacher Integration.
   a. Teachers should be assigned without reference to the race of the teacher or the pupils. Schools which, for residential reasons, have pupils of only one race may participate in the integration process through integrated faculties. Many cities throughout the country have successfully used interracial faculties in all white schools. This is an excellent device for giving the pupil a constructive experience. While there should be no requirement that every school must have a mixed faculty, no school should be considered ineligible for an interracial teacher group.
   b. The tenure of all teachers should be fully protected as to rank and salary.
   c. Administrative Staff: The system will operate more effectively if the administrative staff is integrated. This can be accomplished both by promotion of existing personnel or by employment of new personnel on a non-discriminatory basis.

II. Necessary Educational Preparation.

A. Teachers: The most important single factor in the success of integration will be the attitude of the teachers. Teachers should be given every opportunity now to gain confidence in integration and to see their important role. This should be accomplished by (1) in-service training, (2) cooperation with private agencies in conferences and work-shops for teachers, and (3) full use of integrated teacher committees for all committee work at present.

B. Pupils: The administration and Board should encourage and arrange interracial activities among pupils, such as joint participation in extra-curricular projects, integration of student councils, and inter-school visitation.

C. The system should undertake an intensive program of intergroup education.

D. Parents of both races should be helped to work together on projects of common interest, most particularly on projects which in themselves have nothing to do with race.

III. The entire program should be carried out with a firm policy to complete integration. All personnel should have full confidence in the rightness and practicality of what they are doing. This will communicate confidence and encouragement, rather than anxiety, to the children and the parents. Administrators and teachers can gain this confidence by use of professional consultants and school administrators from other cities who can attest to the success of integration.

DISCUSSION

Group 3

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
DESEGREGATION WORKSHOP

Reverend Arnold Slater served as Chairman of Group 3, participating in the Workshop sponsored by the Tennessee Council On Human Relations. Miss Irene Osborne, a former member of the American Friends Service Committee, who was the visiting Consultant attending the Workshop from the Southern Regional Council, served as Consultant to this group.

Reverend Slater opened the discussion by saying that he recognized that we were all interested and want to be completely honest about any opinion that we might make. He further stated that we do have a statement from the local Board of Education and that four out of five members have made statements although there has been no definite way in which we are to start; however, we are to work out a way to ask the Board for an immediate plan. Reverend Slater asked the thinking of this group in that matter and how can we best present our opinions to the Board.

Reverend Angel said he had given thought and prayer to the situation and has reached the conclusion that, because of the long drawn-out period, a compromise step should be made. He thought that a gradual program should be worked out. Reverend Slater asked if there was anyone present who would think that we should not integrate. Revenend Angel stated that he had expressed his personal attitude first when he said a gradual program toward integration should be started, however, he felt that, as an American citizen and thinking about our system of government, and that our Supreme Court has decided along with considering how long this system has gone on, he believes that a gradual program should be made; that friction would result from an immediate change.

Reverend Slater said that localities will be affected if the schools of Chattanooga are integrated, that Howard and Cal vin Donaldson schools may become so congested that in a year or so they may not be suitable.

It was felt that adequate schools should be built before integration begins. Mr. Davis stated that if the people know that this move is going on they will compromise and build schools; that the most immediate thing is to build the schools first. It was further brought out that City High School has classes consisting of 35 to 40 students to each teacher and that there are white schools in the city with empty seats. The same problem does not prevail in Oak Ridge, the residents there, or most of them, are government employees and they are under compulsion. We are free in Chattanooga and maybe not under the same pressure. Integration has come at the High School level in Oak Ridge and has been quite successful.

Reverend Slater then asked Miss Osborned to discuss the situation in Washington. Miss Osborne said that in Washington, people once thought that you could put small children together and get better results but there is no real pattern set in this regard. She stated that Kentucky had various kinds of patterns but covered all levels, somewhat like the situation in Washington. If a child was already enrolled in a particular school, he could stay there. She suggested that "Schools In Transition" be read in order that this point might be understood. She was asked about the trouble in Washington because of integration, to this she said that it was not the kind of trouble you would delay beginning integration because of.

Reverend Slater asked if there was someone present from the school system, he wondered if the matter of Federal aid might be involved and about how many schools would be affected. There was no one present from the school system but it was felt that probably four or six schools would be affected. It was stated further that the division of Negro and white students in the city is about 25 to 30, and in the County, 95 to 5.

Miss Osborne said that she had not visited any city where integration took place in steps and was accomplished. Texas allowed some Negro students to go into the white schools and Delaware admitted Negro students at the High School level. Miss Osborne further stated that she has heard of one school in Kentucky that adopted the step-by-step plan.

The general feeling of this group was that integration should be done now or gradual, and in this case the Board is free to choose its stand. Reverend

Slater said that we have to work within the framework of our Board.

There was an inquiry as to what would happen if State laws are injected, do we have State laws so effective that would affect integration. It was stated that on the legal standpoint, until the State goes through a tax case, it is still within the legal jurisdiction; it is possible, legally, to be doing something completely contrary; that the Supreme Court cannot inforce, it rules and interprets, the words contained in the decision control the matter. Mrs. Miller asked what is the advantage if there is a gradual process when something difficult has to be done. If the matter of friction is in mind, then each year there will be friction, every time another grade is integrated.

Dr. Phillip Sottong stated that in some Labor Unions the problem was turned over to the workers, divided into two groups, working under the supervision of executives, to decide on the matter. He suggested that groups of students be asked to meet and formulate plans on what could be done; he felt that actual progress could be made in this matter. He also suggested that teacher groups and P-TA groups could be organized to work on the matter and believes that this would be a successful move.

Reverend Slater cited an example of a church in South India. He said those church people got together and discussed the problems as we are doing now. They started the United Church of South India and it worked out, that we should proceed to do this thing, and after it is done, let other groups go on.

1:00 o'clock p. m.

After the lunch period, the participants of Group 3 assembled to continue the discussion. At this point the Chairman stated that we would need a volume of information for the group to take to the Board and asked Miss Osborne where this information could be gotten. Miss Osborne said "Schools In Transition" and Southern School News contain valuable information. She also stated that the State Board of Education could be written and asked for literature from which information may be obtained. The Chairman said that it would have been interesting to ask the group this morning how many of them were asked to participate in the integrated group designed to work out plans for Chattanooga. Mr. Milligan said there is a fair share of members on our side.

Reverend Slater inquired of the position of Negroes of this City about the situation. Attorney Craig stated that in the Men's Civic League and the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, by large and generally, the belief is that integration works better where it comes without trying to work it out. He said most of our fears is fear itself and those fears that arise have no opportunity to arise when the thing is actually put into operation. He stated further that a representative group from the Men's Civic League was invited to go before the School Board to discuss the matter. The Board was then of the opinion that to start at the top and come down would be the best policy, however, most Negroes are of the opinion that to start at the bottom would be the best thing to do; that there is no hatred in children. To start at the top is trying to undo something which has been built up. It was the idea of the Men's Civic League that a Pilot School be set up during the school year 1955-56, that those students whose parents were in agreement would participate, not only scholastically, and that integration begins at the beginning of the school year 1956-57. Miss Osborne asked Mr. Craig whether or not the Men's Civic League thought a Pilot project in one school would be better. He said after the Men's Civic League wrote the School Board for permission to come in and discuss the matter, and after an acceptance, the Commissioner postponed the meeting. Another meeting was scheduled which was later postponed then the Chairman of the School Board took an about face. Reverend Slater asked would the Pilot School be a form of delay which would aggravate the situation. Mr. Craig said that it would.

The Chairman reminded the group that we only had fifteen minutes before we reassemble and we should write down our ideas of what steps should be made. It was brought out that since the School Board has said there will be integration, this group could make suggestions as to what it thinks the policy should be, that we are interested and would like to present some resolutions. Mr. Chambliss said he thought the matter was of little concern when the situation was first discussed; that it is all together wrong to deny

a person of rights and privileges to attend school where he wants. He was of the opinion that it would be a good idea to have three types of schools, Negro, white, and Pilot.

Reverend Slater asked what can be done after it has been said in Washington that there should be no segregation. Mr. Craig replied that the District Courts could adopt a procedure saying what they want, however, the Judge would have free range. The situation should be an equitable one; there should be bi-racial advisory committees. He also said that Negroes know more about white people than white people know about Negroes, if only through working in their homes; you measure people by being in contact with them and when you just do not know, you can get the wrong opinion.

The Chairman made an inquiry as to whether or not children under the High School level would reflect the opinions of their parents if the idea of Student, teacher, P-TA groups was introduced. A suggestion was made that the students select themselves; that if the principals selected a certain number there may be trouble. Miss Osborne said that integrating teachers was the most important step thought of in Washington and Baltimore and asked what was the thinking here in this city. Mr. Craig said there is a larger per cent. of Negro teachers here than white teachers who hold Masters degrees; that the teaching profession is one of the highest paid professions for Negroes; there is a shortage of teachers among the whites and that experience shows that students will accept supervision from anyone and the dual system has made it impossible for us to compete with the cities where there is no dual system.

An inquiry was made as to whether or not the teachers themselves might be integrated on a Pilot School basis. Mr. Craig suggested that this year teachers could be taken by exchange.

At the end of this group discussion, the following suggestions were made, by the group, as positive steps to be taken toward integration:

1. That student, teacher and P-TA organizations be formed, consisting of representatives from the different schools, sitting down and saying what we can do.

2. That there be teacher integration or teacher exchange.

3. That there be one school set up on a voluntary basis.

It was generally felt that voluntary groups give chance of greater success and that this could be part of the experimental process.

At this point Group 3 assembled with the other groups.

Respectfully submitted,

Reverend Arnold Slater, Chairman

Mrs. E. D. Pearson, Recorder

/p

DISCUSSION

Group 2

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
DESEGREGATION WORKSHOP

Out group decided the basic problem was to determine what we could do to support the School Board in their decision for integration. The basic issues seemed to be whether people generally wished to support the Supreme Court decision and also whether an equal opportunity for all children really exists. It was agreed there is hesitation both among Negroes and white people, largely arising from our lack of understanding of each other. It was felt that church groups should take the lead in promoting understanding with Ministers providing the leadership in churches. Panels and discussion groups would also be helpful throughout the community. We noted that one of our greatest difficulties is limited knowledge about each other. Our specific discussion centered around the problems the Board would have to meet, such as public education, re-districting of the schools, and timing. On the matter of timing, we could not agree, varying in our opinions from complete and immediate integration, to a step-by-step integration beginning at some indefinite point in the future.

Neil McDade, Recorder

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

WORKSHOP ON SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Chattanooga Public Library

November 14, 1955

Delegates present at TeCOHR Workshop on "Community Planning for School Desegregation" held at the Chattanooga Public Library, Monday, November 14, 1955 (addresses included when given):

Group No. 1:

Miss Leah James, National Association of Social Workers.
Mrs. Joe H. Godsey, Democratic Women's Club of Hamilton County.
Mrs. James E. Payne, Democratic Women's Club.
Mrs. R. H. Pitner, Pilot Club of Chattanooga.
Mrs. H. G. Law, Council of Community Forces.
Mrs. Charles Waugaman, League of Women Voters.
Mr. L. D. Collins, Negro Chamber of Commerce.
Reverend H. H. Battle, 1024 East Tenth Street.
Mr. C. B. Robinson, Second District School.
Reverend P. D. Kingins, Presiding Elder of North Chattanooga District, 2010 Ivy Street.
Mr. William H. Banks, 2908 Curtis Street.
Reverend W. A. Dennis, 32 Maude Street.

Group No. 2:

Mrs. L. V. Burrough, Democratic Luncheon Club.
Mr. V. A. Hampton, Council of Community Forces.
Mrs. Albert Cocke, League of Women Voters.
Mrs. Marina Jenkins, N.A.A.C.P.
Mrs. Carrie M. Chapman, President, N.A.A.C.P.
Mr. Neil McDade, Council of Community Forces.
Mrs. Nancy Smith
Reverend J. B. Outlaw, 1112 East Fifth Street, President, Baptist Minister's Union.
Pastor, Red Bank Presbyterian Church.
Mrs. J. C. Zeigler, City Council P.T.A.
Mrs. Fred Barnard, Business and Professional Women's Club.
Mr. G. S. Roberts, Lutheran Church.
Mrs. Ruth Neal, President, Council of Church Women.
Mrs. Melissa Brown, Mtn. City Federation of Teachers.
Reverend W. T. Byrd, President, Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance.
Miss Mayme Martin, N.A.A.C.P. and National Council of Negro Women.
Mr. George Connor, Adult Educational Council.

Group No. 3:

Mr. Marvin L. Davis, C.I.O. Union Council, 4016 Hooker Road, Chattanooga.
Mrs. Willie Coleman, Chattanooga Business Women's Club, Read House.
Dr. J. Monroe Bynes, Dentist, Renaissance Club.
Mr. Eugene Mink, Chattanooga Industrial Union Council, 3713 Sixth Avenue.
Reverend William O. Jones, 2310 East Fifth Street, Pastor, Ebenezer Baptist Church.
Mr. H. W. Tyler, 2110 Vine Street, Henry Branch, Y.M.C.A., and T.V.A.
Reverend Ed. Angel, 3712 Fedrick Street, Rep. National Baptist Convention, Race Relations
Mrs. R. W. Albright, 104 Talley Road, School Board Advisory Committee.
Mrs. Lillian D. Robinson, 1425 East Third Street, Chattanooga Cosmetologist Association.
Mrs. James Polk Stewart, 4102 Cherryton Drive.
Mrs. Haskell Miller, 4517 Alabama Avenue
Mrs. Ellen D. Pearson, 5230 Central Avenue.
Miss Harriette Davenport, 209 North Howthorne Street.
Mr. R. H. Craig, Attorney, 2308 Cushman Street.
Mr. Jac Chambliss, Attorney, Y.M.C.A.
Reverend Arnold Slater, Pilgrim Congregational Church.

PROGRAM

of

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

TCOHR
For 1955

The Council plans to carry on the following activities within the State of Tennessee, beginning as soon as an office has been established in Nashville and an Executive Secretary and office staff are hired.

Items one and two will precede the others. When they are well under way the other items will be added as deemed required. In accordance with demand, all the activities will be carried on concurrently.

1. To take stock and through surveys and research to:
   a. make an inventory of state and local organizations that are working in the field of human relations; to collect information about their specific objectives and activities; to learn to know their officers; to establish friendly relationships for continued and enlarged activity for the improvement of human relations; and to establish records of the information gathered.

   b. at the same time learn about local and sectional differences in the attitudes of people toward de-segregation of the schools.

2. To carry on a membership and fund raising campaign.

3. To spread information throughout the state about various aspects of human relations in general and in particular to emphasize facts relating to the problem of segregation and de-segregation in the public schools.

4. To help local groups or organizations, at their request, to establish discussion groups on the subject of public schools and the Supreme Court decision; and help such, or other, groups to promote positive support for carrying out the decision and the decree of the Supreme Court.

5. To keep tab on the community atmosphere in regard to human relations and become aware of problems and causes of tension and conflict in such fields as employment, housing, etc.; and to be prepared to give information and other help in solving such problems.

6. To carry on, with the help of consultants, research to find the facts about public schools and their administration, including state wide activities and programs of the state Department of Education, P. T. A.'s etc.

BUDGET

of

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

For 1955

The Council plans to carry out a membership and fund raising campaign but for the present a tentative budget plan has been adopted as follows:

Salary, Executive Secretary	$ 5,000.00
Steno- Clerk	2,500.00
Social Security payments, Bond Insurance	200.00
Reservations for additional staff	3,500.00
Travel	1,500.00
Rent for Office	900.00
Supplies	400.00
Furniture	500.00
Communications	500.00
Total	$15,000.00

Executive Board ******* Tennessee Council on Human Relations

East Tennessee

1. Mr F.Woods Beckman	5908 Magazine Road, Knoxville,Tennessee
2. Dr Bertis Capehart	Acting Superintendent of Schools, Oak,Ridge,Tennessee
3. Dr. James A.Colston	President, Knoxville College; 1605 Exeter Street, N.W., Knoxville,Tennessee
4. Mr Herman Daves	1805 Brandau Street, Knoxville,Tennessee
5. Mr Haskell Miller	University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tennessee
6. Mr Clarence B. Robinson	414 N. Greenwood Avenue, Chattanooga, Tennessee
7. Mr Stanton E. Smith	540 Vine Street,Chattanooga, Tennessee

Middle Tennessee

8. Mr Alfred Galloway	508 Lyle Avenue, Nashville,Tennessee
9. Mr W. D. Hawkins	1713-18th Avenue North, Nashville,Tennessee
10. Dr. Elsie Lewis	1724-14th Avenue North, Nashville,Tennessee
11. Mr Matthew Lynch	121-3rd Avenue North, Nashville,Tennessee
12. Mr Dan May	425 Chestnut Street, Nashville,Tennessee
13. Dr. Joseph J. Ray	2903 Westmoreland Drive, Nashville,Tennessee
14. Mr Walter Sharp	Vanderbilt University, Nashville,Tennessee
15. Rev. Kelly Miller Smith	328-22nd Avenue North, Nashville,Tennessee
16. Mrs Molly Todd(Mrs James M)	1489 Clairmont Place, Nashville,Tennessee

West Tennessee

17. Mrs Alberta Boartfield (Mrs C. D.)	4835 Avondale Road, Memphis,Tennessee
18. Mr Lucius E. Burch, Jr.	128 North Court Avenue, Court Square Building, Memphis,Tennessee
19. Mr Earl A. Crowder	3538 Shielwood, Memphis,Tennessee
20. Rev. J.A. McDaniel	546 Beale Street, Memphis,Tennessee
21. Mrs Ann H. Rickey (Mrs Albert)	822 Charles Place, Memphis,Tennessee

RECEIVED JUL 15 1957

June 15, 1957

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations met at 10:30, June 15, 1957, at Scarritt College, Nashville, Tennessee. The following were present: Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Dr. Edward E. Brewster, Mr. Herman Daves, Rev. William A. Dennis, Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Mrs. Dewey Grantham, Rev. J. A. McDaniel, Mr. Neil McDade, Dr. Hugh Morgan, Dr. A. C. Miller, Mr. Galen Martin, Mr. Charles H. Parrish, Mr. Fred Routh, Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Mr. James M. Todd.

The minutes of the last Board meeting held May 26, 1956, were read and approved. It was announced that Miss Williams was not able to attend the Citizenship Encampment (as was recorded in the minutes); but Mr. John Hope's son and Rev. McDaniel's daughter were able to go and took advantage of the scholarships that were offered.

Mrs. Todd gave a brief review of the past year. The office was moved from Chattanooga to Nashville in June, 1956, and is now located in the Disciples Divinity House, 2005 Grand Avenue. A great amount of effort has been made to secure an Executive Director, but withouth success. A large part of this work was done by Dr. William Van Til with suggestions from various Board members and others in the field of human relations. Mrs. Grantham has acted as office secretary. One of our members agreed to be President of the Board if we could secure an Executive Director, but had to withdraw in May, 1957. There is a possibility that Mrs. LaMotte of Dandridge might be available. Dr. Van Til is willing to continue his efforts along this line until he has to leave Nashville around August 15. There have been no other officers secured since we have not filled the top positions.

The Nominating Committee presented the name of Dr. A. C. Miller, Director of the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, for President of the Board. He was elected by acclamation. Mr. Beckman expressed appreciation on behald of the Board to Mrs. Todd, Dr. Van Til and Mrs. Grantham for carrying on the work of the Council during the past year. The Nominating Committee also recommended that election of other officers be delayed temporarily until it could be ascertained which Board members were interested and willing to be active. Mr. Routh, however, felt that those who had shown enough interest to come to this meeting would make good officers and therefore we should go ahead with the election of the other officers right now. The group concurred with this.

Dr. Miller then took the chair and opened the floor for nominations for other officers of the Board, which included two vice-presidents, a treasurer and a secretary. It was agreed that the two vice-presidents should be selected from the Eastern and Western sections of Tennessee. Rev. J. A. McDaniel of West Tennessee was nominated and elected. Mr. Beckman of East Tennessee was nominated but withdrew his name because he plans to be out of the State most of the year. Then Mr. Dennis of Chattanooga was nominated and elected Vice-president from East Tennessee. Mrs. James Todd of Nashville was elected treasurer and Mrs. Dewey Grantham of Nashville secretary. The group expressed its appreciation to Mr. Daves for serving as treasurer during the past year.

Mr. Fred Routh, Assistant Director of the Southern Regional Council, gave a full report of the new relationship of the SRC to the State organizations. He pointed out that there has been a consolidation of forces of the opposition into a group called the "Citizens Council of America." This is formed from White Citizens Councils, Defenders of Virginia, Patriots of Virginia, Federation for Constitutional Government, etc. They are making plans for massive resistance to the Supreme Court decision. They have had a large membership, but at present they seem to be losing members. They have been able to raise $2,000,000, and even more when the contributions of the State organizations are included. They have begun a propaganda drive and a publication. Georgia alone has appropriated around $185,000 to help in the propaganda drive.

Because of the foregoing, SRC has developed some new policies. It needs to work on a much broader scope and to use the Consultant Service Program more widely. However, SRC will continue to counsel with the Tennessee Council Board and with other State Boards. They have already given help in the following ways: a meeting was held in Memphis at LeMoyne College at which 150 people were present; a workshop was held for the Florida Council and the public in Jacksonville. SRC will give help along this line whenever it is requested, but it is necessary that local community leadership be used in the planning and developing of the program.

SRC will also work closely with other agencies, a thing which it has not done heretofore. They have already held three meetings with the staffs of 15 agencies, including some church organizations, NAACP, American Friends Service Committee, organized labor groups, etc. There needs to be a pulling together of leadership in the South to work out plans and strtegy; a need to see the South as a whole and to parcel out the work among the various interested organizat

For these reasons SRC will taper off its connections with the State organizations. The Fund for the Republic will give aid to the Southern Regional Council, but is not willing to give much to the States. Therefore the State

groups will become more autonomous.

The States can secure funds from SRC but the amount will be smaller. Instead of an outright subsidy, they will receive "grants-in-aid." Each request will be judged on its own merits. Beginning the year October 1, SRC will make available for aid to the State groups a total amount of $40,000. This amount will be distributed amont the staffed organizations now affiliated with SRC on the basis of written applications from State groups setting forth their proposed program for staff, expenses, and fund-raising for the fiscal year. The amount of aid granted by SRC will be distributed on a quarterly basis. By July 15, 1957, the Tennessee Council should submit to SRC its proposed program for the year. A committee to draft this program should be appointed immediately.

SRC is willing to give extra help to Tennessee because (1) we have not been able to get our executive officers, and (2) Tennessee is a key state in the desegregation of schools. $10,000 was allocated last fall to TeCoHR which could not be used because we were unable to secure an Executive Director. Of this amount $853.00 has been used for rent and office expenses. If a professional staff is employed between now and October 1, 1957, a prorated amount based on the annual allocation of $10,000 will be available for salary and other expenses through September 30, 1957. In addition to this amount we have $500 which SRC has granted to us in June.

Mrs. Fensterwald asked if we could have any assurance of having a tentative amount of money for the salary of the Executive Director so that we could make a definite offer. Mr. Routh replied that we could not yet. SRC wil not meet until July 15 at which time it will consider the program submitted by our Council and will allocate money on the basis of that.

Mr. Galen Martin, former executive director of the Kentucky Council and presently Field Representative for the Unitarian Service Committee assigned to Knoxville, reported on some of the work of the Kentucky Council. They had collected newspaper articles showing any progress in integration and race relations and sent copies to school people all over the State. If the full story was not given in the article, they had secured this from the local officials.

It was pointed out that in Nashville we have more opposition than there is in Kentucky. This can be noted in our evening paper. There was some discussion about various methods of preparing the public, e.g., getting PTA approval, organizing church groups, using traveling panels and speakers. It was thought that workshops have been very influential in educating people to the idea of school desegregation.

Reports from other areas of Tennessee

Mr. Beckman, of Knoxville, reported that a Joint Committee on Education, made up of officers of many differenct organizations, had been set up in Knoxville. Its main purpose was to write letters to school board members. This has been in existence for three years. They are now discussing the possibility of setting up a group with a much broader program which will include other areas than the school. They have received a grant from the Unitarian Service Committee of which Mr. Galen Martin was appointed Field Representative. Their Fellowship House will sponsor a series of lectures and workshops on school desegregation in the fall.

Rev. Dennis, of Chattanooga, reported that there is a desperate need in his area for an organization to bring people together. There is no communication between liberal thinking people. Dr. Haskell Miller had tried to get together such a group but did not meet with much success. A workshop was organized, but it was not as successful as it should have been. There is also a need for the ministers to get together. There exists an Interracial Commission, but it is "hand picked." Dr. James Fowler, the president of the ministers' association, a powerful figure in the community, was the head of this. The newspapers have not been cooperative; they have maintained a "hands off" policy. The school board made an effort to have an interracial advisory committee to help plan a program, but the pro-segregationists took over the first meeting and broke it up. The school board then reversed itself and decided it will not even discuss desegregation for five years. The political situation is also discouraging. Negro leaders are not mobilized, and there are not many progressive Negro ministers.

Mr. Brewster, of Memphis, reported that in his area there ia a great concern and anxiety, yet there is scarcely any organization to take care of the situation. A few steps have been taken: (1) two workshops held under the auspices of LeMoyne College which did open up lines of communication that had not previously existed; (2) the ministers set up two joint meetings a year. The white ministers drew up a resolution urging the people to remain calm and to comply with the impending bus desegregation. This was supposed to have been read in all the churches. They also passed a resolution, and sent copies to the legislature, opposing the bill requiring registration of organizations.

Rev. McDaniel, of Memphis, Director of the Urban League, reported that there were quite a number of wealthy and influential men, many of them churchmen,

who are financing such organizations as the Federation for Constitutional Government, etc., that are promoting segregation. This holds back many of the ministers. Another negative factor is the Fundamentalist groups who sincerely believe that segregation is scriptural. These groups can be won over with patience. Many people have withdrawn from and repudiated the more liberal groups in the past couple of years because the pro-segregation groups have pressured them through economic means and otherwise. Some of this has happened where least expected -- among labor groups, some local organizations, wealthy churchmen. People have become frightened. The Negro community itself has defaulted in community relations. It has not cultivated white leadership and friendships. There is a great need to cultivate friendships and to work together on common problems which are not controversial. There does exist a Better Schools Commission which is an integrated organization.

Suggestions for Future Program for Tennessee Council

1. Establishment of communication. There is a great need to talk over common problems.
2. Set up a centralized resource office -- to obtain information and distribute it to concerned people, schools, etc. Perhpas a newsletter. Distribute resource materials like Southern School News, Law Reporter, etc
3. Make up a roster of all organization in the State and their purposes.
4. Improve public relations; cultivate the press, especially certain reporte
5. Conduct surveys and research. Publish a state newsletter and tracts. For example, we could find out which ministerail associations are desegregated.
6. Have consultation services available to school superintendents and boards. The Executive Director could do most of this. (Dr. Van Til drew up an outline which would be valuable in this area.) Encourage local communities to organize groups of th . r own.

Mr. Brewster suggested that Mr. Francis Manis, of U.T. would be valuable to the program planning committee in drafting its program. Mrs. Todd said that Dr. Van Til would be willing to give professional help to this committee also. All of the above suggestions will be submitted to a program committee to use as the see fit.

A motion was made and carried that the Committee on Program and Personnel be made up of the Executive Committee (president, two vice-presidents, treasurer, and secretary) and whatever consultants will be necessary to draw up the proposed program, and that the chairman have power to appoint other members to the committee.

A motion was made and passed that the chairman appoint a Membership Committe and a Finance Committee with members from various parts of the State. Mrs. John T. McCall, Mrs. Fensterwald, and Mr. Walter Sharp, all of Nashville, have agreed to serve on the Finance Committee. Mr. Routh reported on an effective method for fun raising which Alabama used. The state was divided into eight districts with a Finance Chairman over each district.

Election of Board Members

Mrs. John T. McCall and Dr. Hugh Morgan of Nashville, and Mr. Martin of Knoxville, were nominated and elected to the Board. In order to obtain Board members from each section of the State, the present Board members should turn in suggestions to the Executive Committee from their respective areas. From these suggested names the Executive Committee will fill the Board vacancies. (There may be from 15 to 36 Board members according to the by-laws.) This was put into the form of a motion and passed.

The following resignations were accepted: Dr. Haskell Miller, Mrs. Elsie Lewis, and Mr. Joe Ray.

A motion was made and passed that those Board members whose terms expired in 1956 be elected for another 3-year term, beginning in 1956. It was also moved and passed that those those terms expire in 1957 be re-elected for the following three years.

Mr. C. H. Parrish, Program Associate of SRC, explained the Consultant Program Service. They offer consultant services to other organizations, to serve on panels and to furnish speakers, etc.

Mrs. Todd asked for those members who had travel expenses to turn them in as soon as possible.

The meeting was adjourned at [illegible]

Respectfully submitted,

Virginia Grantham
Office Secretary

REPORT OF TRIP TO NASHVILLE -- Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Realizing the Church is the agency that can guide the disturbed and perturbed South through the difficult days of adjustment to the Supreme Court Decision on Segregated Schools, a trip was made to Nashville, Tenn., October 14-15 to confer with the Boards of Baptist & Methodist Churches located there, and with the United Church Women. I had with me the scrap book , "The Church Speal

At 8:30, October 14th, I spoke at Scarritt College and had some conversation with the president, Dr. Stuntz. Scarritt now has Negroes enrolled in the student and living in the dormitories, and has a Negro professor (part time). Dr Stuntz stated this had come to be through some years of careful planning. I asked about tax exemption for the College and found there was no trouble.

I led a discussion in Miss Louise Young's sociology class on the Supreme Court Decision.

At 11:45 - I went to the Board of Education Building . Dr. Schisler, the director had called in his staff of 26 to meet with us. We lunched in the building and then had two and one-half hours of discussion. The summary of the discussion is about as follows:-

The picture as is

THE CHURCH ---------- The Supreme Court Decision on Segregated Schools -------- The Disturbed South

THE PRONOUNCEMENTS OF THE CHURCH -- Catholic, Protestant , Jewish.

THE PROBLEMS -

1. The pronouncements of National and Regional Church bodies, reaching the local member and the local member being prepared to accept them.
   Media of Communication -
   Secular Press - National and State papers give good coverage to meetings of National and Regional Church meetings.
   County papers (where the people are) - rarely carry news of such meetings
   Church Press- National papers - carry both pronouncements but add editorials
   State church papers - usually too conservative so say little

2. While the church boards of education and women's organizations have fine educational programs on human relations - (a) the literature necessarily is printed too far ahead to high light an emergency issue. (b) while , to some measure, women's organizations do issue some directive in emergencies, the routine route from over-head group to local member is too long and too slow a trail.

Dr. Leo Rippey, who directs adult education for the Methodist church, called attention to the embarassing fact of segregation in the Methodist Church.

There was some discussion of the disturbed churches of the denomination and the need of sympathetic understanding of their reactions. The question of inter-marriage must be recognized as a real fear and not a red herring.

Dr Schisler spoke of the meeting Bishop Roy Short had with his leaders of Tennessee- a meeting beginning at noon one day and ending the next day at noon with the hours spent in discussion of the then pending Supreme Court Decision.
He suggested that I go to Mississippi and see Bishop Franklin and stated he would follow up my visit, suggesting to him a similiar meeting as held by Bishop Short.

During my stay, I heard two good stories that were the result of Bishop Short's meeting.

After the discussion, it was decided-

1. Dr. Schisler would send out a letter to all District Superintendents , asking them to

to call together their ministers and lay leaders for a discussion of ways to help the people meet the Decision

2. The idea of a TV , joint project with the National Education Association would be explored that some quick and dramatic presentation might reach large numbers of people. (As the Board is accustomed to work with the NEA- the project seemed assured.

Dr. Schisler felt that the Southern Regional Council had a definite field in working with the churches - and could work closer to local people than Church Boards

I spent a little time at the Board of Evangelism . Dr Harry Denham was out of the city, so could only suggest that something might be carried in "Shepherd", the magazine of the Board .

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. JOHN MCCALL, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED CHURCH WOMEN - at her home.

Here I found my greatest encouragement that confirmed my conviction that it must be the job of Church women to bring about community understanding and cooperation in the complex question of school integration.

Mrs. McCall's organization is is interracial and is working definitely preparing women for the social changes ahead. There had been held a panel discussion at one meeting on the question. I quote one or two sentences from Mrs, McCall,

"We had a lawyer on the panel who explained both the legal and psycholological bases for the decission. He reminded us that we are governed by two sets of laws - one set is man made and one is made by God. Man's laws are changeable (a street may have a sign on it one week "speed limit 30 miles per hour - and the next week it may be changed to twenty M. P) ; but God's laws are unchangeable and eternal".

Mrs. McCall is interested in the Southern Regional Council and has since written for membership blanks to give to her officers.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS FOUNT TILLMAN, VICE-PRES. WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE - Directly responsible for the social action program of the Methodist women of the nation.

We spent perhaps two hours together. She was disturbed about the reaction of some groups in Mississippi and in the Memphis Conference to the stand of the Woman's Division on the Supreme Court Decussion. Some of the local societies are threatening to disband and since Thelma Stevens , executive secretary of the department was ill, Mrs. Tillman is doing her best to pour oil on troubled waters. I told her of my plan to go to Mississippi and she pledged her help and cooperation.

The Baptist Board staff was having an all day meeting , so failed to see Dr. Miller.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Distribution of Membership by City & Local Councils

Memphis	116
Nashville	334
Bristol	25
Knoxville	25
Oak Ridge	32
Jackson	14
Chattanooga	29
Johnson City	10
Murfreesboro	11
Total	596*

Distribution of Paid Membership **Figures**

Nashville	95
Memphis	31
Knoxville	3
Chattanooga	5
Oak Ridge	7
Out-of-City	13
Jackson	5
Bristol	0
Total	159*

*These figures are for the quarter ending February 28, 1965

NOTE: It should be noted at this time that the money received from the Annual Meeting Dinner and two sets of deposits for money by mistake were deposited to the wrong account and this is the reason it is not in with the financial report for this quarter. This will be accounted for in the next report for the quarter ending May 31, 1965.

Serve Council

The Christian Life Commission
OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

A. C. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

June 7, 1957

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh,

We are looking forward to our meeting here on June 18 of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Mrs. Todd tells me that you can be with us on that date. I am writing to urge you to come. I will have to learn all I can about the Tennessee Council and its affiliation and work with the Regional Council. The fact is I would hardly know how to start without your council and advice.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller

ACM/bll

Religious Baptists
Miller, Texas Council on Human Relations

June 11, 1957

Dr. A. C. Miller
The Christian Life Commission
of the Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear A. C.:

It was good to talk with you this morning and I have now straightened out my reservations for the trip to Nashville.

I am enclosing copies of the articles regarding the Christian Life Commission Report at the Southern Baptist Convention in Chicago. I am particularly pleased with Ralph McGill's column in the Sunday Journal-Constitution. Our papers here put out a combined issue on Sunday, hence the hyphenated name.

I look forward to seeing you Saturday.

Warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm
Enclosures

July 22, 1957

Dr. A. C. Miller
Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Miller:

I am pleased to inform you that our Executive Committee, at its meeting just concluded, approved a grant-in-aid to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, for the fiscal year 1957-58, in the amount of $3,000. Final approval of this sum is contingent on a mutually satisfactory agreement as to the matters discussed below.

The Executive Committee regretted that it was unable to grant an amount as large as that requested. As you know, the total available was $40,000, and eleven state organizations had to be considered.

This means that the average figure is only about $3,600. The fact that the proposed Tennessee allocation falls slightly below the average does not in any way reflect lack of regard of the crucial job needed in Tennessee or the fine quality of lay leadership in the Tennessee Council. Rather, it was determined by the fact that the Tennessee Council does not yet have an on-going, professionally staffed program or any specific prospect for the position of Director. These facts had to be weighed in comparison with other state groups which already have professional staff which they are undertaking to keep at work. In two cases, state groups are undertaking to continue with bi-racial professional staff, and those seemed to justify relatively larger grants-in-aid.

Obviously, in view of the curtailed amount granted, it will be necessary for your program and budget to be reconsidered. Will you advise us at your earliest opportunity what modifications the Tennessee Council feels it must make in the proposal as submitted?

Once the terms of the grant are satisfactorily worked out, the following conditions, as set by the Executive Committee, will apply:

(1) The grant will be distributed on a quarterly basis effective October 1, 1957.

(2) Succeeding quarterly distributions will be contingent on adequacy of performance, in terms of the agreement under which the grant is made. To this end, you will be requested to submit brief quarterly progress reports on program activities and fund-raising.

(3) The grant-in-aid is not earmarked for any specific expense, but may be applied against the total budgetary needs of the organization.

(4) Since the grant is not earmarked, and since our affiliate relationship expires on October 1st, your organization will handle its own payroll, including the withholding of income taxes and social security after that date.

(5) As has been true during the subsidy period, these funds are granted on the condition that your organization not engage in political activity or other activity inconsistent with tax-exempt status.

We shall look forward to receiving your revised program and to a mutually sustaining relationship in the months ahead.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
cc: Tennessee Council

Tenn.

September 20, 1957

Dr. A. C. Miller
Executive Secretary
The Christian Life Commission of the
Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Miller:

It was thoughtful of you to let me know that you would not be able to be with us at the Washington meeting. My only wonder is that you are able to meet as many of the demands upon you as you do. Some of the sessions in Washington were, I think, very useful. You will be getting a report of the conference in due course.

Since I heard from you, all of us have been encouraged by the turn for the better in Nashville. It is a pity that it so often takes a catastrophy to work local leadership up to the proper pitch. But it is encouraging that Nashville did not allow the hoodlums to reverse the course of desegregation. This is a real tribute to the devoted work that you and the other positive leaders in the community have done.

I hope we will find ourselves together again before long.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

RECEIVED SEP 12 1957

The Christian Life Commission
OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

A. C. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

September 11, 1957.

Mr. Harold C. Flemming,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Flemming,-

I regret very much that I must tell you I cannot attend the meetings in Washington September 16, 17. For more than a year I have been pledged to represent my Commission at a National Laymen's meeting at Oklahoma City on those dates. I shall miss your meetings so much as well as these of the CCD. I have written Mr. Aronson also.

We are having some rather heartbreaking trouble here in Nashville as you have no doubt noted. It all stems from the meetings the boy Kaspar has been permitted to have under the cloak of freedom of speech and of assembly. He is an out-and-out hoodlum if there ever was one. How a man under sentence of a Federal Court can be permitted to wreck communities at his will I simply do not understand.

Everything was well set here for a peaceful beginning of our schools, then suddenly all H- broke loose. Looks better today; but we are watching it over the best we can.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller.

State
Je - Miller

October 23, 1957

Dr. A.C. Miller, President
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
416 Twenty-first Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear "A.C."

Thank you for your letter of October 19, and we are indeed thankful to see that the Tennessee Council is now firming-up into a stable organization. Pursuant to the conditions laid down in Harold Fleming's letter of July 22 and the proposed program of the Tennessee Council as modified in your letter of October 19 we are sending the first quarterly allotment of the $3,000 allocated to the Tennessee Council for the fiscal year 1957-58.

We are delighted with the possibilities of some sort of affiliation between the Nashville Conference and the Tennessee Council. We will extend from this office every cooperation possible in helping you realise your goals. Any time you want me to come up to confer with you please let me know. We would be glad, too, to provide a consultant team to lead the Board in a one or two day workshop on program development.

In looking over your proposed budget I note the salary for the Executive Secretary at $4,500. I would suggest, though it is not mandatory, that this be raised to $5,000. This is the minimum figure for any other state Council.

Warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosure: check for $750.00

FBR:fcl

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DR. A. C. MILLER, PRESIDENT
REV. WILLIAM A. DENNIS, VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. J. A. McDANIEL, VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. HUGH MORGAN, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. MATTHEW WALKER, SECRETARY
WALTER SHARP, TREASURER

416 TWENTY-FIRST AVENUE SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

MRS. VIRGINIA GRANTHAM
OFFICE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE BROADWAY 7-5721

October 19, 1957

Rec'd HCF call from NY Oct 21 57

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh,

A meeting of the Nashville Board members of the Tennessee Council was called October 18, at which time the following plans for the year were formulated and the budget revised on the basis of a $3,000 grant from the Southern Regional Council.

(1) A Membership and a Finance committee have been appointed and a letter has been sent out inviting the members to a meeting on November 7 in Nashville, at which time the joint committees will revise the brochure of the Tennessee Council to bring it up to date, compose a letter to be sent to prospective members and donors, and will make such other plans as may be necessary for carrying out the functions of the committees. At present we have a prospective membership list of 800 people. New stationery has been purchased for these letters (witness above letterhead).

(2) Dr. Harold Drummond, chairman of the Personnel committee, has heard from several prospects for the position of Executive Secretary with whom he is now in correspondence.

(3) A copy of the revised is enclosed. We have revised this as of this year, deducting a portion of the year for which we have not had an Executive Secretary. But we definitely plan to employ such a person. Since our membership and finance campaigns have just now begun and it will be a while before we realize anything concrete from that source, we are expecting the grant from SRC to come through. Our own funds are now exhausted and we are in the position of needing money to pay rent, an office secretary, and the first month's salary for an Executive Secretary.

(4) We are developing a library of magazines, books, pamphlets, and other materials on human relations, integration, and related areas.

The above more specific plans are in addition to the general program we submitted to SRC July 12. We hope these plans will work out satisfactorily and will meet all requirements.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller by V.S.
A. C. Miller
President

23 Oct 57
RHA
Oct 8 1st quarterly payment
FBR

ACM/ vg

PROPOSED BUDGET OF TENNESSEE COUNCIL FOR 1957-58

(Submitted October 19, 1957)

Income			
Membership dues	$1,000		
Contributions	5,800		
S R C	3,000		$9,800
Expenses			
Salaries			
Executive Secretary	$4,500		
Office Secretary	2,500		
		$7,000	
Travel		1,000	
Office			
Rent	600		
Supplies	300		
Telephone & telegraph	200		
Postage	200		
Books & subscriptions	40		
	1,340	1,340	
New South subscriptions		400	
Miscellaneous		60	
			$9,800

May 22, 1958

Dr. A. C. Miller
Executive Secretary
The Christian Life Commission of the
Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear A. C.:

It has been two weeks since I sent you the vita sheet on Glenn Canfield as a possible candidate for the job as Executive Director of the Tennessee Council. I also understand that a lady, formerly with the National Conference of Christians and Jews, has applied for the position. Has the Tennessee Council's Personnel Committee met and considered these applications?

We are anxious to be of help in any way possible. If you have any suggestions how we may be more helpful, please feel free to call on me. We are not trying to rush the Tennessee Council into hiring anybody, but are anxious, of course, to get the show on the road.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Vita Sheet on Glenn O. Canfield)

July 23, 1958

Dr. A. C. Miller
The Christian Life Commission of the
Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Miller:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 21. Mr. Via is on vacation at this time and will not return to the office until August 4. Your letter will be called to his attention at this time.

I assume that the booklet you requested copies of is INDUSTRIALIZATION: ACCENT ON THE SOUTH. In Mr. Via's absence we are happy to send you forty (40) copies of this work for distribution as you see fit.

Sincerely,

Luleen Sandefur
Secretary to Mr. Via

The Christian Life Commission
OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

A. C. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

July 21, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My Dear Friend:

Thank you for your memorandum of July 16. I read the tract you enclosed with the greatest interest. Could you let me have 30 copies so that I could send one to each member of our commission? If this is asking for too many, please forgive my selfishness and send what you can and I will make the best distribution I can of them. This leads me to ask at what price can they be secured in quantity?

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller

ACM:ew

August 25, 1958

Dr. A. C. Miller, Chairman
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear A. C.:

I am enclosing a copy of a memo which has been sent to other State Organization Chairmen and Executive Directors. This memo is applicable to the Tennessee Council in every aspect save one: the limitation of the 1959 allocation-request to the amount of the current allocation. In the case of the Tennessee Council, we would look with an understanding eye upon a request to SRC for modestly increased allocation since you have recently staffed the organization. Such a request should not exceed $4,000.00.

We are well pleased that the Tennessee Council has a new Director. In the next few weeks he will, no doubt, be fully occupied in the Nashville area's developing situation. After things calm down a bit, we would welcome a visit from him to discuss the relationship between SRC and the State Organizations and possible program developments in Tennessee.

With all good wishes,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
c.c. John Pate
enc. memo

October 9, 1958

Dr. A. C. Miller
Executive Secretary
The Christian Life Commission of the
Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Miller:

Many thanks for your welcome letter of October 3. We are all most pleased that Dr. Young's appointment as executive director of the Tennessee Council has given it new zest. I haven't heard directly from her as yet but will anticipate seeing her at the time of Mrs. Tilly's meeting next week.

It was good to see you the other day. I was awfully sorry to learn that I missed a chance for further conversation when you visited the office.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

The Christian Life Commission
OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

A. C. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

October 3, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I have written Mr. Routh about the enthusiastic election of Dr. Louise Young as the Executive Director of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. The election of Miss Young has changed the Council into a working organization. Everyone is running over with enthusiasm and with determination to put the work over under her experienced and dynamic leadership. Committees have been meeting and have gone over the entire organization with a view to strengthening it in every way possible. The notices have been sent out from the local office calling all members of the Board to meet here on Oct. 14.

Dr. Young is coming to Atlanta for the Woman's Meeting of your Council on October 16 and 17. She is very anxious to arrange an appointment with you during her visit there at that time. We are hoping that this appointment can be arranged. She will write you within a few days about this appointment, but we wanted you to be apprised of it as soon as possible.

Every good wish to you and to all who are associated with you.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller

ACM:ew

The Christian Life Commission
OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

A. C. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

November 11, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

It was good to have you with us. Thank you for coming. You clarified a lot of things in your talk to the group. I know they will bear fruit in a better understanding and relati onship among us in our work.

We prepared the release and sent it to fourteen papers over the state, including some of those of the Negro press.

I took the release in person to the two dailies of the local press and to the two wire services. I must confess that I was disappointed in what appeared to be a very definite lack of interest, but this may be attributed to the natural nonchalance of newspapers editors.

We have prepared a letter to our entire membership covering the electi on of Miss Young and the arrangements that are being made for the state meeting January 16-17. These are now in the mail.

Best of wishes.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller

ACM:ew

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DR. A. C. MILLER, PRESIDENT
REV. WILLIAM A. DENNIS, VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. J. A. McDANIEL, VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. HUGH MORGAN, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. MATTHEW WALKER, SECRETARY
WALTER SHARP, TREASURER

416 TWENTY-FIRST AVENUE SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

LOUISE YOUNG
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
TELEPHONE BROADWAY 7-5721

December 31, 1958

TO: The Members of the Tennessee Council On Human Relations and Interested Friends

FROM: A. C. Miller, President

SUBJECT: Annual Meeting of the Council, Nashville, January 16, 17, 1959

You will note that this is being written on New Year's Eve. We hope this date is both symbolic and prophetic of the eve of a great awakening of the citizens of our state and nation to an awareness of their responsibility for a peaceful and equitable solution of the racial issue and for other moral and social issues within our respective communities.

The annual meeting of the Tennessee Council On Human Relations will give us an opportunity to prepare and plan for action toward these coveted objectives. The enclosed program has been prepared by your program committee to give ample opportunity for the interchange of ideas and to gird us with information and suggested procedures.

Let's make 1959 the turning point in Tennessee toward the creation of a public opinion that will support the enforcement of the laws protecting the constitutional rights of all citizens and the maintenance of their civil liberties.

We need in this meeting a solid core of ministers of the Church. We need very much to have the presence of lay professional men who are leaders in civic clubs and other organizations within their communities. We need leaders and interested workers from among the women. We need you.

We need a full representation of the people throughout our state regardless of one's personal views on the issues to be discussed. This is a time for constructive leadership. The times demand a constructive statesmenship. We must have in this meeting various shades of opinion if we are to devise a practical plan of procedure among all the people.

Please send in your request for a reservation by January 12. This will help our committee in providing a place for your comfort. But if you do not send this in, come on anyhow.

The meeting begins with registration at 1:00 p.m. on Friday, January 16, and closes at noon, January 17. See you then.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
416-21st Avenue South

TENTATIVE PROGRAM ANNUAL MEETING
January 16-17, 1959

METHODIST BOARD OF EVANGELISM
1908 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Friday January 16th

1:00-2:00 Registration: Board of Evangelism Mrs. Dewey Grantham, Chairman

2:00-2:30 Opening Session: Dr. A. C. Miller, Presiding
Introduction of Officers and Board of Directors
Presentation of Program: Mrs. John T. McCall, Chairman Program for Annual Meeting

2:30-3:30 Discussion Groups Progress and Problems in Intergroup Relations:

Citizenship: Rev. Cecil Culverhouse, Chairman
Economic Opportunity: Dr. Vivian Henderson, Chairman
Education: Mrs. Delbert Mann, Chairman
Health Services: Miss Ellen Wallace, Chairman
Library Materials and Services: Miss Mary Joan Finger, Chairman
Transportation: Mr. W. D. Hawkins Jr., Chairman

3:30-4:30 Reports from 4 Discussion Groups

4:30-5:30 Audio-Visual Presentations

6:00 Dinner Scarritt College

6:45 Meetings by Delegations Social Rooms Scarritt College

7:15 Book Browsing Social Rooms Scarritt College

8:00 Evening Session Open Meeting Wightman Chapel Scarritt College

Address: Mr. James McBride Dabbs, President Southern Regional Council
Author of The Southern Heritage

Saturday January 17th

9:00-9:30 Introductions by Delegations

9:30-10:20 Presentation of 2 Areas of Concern

10:20-11:00 Aspects of Mass Media: Mr. Maclin Davis, Presiding
** Address: Mr. Fred Routh, Assistant Director Southern Regional Council

11:00-12:00 Business

Noon Adjournment

Tear Off and Return

Registration Blank

() I plan to attend Annual Meeting Tennessee Council On Human Relations January 16-1
() Please make reservation for me at the Guest House, Methodist Board of Education

Room with private bath	Single	$6.00	Double	$4.50	Each
Room with adjoining bath	Single	$5.00	Double	$3.50	Each

() Please make ____ reservations for dinner at Scarritt College Friday at 6:00
(Out of town members will be guests of Nashville group)

I would like to participate in the discussion groups checked. (Please indicate first, second and third choice)

() Citizenship
() Economic Opportunity
() Education
() Health Services
() Library Materials and Service
() Press, Radio, TV
() Transportation

SIGNED _____

June 9, 1955

Mr. Haskell Miller
University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Miller:

At the recent staff conference at Camp New Hope various of you asked to be enlightened on the matter of Fellows of the Southern Regional Council. The appointment of Fellows began in 1945 and 1946 and has been little altered since then. It fulfilled a purpose of Dr. Howard W. Odum's to give recognition to and stimulate interest from young persons likely to increase in stature in this field. Under the by-laws these were to be honorary Fellows not exceeding 100 in number "to Southerners who have demonstrated exceptional talent for constructive leadership." The Fellows were to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents and special representatives. They were to receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Council might direct. The terms were to be for two years unless otherwise provided by the Council, and were renewable or withdrawable at the discretion of the Council. This language continues as Article III in our present by-laws.

Some few of the Fellows have faithfully all these years sent us clippings and an occasional letter telling about special circumstances in their areas. But for most of them the honor, if remembered, has been empty.

Technically, as the fellowships were not specifically renewed they may be thought of as having lapsed. But it should be said that they have not been specifically withdrawn.

The matter of having Fellows is a program from which we have not as yet contrived to extract anything like a full benefit.

One practical result has been that Fellows were exempt from dues and except as a matter of courtesy I think few of the Fellows have in practice paid dues to SRC. I know no reason why they should not be billed for dues in the appropriate state organizations.

Inactivity in this office does not signify failure to appreciate the possibilities of a live program with Fellows.

The Fellows still carried on our rolls and believed when last the list was compiled to be resident in your state are:

J. H. Daves
Specialist in Negro Education and Relations
Tennessee Valley Authority
215 Old Post Office
Knoxville, Tennessee

Merl Eppse
Tennessee A & I College
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Miss Josephine Hamilton
Churchill, Tennessee

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 9, 1955

Mr. Haskell Miller
University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Miller:

The following are the members of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council residing in your state.

F. Woods Beckman* 5908 Magazine Road Knoxville	Paul R. Christopher 216 Flatiron Bldg. Knoxville
Z. A. Looby 419 4th Ave., N. Nashville	Mrs. E. U. Robinson 675 N. Waters St Gallatin
Mrs. J. Fount Tillman Lewisburg	Mrs. Elsie Lewis* (?) 1724 14th Ave., N. Nashville,

We are dependent upon you and all connected with your state movement to bring these people into full knowledge and participation in the general program.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

*Ex-officio

July 7, 1955

Mr. Haskell Miller
University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Miller:

The Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council last year made a requirement that all personnel employed in the central and state offices have adduced for them some evidence of loyalty. The Executive Committee, in working out the procedure, asked that state chairmen testify as to the loyalty of all personnel directly employed in the state programs.

So, if you will be so good as to send in appropriate certification for Mr. Hughes, we will be grateful.

I am not yet instructed as to whether your consultants should be in this way covered, and propose no action until that matter can be settled.

It was a pleasure to meet Mr. Hughes at Nashville the other day. I think you made a good selection.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

cc: KS

File COPY

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE

FILE COPY

July 11, 1955

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
KNOXVILLE BRANCH

Have seen.
CCF

Fred — would you
let me have your
reactions here at U.T.,
with copy to Haskell.
Dr. Hills was also
sent copies of the
Ga. & Ala. brochures
Jean

Dr. Haskell Miller, Head
Department of Sociology
University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Haskell

You will find enclosed two copies of the latest revision of the proposed brochure, "The Tennessee Council on Human Relations".

As indicated in my note last week, four of us here, including Dr. Jones and Dr. Drake, were able to work over extensively the first draft and we have now come up with what we regard as a publicity and work device of value which can be used for two or three years in Tennessee.

The brochure, in its final form, will have the following characteristics:

1. 4" x 7" in size, printed in attractive colors with some to-be-selected illustrations. Materials would be on both sides of 4 pages, making a total of 8.

2. Cost would be in the neighborhood of $200 for 5,000, with estimate based on Alabama experience.

3. Content in relationship to the pages would include the following:

   Page 1 - cover

   Top: "The Tennessee Council on Human Relations"

   Bottom: "An organization -

   To Attain Through Research and Action, Equal Opportunities for all People of Tennessee"

   Page 2 - inside cover - as described in enclosed material.

   Pages 3, 4, and 5 as described in enclosed material.

   Page 6, a to-be-prepared bibliography of books and pamphlets available through central office.

Dr. Haskell Miller July 11, 1955

Page 7 - detachable membership application form, including rates, etc., and place for name and address, along with check, money order, or cash payment.

Page 8 - name and address of Council, allowing mailing to be accomplished with ease.

In addition to questions raised in my letter of July 6, here is one more: I have asked individuals receiving copies of this letter and the materials to forward their suggestions to me here. You may want to send the additional copy forwarded to you to another. You will agree that at some point decision has to be made on where we will stop from the standpoint of getting additional suggestions. It seems to me we have a representative group now.

Additional progress has been made in developing what might be called an Administrative Handbook of the Council and which in final form will include, largely from the staff standpoint, what the Council does and how it does it. This involves at this point function of Board of Directors, job descriptions of staff, etc. It also includes sample forms such as employment letters, quarterly authorizations for field visits, expense vouchers, etc.

At the point that all of the material is developed for final approval, both Bill Jones and I feel that there would be advantages in my coming to Chattanooga for at least a day. This would allow you and Mr. Hughes to decide on changes as well as assumption of completing responsibility by the central office. This should be done, according to present estimates, some time during the week beginning July 18.

Sincerely yours

Francis Manis

Enclosures

CC: Dr. Lee Campbell, Knoxville College
Mr. Fred Routh, Southern Regional Council
Dr. William Jones

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL . . .

The Council is old as well as new. Its roots go back to 1919 and its present affiliation is with the Southern Regional Council, an organization formed in 1943 for the purpose of providing an opportunity for Southerners to join together in a cooperative effort to solve common problems. All policies of the Southern Regional Council, with headquarters in Atlanta, are formed by Southerners. All policies of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, organized in 1954 with headquarters in Chattanooga, are formed by Tennesseans.

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL'S PURPOSES . . .

The Council is an organization of Tennesseans of all races working together in the interest of the people of Tennessee. Employing educational methods only, it strives to further the progress already made in Tennessee toward:

- improving economic, civic, and racial conditions
- attaining the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all
- developing and integrating leadership on new levels of cooperation

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL'S CURRENT EMPHASIS . . .

The Council recognizes that

- A pattern of segregation, deeply rooted in the past, separates our people by race.

- The Supreme Court of the United States has concluded that ". . . in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. . ."

- The State Attorney General has indicated that ". . . It is the responsibility of each local school board to determine for itself the way in which it is going to meet the problem of desegregating the schools under its jurisdiction. . ."

- As tradition and law come into conflict, new appraisals and new adjustments need to be made. This places us in a period of transition in the area of human relations.

- There is need on the part of all of us to sincerely seek after an orderly solution based on justice. The only sound and lasting solution will be worked out by those persons who know the local situation best - the citizens of the community and the segments of the community affected by the problem.

- Some Tennessee communities will reach out for experienced help in aiding them to think through the important decisions that need to be made locally. The Council stands ready to provide materials bearing on the experiences of other communities and skilled consultative services.

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL'S METHODS . . .

I. Discussion

Community organizations can play an important role in building understanding by developing bi-racial planning groups. Church, civic, and other voluntary organizations, as well as Boards of Education and other public agencies, are able to provide leadership in solving local problems in a democratic way. This means that legislation and judicial rulings will be translated into justice for all of us in our everyday life.

II. Surveys

Fact-finding surveys, carried out by groups in the community, may identify problems. Experience has shown that where representatives of each segment of the population are involved in the fact-finding process, the results are generally accepted by all groups.

III. Action

The people of each Tennessee community have the right to decide how they will meet the present challenge.

When the community becomes aware of its human relations problems and the conditions behind them, it is able to deal intelligently with these problems and conditions.

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL'S
ORGANIZATION AND SUPPORT . . .

The Council is

- an organization whose membership is open to all citizens of the State of Tennessee who support its objectives. Among its members are people of all races, people who live in the country as well as the city, people engaged in many different occupations, and people of all faiths and denominations.

- an incorporated, non-profit organization deriving its financial support from membership dues, contributions, and grants from the Southern Regional Council.

- non-political, although its services are available to state, county, and municipal officials.

- non-denominational and at the same time supported by all faiths.

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL'S
WAYS OF OFFERING CITIZEN PARTICIPATION . . .

- By joining with other Tennesseans in this constructive program through using the attached membership application blank. You will receive with your membership a year's subscription to the NEW SOUTH, a monthly publication of the Southern Regional Council, and the membership newsletter from the Tennessee Council.

- By using the materials and consultative services of the Tennessee Council in your community. Members and non-members have equal access to this service.

July 16, 1955

Mr. Haskell Miller
University of Chattanooga
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Miller:

You remember that I wrote you July 7th on the business of certificates about the loyalty of personnel employed by you with the proceeds of SRC funds. At that time I was without knowledge of whether the action of the Executive Committee and the Board clearly covered consultants.

We have reviewed the minutes and the literal language did not exclude consultants. So if you will be so good as to execute the enclosed certificate for the consultants in your program, we would be grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Dr. Haskell Miller,
University of Chattanooga,
Chattanooga,
TENNESSEE.

March 6th, 1956.

Dear Haskell,

It was good to see you while I was on my swing through the Volunteer State. I will send you a report of that very shortly. Enclosed is a check for $250 for deposit to the account of the Tennessee Council. This was requested in a letter of February 27th to Dr. ~~Miller~~ Mitchell. I am enclosing a proposed budget of SRC Funds - Tennessee Council. Please notice number 3 under "notes" and also item A. Special Emergency Fund. I believe that what Mr. Beckman has in mind at this time is the payment of accounts payable.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:rl.
Encls.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

February 1, 1956.

CLARENCE L. HUGHES
OFFICE MGR.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-9761

TO: Mr. Fred Routh.

FROM: Central Office, TeCOHR

Re: Narrative Report for December and January.

We regret to report that there has been no Consultant or Program activity for the period.

There has, however, been considerable activity of an organizational nature.

The Central Office, in addition to regular correspondence, bookkeeping, and routine, has prepared and circulated considerable material to members, consultants, and key persons. The office has also written to prospective Board members and Consultants. Letters have been sent to Board and Committee members regarding our financial needs, among other things. The office has communicated with members of the Policy Committee which had been set up to formulate policy and set up limits within which our Consultants may operate. The office has compiled information on the services and rates of Press Clipping Bureaus, particularly the Luce Bureau with headquarters in New York and the Tennessee Press Association with headquarters in Knoxville, Tennessee. The office has compiled reports and analyses of Consultant activities for the previous fiscal year. The office has prepared tax-exemption forms and materials necessary to accompany such forms. The office has consulted with a design artist in preparation for new and attractive letterhead and newsletter cuts, to be utilized as soon as we have the finances to do so. The office has mailed packages of our TeCOHR Brochure to Board members and Consultants, to be used for membership solicitation and publicity. Booklets and mimeographed material furnished us by S.R.C. and other sources have also been mailed to various persons throughout the state. Of particular interest in this category was the S.R.C. material on "The Attack on the Southern Regional Council." Photostats of the "Virginia Idea" were sent to all TeCOHR Board members. The office also made plans and took necessary steps for the hiring of an office secretary, culminating January 1 in the employment of Mrs. Betty Jane Dossett in that capacity. In connection with the hiring of an office secretary, our office became embroiled in a tempest in a teapot with the owners and various tenants of the Jackson Building who are color-conscious and fearful or resentful of an integrated office in the building. The situation was agitated by local pro-segregation groups, and for a time we were threatened with a 30-day eviction notice and things looked bad for us. However, we did not retreat, but moved ahead quietly and (we hope) in a diplomatic and circumspect manner. There was a conference with an owner's representative and a bit of behind the scenes maneurering which brought to bear some support from a few influential community and business leaders. Today, although we still have our fingers crossed, our integrated office seems to be accepted, even if less than welcome, at least for the time being.

Mr. Beckman, Chairman of our Executive Board, has conferred with several persons and engaged in considerable correspondence in behalf of the Council. In December Mr. Beckman appointed a chairman for a Fund-Raising Committee (Mr. Clarence B. Robinson of Chattanooga) and a chairman for a Membership Committee (Mrs. Ann H. Rickey of Memphis.) Mrs. Rickey has subsequently declined the chairmanship for membership. Not pleased with the tax-exemption forms prepared by the Central Office, Mr. Beckman has prepared a form which has been submitted to the S.R.C. office for evaluation. Mr. Beckman has written several persons in connection with activating our Consultant Program, including Mr. John Hope II, Dr. Herman Long, Dr. Joseph Drake, and Mrs. Preston Valien. He has also conferred several times with Dr. Wm. Jones, Jr., in regard to Dr. Jones' recruiting trips for the Consultant Program. Mr. Beckman has, of course, undoubtedly engaged in many other activities in behalf of the Council about which the office does not know.

There were three organizational and committee meetings during the period. Dr. James Colston, Chairman of the Consultant Policy Committee, met in Knoxville on December 14 with Mr. Beckman and Mr. Herman Daves, where they drew up a very generalized statement of policy for Consultants, which was mailed to Mrs. Molly Todd and Mr. Walter Sharp in Nashville (the other members of the committee) for approval. The Executive Committee of TeCOHR (Rev. McDaniel absent) met in Chattanooga on January 3. Minutes and agenda of this meeting have been furnished the S.R.C. office. Finally, there was a meeting in Nashville on January 29 of persons interested in organizing or participat-in the Consultant Program. Among those present was Mr. Fred Routh of S.R.C.

Respectfully submitted,

Clarence L. Hughes

Clarence L. Hughes
Office Manager.

CLH:bjd

April 23, 1954

Mr. Alfred Mynders
The CHATTANOOGA TIMES
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

I have not forgotten your letter of April 7th about the chairmanship of the Tenne see Division and getting it organized and goi I regard you as having resigned as chairman o the Tennessee Division, but I am to take you on your offer to find the next man and help u get it going again on a really firm basis.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

(s)

RECEIVED
APR 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

The Chattanooga Times

April 7, 1954

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Please let's be realistic about the Tennessee Division. First, we need a young chairman located at Nashville or nearby. He should not be the editor of a newspaper.

I had intended suggesting Nat Caldwell of the Nashville Tennessean who has already taken an interest in our work. He is not the editor of The Tennessean. It may be that your many acquaintances in Tennessee could suggest an energetic young chairman. Fortunately, there seems to be a little time to get a good man.

I am anxious to help our great organization in every way I can and I consider it a help when I ask that the chairmanship of the Tennessee Division be considered vacant as of now and when I suggest that we get to work to select the right man.

If you want me to write to anybody or even try to go to see them, I will await suggestions.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

AM/ea

The Chattanooga Times

RECEIVED
JUL 23 1954
Southern Regional Council

July 22, 1954

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Our Tennessee political campaign (primary on August 5th) is getting so hot that I will have to cancel my plan to attend the Executive Committee on the 30th. I think that Kefauver and Clement are going to win but the campaign is very bitter and requires constant attention.

Both Kefauver and Clement are sensible on the segregation question and thus far both have refused to be stampeded into plans to get around the Supreme Court decision.

I am sorry I can't be at the meeting but certainly plan to attend future meetings of the Executive Committee and the annual meeting of the Council. Incidentally, Judge Raulston Schoolfield who is campaigning for governor on a white supremacy platform is not creating much attention.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders
Editor of The Chattanooga Times

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

AM/ea

September 14, 1954

Mr. Alfred Mynders
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

Dr. Mitchell has approved the plan for a meeting which we discussed recently. The only limitation which he would place upon the cost is that there be not more than ten or twelve persons from outside the Nashville area. As I understand it, the tentative date for the meeting is the morning of Saturday, October 9. I think that arrangements can be made through Mrs. Bonita Valien for the meeting to be held at Fisk University. She has also promised to send to you a list of names of Nashville people who might be invited to attend.

It would appear that the most difficult area from which to select persons is West Tennessee. The few names which I am submitting have been suggested to me by Mrs. Ethel Niermeyer, who may be reached at the Memphis YWCA. Along with her should be included Mrs. Lawrence Cal, 3580 Watauga; Reverend J. A. McDaniels, Executive Secretary of the Urban League, 546 Beale; Mr. Harold Crowder (CIO), 136½ South Second Avenue; Mrs. Harriett Walker, 1255 South Parkway Street.

You, perhaps, are in a better position than I am to select people from the East Tennessee area. However, I would take the liberty to suggest from Knoxville Mrs. Neal Spahr, YWCA; Dr. J. H. Danes, TVA, Old Post Office Building; Dr. James T. Colston, President, Knoxville College. It may be desirable to have someone from the University of Tennessee like Dr. W. E. Cole, who previously has been active with the Council, or Dr. Leroy P. Graf.

There should, perhaps, also be some representative of Fellowship House. I understand that Mrs. W. J. Moulder, 3100 Orlando, Knoxville, was one of the leading spirits in organizing Fellowship House. She might suggest a representative. The President

of Fellowship House is Mr. F. Woods Beckman, 5908 Magazine Road, Knoxville, who is also a possibility.

I don't presume to suggest anybody from Chattanooga because you probably would be in a better position than I am to select people from that area. I leave to your discretion the matter of sending an invitation to Mr. Myles Horton of the Folk School, who has been working so long in this field.

At the present time, there are six SRC Board members in Tennessee, including yourself. The other five are: Paul R. Christopher, 216 Flatiron Building, Knoxville; Dr. Charles Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville; Mr. Z. A. Looby, 419 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville; Mr. E. U. Robinson, 675 North Water St., Gallatin; and Mrs. J. Fount Tillman, Lewisburg.

I am enclosing, also, with this letter the present SRC members in Tennessee. You may wish to apprise these people of the meeting and indicate to them that the decisions reached will be subject to their approval.

If there is any additional help, in the way of clerical assistance and mimeographing and the like, or in the working out of a possible attendance for the meeting, that you will need, please let us know.

Mr. Fred Routh, who is a full-time staff person to help in the development of state programs, will be at the meeting, and will attempt to talk with you a day or so before in order to work out the details. I am also planning to attend the meeting.

Sincerely,

C. H. Parrish

CHP/eab

P. S. It might be advisable to address your communications to Mr. Fred Routh at the Southern Regional Council, rather than to me.

Encl.

Tenn.

September 22, 1954

Dictated September 20

Mr. Alfred Mynders
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

Thank you very much for your letter of September 15, advising us that because of your pressing duties on the Times, you could not assume the leadership of an active state organization of SRC. We fully appreciate how busy you are and understand the necessity of this decision on your part.

We feel flattered that you think so highly of the Council, and want to remain on its Executive Committee in Tennessee. We trust that this will be possible and certainly look forward to a continuing happy relationship.

I am corresponding with Mrs. Preston Valien at Fisk University, asking her to carry out the organizational part of the October meeting. I hope that it will be possible for you to attend this meeting, for we will be in need of your advice and counsel.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director for
Program Development

FBR/eab

cc: Mr. C. H. Parrish

October
~~September~~ 7, 1954

Mr. Alfred Mynders
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

Never did an organization have a more thoughtful, faithful, wise, and helpful member and officer than you have been for the Southern Regional Council. We are deeply grateful for your years of conscientious leadership to us, and are most sorry for you to resign. But we have learned from experience to trust your good judgement.

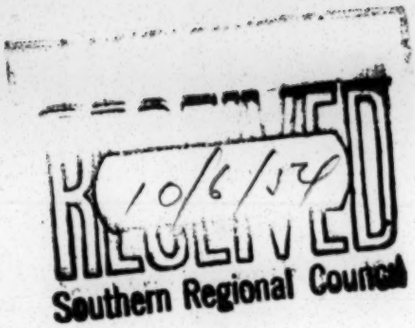
Do come to the meeting of the Board November 10, and give us your active help for this last time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Marion A. Wright

The Chattanooga Times



October 5, 1954

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

It is with regret that I have to announce that I am resigning from the Council effective with the annual meeting which, I believe, is scheduled for next month. This means, of course, that I could not accept reappointment as vice president.

The management of The Times suggests that with the increase in the problems confronting an editor in this interesting period and with our city election coming up early in 1955, I would do well to concentrate on my really arduous job here on the paper. I concur in that suggestion.

I have enjoyed my association with you and your fine staff.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders

Dr. George S. Mitchell
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

AM/ea

RESOLUTION OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE -- S.R.C.
November 23, 1954

It is with far more than perfunctory regret that we take note of Mr. Alfred D. Mynders' resignation as vice-president of the Southern Regional Council.

During his three years in that position, and for many years before that as a Board member, Mr. Mynders has given invaluable service to the Council and to the principles which it seeks to further. The Executive Committee and Board have been enriched by his wise and faithful counsel; the staff has been supported in countless instances by his steady advice, influence and skill.

The Southern Regional Council has had few adherents so finely attuned as Alfred Mynders to the spirit in which this movement for a better South proceeds. We rejoice in the thought that in his demanding professional activity he will be manifesting that spirit daily, for the advancement of the common good.

March 17, 1955

Mr. Alfred Mynders
Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Mynders:

I was sorry to miss your call yesterday. Good news indeed that Governor Clement took the highground and vetoed the two segregation measures. That encourages us in our expectation that Tennessee will distinguish itself in its handling of the school segregation question.

Apologetically, I must report that my search high and low failed to turn up the Brownsville information, and my memory of the incident is too general to be of any help. I can only conclude that it came along at a time when our files were being managed hit or miss, and that was a miss.

Do try us any time we may be of help and we will try to perform more effectively.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:rnf
Dictated 3/16/55

July 27, 1955.

Mr. Alfred Mynders
Editor of the Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

The statement by the Chattanooga board of education is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. It surely would not have been possible had it not been for the positive influence of the Chattanooga Times, over the years.

You will be interested to know that the editorial on the Georgia foolishness was reproduced and widely distributed by the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. Congratulations for that too.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/vc
Dictated by Harold C.Fleming; signed in his absence

November 14, 1955

Mr. Alfred Mynders, Editor
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

We rejoice in that fine column you did yesterday. I hope it will inspire some of our other editor friends to do likewise.

A letter to Frank Starzel of the Associated Press under Dr. Mitchell's signature is going forward; you will receive a copy.

You will be interested to know that I learned through AP contacts that the story did not move on the wire but was telegraphed direct to the News Free Press, presumably at their request. This softens the blow a little bit anyway.

With deep appreciation and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director.

HCF:mf

August 14, 1956

(Dictated August 13)

Mr. Alfred Mynders
Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Mynders:

A notion struck me in the stilly watches of last night, and I hasten to head it at you -- alone.

Here's a two-page business I did the other day, which a magazine called the Humanist will publish (Yellow Springs -- Antioch people).

Point is that the lightening really ought to hit Tennessee. Tennessee has led the way in bending technology to meet the ends of a democracy. Now it can lead in strengthening democracy so that it will be inclusive.

If this strikes no sparks, w.p.b. If any, the sparks are your own.

Admiringly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

ACF

BLIND COPY

August 25, 1958

Mr. John Pate, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

Welcome aboard, as we used to say in the Navy. It's good to know that the Tennessee Council has staffed up again. I imagine you will be kept busy in the Nashville area during the first few weeks of September.

After things calm down a bit we would be glad to have you visit the Atlanta office and talk with us about SRC and its relationship to the state organizations.

We recently had a phone call from a Miss Mattie T. Wilroy, former director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews office in Memphis, indicating an interest in working probably part-time in the field of race relations. I don't have her address but you could reach her through the Rev. McDaniels, Vice-President of the Tennessee Council and Director of the Memphis Urban League.

A good guy to know in the Knoxville area is Galin Martin, Executive Secretary of the Knoxville Area Council on Human Relations. His address is P. O. Box 887, Knoxville, Tennessee. Galin is now on the staff of the Unitarian Service Committee and is assigned to the job in Knoxville. He is the former Director of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations.

If we can be of help in any way please feel free to call on us. All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

February 3, 1965

Mrs. Martha Ragland
c/o Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Martha:

This is to again tell you how pleased and grateful I am that you have accepted the presidency of the Tennessee Council.

I know you and Baxton and Kay will have a good year and that they will appreciate and benefit from your leadership.

And we at SRC want to be of any possible help.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
BLIND COPY: Baxton Bryant

MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND
PRESIDENT
NASHVILLE

LEWIS S. SINCLAIR
VICE-PRESIDENT,
KNOXVILLE

MRS. ERNEST SILVER
SECRETARY
OAK RIDGE

DR. VASCO SMITH
VICE-PRESIDENT
MEMPHIS

DR. G. J. TARLETON, JR.
TREASURER
NASHVILLE

3821 Abbott Martin Rd

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106 19th Avenue, South • Nashville, Tennessee 37212 • 297-6568

BAXTON BRYANT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MISS KATHERINE JONES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

June 8, 1965

Dear Paul,

I was sorry that you did not get up to our board meeting. We had a good meeting but missed you.

Kay is on a two months leave of absence to work in Nashville's Project Head Start.

I am very eager to have a confidential talk with you. I need your advice and help. My home telephone number is 298-1247. I would appreciate it if you would phone me. I would like for you to come up but thought I could give you some idea as to why I am concerned on the phone and then we could decide whether or not you need to come at this time.

I am going on a month's trip to Israel, Jordan and Greece from July 6 to August 4. I would like to have a discussion with you before I leave.

Sincerely,

Martha

Mrs. Martha Ragland

P. S. My area code is 615. M.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. RAY ALLEN, MEMPHIS
GEORGE BARRETT, NASHVILLE
REV. WILL D. CAMPBELL, NASHVILLE
CARL CARSON, MEMPHIS
*DAVID CAYWOOD, MEMPHIS
MRS. LAWRENCE COE, MEMPHIS
WILKES COFFEY, MURFREESBORO
JOHN J. COMPTON, NASHVILLE
REV. W. T. CRUTCHER, KNOXVILLE
MACLIN P. DAVIS, NASHVILLE
MRS. GARLAND P. FISHER, BRISTOL
JAMES S. GILLILAND, MEMPHIS
REV. JAMES GLASSE, NASHVILLE
LEROY GRAF, KNOXVILLE
W. D. HAWKINS, JR., NASHVILLE
MRS. W. B. HEMBREE, KNOXVILLE
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON, NASHVILLE
MRS. JOHN C. HULL, NASHVILLE
MRS. G. W. STANLEY ISH, JR., MEMPHIS
CLAYTON JAMES, MURFREESBORO
REV. MAJOR J. JONES, CHATTANOOGA
*MRS. EUGENE S. KILGORE, JOHNSON CITY
JAMES KIRBY, NASHVILLE
HUNTER LANE, JR., MEMPHIS
MRS. PHIL LIVINGSTON, CHATTANOOGA
MATT LYNCH, NASHVILLE
M. D. MERRIWETHER, JACKSON
REV. JOHN CHARLES MICKLE, MEMPHIS
MRS. RILLA MORAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. HUGH J. MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
DR. WILLIAM G. POLLARD, OAK RIDGE
ALBERT PORTER, JACKSON
MRS. R. D. PRESENT, KNOXVILLE
MERRILL PROUDFOOT, KNOXVILLE
HORACE RAPER, COOKEVILLE
EWELL REAGIN, KNOXVILLE
MRS. EARL L. SASSER, NASHVILLE
MRS. BERNARD SCHWEID, NASHVILLE
CLIFFORD SEEBER, KNOXVILLE
WALTER SHARP, NASHVILLE
REV. KELLY M. SMITH, NASHVILLE
*MRS. PHILLIP C. SOTTONG, CHATTANOOGA
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, MURFREESBORO
MISS MARTELLE TRIGG, MEMPHIS
REV. DOGAN W. WILLIAMS, BRISTOL
WILLIAM R. WILLIS, JR., NASHVILLE
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

*SERVING ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Copy for your information — Martha

June 7, 1965

The Vice-President
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vice-President:

You asked me to write you in June in regard to our invitation to you to speak at the annual meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations.

This meeting is usually held in October or during the first two weeks in November. We will set the time after hearing from you. The meeting will be in Nashville.

We would prefer to have you speak at a dinner meeting but would, of course, be delighted if you could come to a luncheon meeting.

We think that this is a critically important time for Tennessee and that the Tennessee Council on Human Relations can be a factor in making it a time of great gain in opportunity and well-being for all our citizens.

Your long and distinguished record in promoting civil rights, plus your current efforts with the anti-poverty programs, added to your personal and political eminence would make your appearance in Tennessee at this time unusually significant and helpful.

I hope very much that you will be able to include this engagement in your schedule.

With all best wishes, Sincerely, Martha Ragland
Mrs. Martha Ragland, Pres.

Tenn - Martha Ragland LWD mm

TALK GIVEN BEFORE THE TUSKEGEE CIVIC ASSOCIATION, TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, JUNE 29, 1965
by
MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND, PRESIDENT, TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

I was delighted to receive the invitation to come to Tuskegee. For many years I was a frequent visitor in Alabama. My father was Dean of Athens College and my mother taught history there. Through them and through my visits to Alabama I kept in more than normal touch with Alabama affairs. I was interested in Tuskegee Institute and its long and distinguished history long before that interest was heightened by the role of Tuskegee Institute professors in the fight for full democratic participation by all citizens of Macon County. Gomillion vs. Lightfoot will, of course, always stand as one of the milestones along the road to democracy. And the inclusion of federal registration in the voting rights bill now before Congress surely owes much to the creative activity here. There are many other examples--and I think you have only begun.

What has already been done here enshrines Tuskegee, Tuskegee Institute, the Tuskegee Civic Association and its distinguished president, Dr. Charles Gomillion, and many more of your citizens, in the national honor roll of distinguished service. For that reason, alone, I would have been interested in coming here. But perhaps my chief interest concerns the future, not the past.

I have some ideas about where we stand in our society and about what we may be able to do. I particularly welcome the opportunity of presenting these ideas to you for your consideration. In a unique way Tuskegee embodies both the problems and the promise in our situation. Nowhere else in the United States could I find an audience that combines, to so high a degree, distinguished academic training and practical political experience, both focussed so directly and involved so constructively in the central issue of our times. And while there may not be in my audience tonight local citizens whose minds and hearts and souls have been completely enmeshed in traditional white Alabama thinking (the kind which Governor Wallace typifies)-while there may not be any of these people in this immediate audience, I know that they are completely involved in what I will call the Tuskegee Experiment. That is the experiment of having all citizens share in running the government, and all share in the benefits. (This, of course, is nothing more than what our consititution calls for, and what our Fourth of July orators brag about. But so far as I know this is the only place where it is really being tried.)

The fact that the local white citizens who have long run the town, are now cooperating (however reluctantly) with those who were formerly excluded, makes what you are doing here far more important than it would be otherwise. I want to say a little more about these white resisters. I have understanding and compassion for them. They are caught in the stresses and strains of a world-wide revolution that they don't understand--and no one has tried to help them understand, not their schools, not their ministers, not their political leaders. The remarkable thing, really, is not that there have been so many stubborn, angry, men--the remarkable thing is, that with such a minimum of leadership from our great insitutitions that we count on to guide us--the remarkable thing is, that it hasn't been worse. For of course we are living in a revolutionary age. Not one but several revolutions are sweeping the earth--the colonial revolution, the revolution of race, and the revolution of rising expectations. All over the world men have decided to move into the 20th century. They are demanding a place in society that grants dignity and opportunity commensurate with the promise that scientific, technical, political, and moral standards now make possible. We started this revolutionary era with our own American Revolution. It was not just a revolt against England, it was a revolt against the whole idea of an elite who would run things by and for themselves.

It is a dark irony that now we so often seem to be cowering in fear before the forces to which we gave original impetus.

Indeed, the fact that we did this, consciously and deliberately, and spelled it out for all the world, is what made our country different--what made us a world force from the beginning. The words of Jefferson have sparked nearly 200 years of revolutionary momentum. But as always, a time of great change is also a difficult and dangerous time. And our revolutionary age is made much more difficult and dangerous because of the world-wide population explosion and because of the nuclear bomb.

I often think that there isn't a chance that we can survive it. I often think that world tensions are so great, and getting greater, and at the same time our powers of destructiion are so overwhelming, that mankind simply does not have the intelligence, the know-how, and the will, to cope with it. I often think that we will end in a smoking radio-active planet with no life on it. Those are my blue days.

I also realize that the revolutions sweeping the world carry with them the seeds of great promise and great hope. And for the first time in all history poverty can be eliminated. If we can survive the stresses and strains, and develop the skill to channel these revolutionary drives into orderly institutions that will carry forward their aim, this could usher in a period of undreamed of peace, prosperity and well-being. I am talking about the whole world. For of course the stresses and strains that Alabama and Tennessee are suffering are part of the stresses and strains that are shaking the planet. We have to worry about the whole world if we are to survive. Our country needs to take a constructive part in helping the disadvantaged people of the world come into the promise of the 20th century. We need to take a leading role in bringing political freedom, education, and economic opportunity to the disadvantaged of the world--for that sums up the aim of all the revolutionary forces. We need to do this because of our wealth, because of our technical and scientific know-how, and because anything else would be a betrayal of our history and our most cherished traditions.

For this concern for all mankind lies deep in our national character. It began with our founding. And while it often seems forgotten, it has been reasserted, from time to time, and often enough, that it must be accepted as part of us. This concern was asserted forcefully, if belatedly, in the civil war. And again in the first world war when our rallying cry was that we were going to 'make the world safe for democracy'. In the second world war President Roosevelt proclaimed the Four Freedoms that we wanted for all the world, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Worship, Freedom from Want, and Freedom from Fear.

This seemed right to most Americans. We thought 'Yes, that is what we stand for'. After the war the Marshall plan to help Europe and foreign aid to other countries of the world seemed in line with our history, our traditions and our better self. Yet somewhere, imperceptably, our role has changed. Its like that test that involves a series of pictures that begin a cat and end a dog. It reveals something or other about you by the point at which you notice that what was a cat is now a dog.

But I am less interested in how we got off the track than I am in getting back on it. Because I believe that it is absolutely essential for this country to come to terms with its destiny, and now. And I think we can only do it if our own house is in order. We need quickly and massively to attend to the unfinished business of our democracy. We need to work toward bringing everyone into the political process--so that everyone will have his rightful say in running the country.

We need to work toward bringing everyone into our economic system, so that all will share in its bounty, and so that all will contribute to its operation and growth.

There are encouraging developments all around toward an expanding democracy. Tuskegee has played an important role in this, one that is always cited in any national discussion.

The Supreme Court decision on reapportionment of state legislatures (if it is not invalidated) can be tremendously important in strengthening the democratic process. (We started that one in Tennessee.) The voting rights bill now before Congress, if it ever emerges, and is still intact, will be another important gain. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 in its total impact will help to bring into the mainstream of American society many formerly alien from it.

Perhaps the most exciting development right now is the many summer projects which altogether are involving thousands of concerned and dedicated young people mostly students. This summer they seem to be zeroing in primarily on political education. They are working to teach people who were totally outside the political process how to become a part of it but they are also doing much more. They are brushed with the same idealism that has lighted up the Peace Corps. And nothing on the American scene today has so warmed my heart.

In parenthesis here I want to say a little more about the contributions of students in recent years. Without in the least underestimating the years of solid work by organizations and individuals, it was the students with their dramatic innovation of sit-ins and demonstrations that sped up the whole process of attaining civil rights.

I welcome their turn toward political education but I disagree with the tendency in some quarters to deplore their previous and spectacularly successful tactics. I suspect that sometimes this attitude is prompted by a fear that these tactics may be used to redress other grieviences. Until the students re-introduced them these tactics had been forgotten but actually they are as old as government by free men. I was reminded of this recently when I read about England's celebration of the signing of the Magna Carta.

Seven hundred and fifty years ago this June, after great pressure from his barons which can only be described as 'demonstrations' and 'sit-ins', King John of England signed the Magna Carta, the first milestone in constitutional government. Before that all power rested with the king. After having been a little roughly pushed into it by his barons, he said, in the grand tradition which our ruling establishment still honors, that he was doing this "by divine impluse, and for the salvation of our souls...and the exaltation of the Holy Church". That is written in the Magna Carta. And while the barons probably grumbled a little there on the meadow of Runnymede I imagine they also said "We don't really care who gets the credit. If it makes King John feel any better let him say he is doing this by divine guidance".

I was reminded of some of our brave leaders in the last few years who have said they were doing something because it was 'right'. But like King John at Runnymede, it took a little nudging for them to see the 'right'!!!

Another interesting and hopeful development is this concept of involving the poor in efforts to alleviate their condition, a concept written into several of the anti-poverty measures. It is also written into the urban renewal law--that those who will be affected must be involved in the planning. This is a totally new idea on the American scene, so far as I know, except in TVA, which from the beginning worked this way. Involvement of the poor--and of those concerned, is being stoutly resisted all over. And I don't know of any place where it is truly implemented. Still it is important to have it written in the laws. And I count on Saul Alinsky, the Tuskegee Civic Association and SCOPE and SNCC to show us how to implement it. These are all developments of consequence and hope and there are many more.

On the economic front the Civil Rights Act of 1964 with its equal employment title and the Appalachia Act (though a pale shadow of what is should be) are at least moves in the right direction. The whole anti-poverty program recognizes the need to move in the direction of economic democracy. But so far, I think the best part about the Poverty Program is that it has called attention to poverty, its extent, its social and economic cost, its moral digression from the American Creed. The disturbing thing about the program is that none of the measures so far undertaken, even if they were in full and effective operation (which they are not) are anywhere near equal to the need. This could lead to new frustrations. At least we have not yet committed our ground troops or sent in the marines.

Its biggest fault is that it puts too much emphasis on the individual and concentrates on training and retraining programs. It seems to be based on the assumption that unemployment and under-employment are due primarily to personal inadequacies--lack of skills, lack of education. I am very much in favor of training and re-training programs, and think they should be expanded. We are late starting them compared with other industrial countries and at best have made only a timid beginning. But as long as we have large, chronic, unemployment, training and retraining programs can have only marginal significance.

We need to be looking at the big problem of unemployment and doing something about it. In 1946 Congress passed the Full Employment Act which made it national policy to utilize the resources of this country to maintain full employment. But it is being pretty generally ignored.

What we have done is to concentrate on tax reductions. We did this in 1962, 1964 and again this month. No doubt some part of these tax reductions have stimulated the economy but it is obvious that the chief beneficiary is the well-to-do. It seems to me that a better way to stimulate the economy and create jobs would be to use that money for some of our great public needs: more schools, more housing, resource development, health care, hospitals, transportation, and recreation. This would create jobs, stimulate the economy and at the same time would help to meet the needs and raise the standard of living of millions now living in poverty and deprivation.

As a nation we will simply have to face up to the problem of gross and sustained unemployment and do the necessary planning and employ the necessary moves to reduce it. It can be done if we only have the determination to do it. But who is pushing on this? Not the AFL-CIO. Not the economists--at least not many of them. My hope is that the new national concern with poverty will prompt some of our new action groups to tackle this fundamental problem.

There is another aspect of poverty that needs attention. Many people who live in poverty are employed and always have been but they are paid sub-standard wages. There are millions in this category. They, in effect, are subsidizing more affluent segments of our society.

It also disturbs me that while we are initiating new and creative programs to rescue individuals from poverty--programs such as Head Start, the Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the many retraining programs under Manpower Development, that very little is being done about those areas where the Federal and State government are guaranteeing poverty. For example our stingy welfare programs that enforce and perpetuate poverty. In so wealthy a country they are a national disgrace. And in addition they are an economic drag by practically guaranteeing that their recipients will never graduate into the normal productive stream of our society.

While the Job Corps and the Neighborhood Youth Corps reach some out of work, out of school youth, thousands more are in families that are recipients of stingy, inadequate welfare on a scale foreordained to turn out dropouts, the unemployed and the unemployable. If welfare grants were adequate for decent lives of dignity and promise we wouldn't need many of these other programs. Or perhaps I should say we would at least have a chance to catch up and wouldn't be manufacturing new dropouts, illiterates and unskilled faster than our new programs are able to rescue them.

Of course it isn't just increased grants we need, in welfare. We need more trained social workers with smaller case loads so they can give guidance and counselling, and utilize the total resources of the community to return welfare recipients and their children to the main stream of our society.

So far as I know the War on Poverty has not leveled any guns on this problem of subsidized poverty, known otherwise as public welfare. Social workers, who know the problem best, have been conspicuously silent on it. I hope that after this summer the SCOPE and other summer project graduates, will begin to look at the institutions that bear on the problems with which they are so gloriously concerned and so personally involved. That would seem to me to be a logical next step.

Another institution heavily responsible for our democratic inadequacies is our public school system. It has been allowed to fall in disgraceful disrepair. We need public schools that will really prepare our young people to participate creatively in our democratic society and have a productive role in our highly complex economy. The public schools are simply not doing this, now. When too many of our young people drop out of school saying "I don't see any point in going to school. I'm not learning anything"--very often they are stating a simple truth.

We talk too much about getting the children back in school or keeping them in school--and not enough about making the schools so good they will create their own holding power. The real drop-out has been the public school system. Of course, here in the South, maintaining two systems has been an economic as well as a moral drag. I hope the momentum that has been built up to get one system can be maintained long enough to make that system one that truly meets the needs of our complex society and our sophisticated technology.

An integrated school system is only the bare beginning. I predict that the resistance to adequately improving public schools will be equal to the resistence to integrating them. It may be even greater.

There is so much to be done to square our country with its history and its promise. If by some miracle, we suddenly developed a national determination to use our resources and our know-how to bring all our citizens into full participation and full sharing it would be a gigantic task, though surely a zestful one. But we don't have such a miracle. We have, in fact, strong, well organized and well-financed forces in our society that are working night and day against everything I have been talking about. And in addition they systematically set out to discredit and harrass any organization, institution or individual that works to bring all segments of our people into full participation in our society--to help in running it and to share in its benefits.

There is no need to identify these forces to you. They are generally spoken of these days as The Far Right. There are thousands of organizations in this category. Some are more active in one area and some in another. But no geographical area and no group working for a more dynamic and inclusive democracy escapes their attention.

Whatever reason they give for their existence their impact is to stop progress, economic, social and political. They discredit individuals and organizations who are genuinely trying to cope with the monumental problems of this age. They discredit them and impair their usefulness. Their tools range from physical harrassment through brutality to murder. And from individual harrassment of the nuisance variety to organized campaigns to discredit institutions and organizations and destroy reputations.

For twenty years their most successful tool has been to label as 'communistic' any person, organization or institution working for progressive measures. The long and ugly campaign to discredit and destroy Chief Justice Earl Warren is a well-known example of these tactics. It has its counterpart in many individual cases across the land.

The Tennessee Valley Authority has been the steady recipient of this treatment. The TVA has been a tremendous success in harnessing the resources of the Tennessee Valley for the benefit of all the people. And not just the people in its area. It is a great national asset. In addition it is the most creative concept in democratic government in a century. It is so recognized around the world. When delegations visit us from other countries most of them want to see the TVA. It has a tremendous appeal to under-developed countries. And when they develop their rivers they call it their TVA.

Yet the TVA idea of unified resource development for the benefit of all the people has not been repeated in this country. Not on any river and not in Appalachia. When the Appalachia bill was before Congress pains were taken to explain that 'this is not another TVA'--and the Appalachia Act, for all its big promise, is in the main an expensive road-building program, and a weak approach to the total problems of Appalachia. It is indeed not remotely comparable to TVA and the results will predictably be less impressive.

The point I am making is that the reason we have not taken TVA as a pilot project (as President Roosevelt intended it should be) and repeated its success by harnessing our resources across the country for the benefit of all the people, in a series of TVA's--the reason we have not done this, is because of the steady barrage of propaganda to discredit TVA, to smear it as communism or socialism. And too few were saying that it is really dynamic democracy at its best.

I will move to another example of how the Far Right operates to stop progress and discredit those who seek answers to today's problems. This example is the National Council of Churches. This is an organization made up of 31 Protestant denominations. It is concerned with the world we live in and it attempts to translate the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God into a living reality. As a predictable result it has been maligned and discredited and called 'Communistic'. Its effectiveness as a Christian force seeking Christian solutions has been greatly impaired and in some places completely destroyed, which of course was the intent of the discreditors.

Labor unions, back in the days when they were militant, used to be a focus for discrediting attacks. And I suppose they are yet in some areas. Maybe here, but for the most part labor unions have settled into the economic status quo. They turn up on the right side of most issues but they are no longer innovators.

I honestly don't know whether it is fair to blame the Far Right for the general retirement of women from good causes. But I am inclined to think that the general fog of fear and conformity have had much to do with the widespread absence of women from the front lines.

Where are the women? We are faced with problems that you would think would touch the heart of millions of women and move them to concerted action--in the area of civil rights, in the area of poverty, in the area of war and peace in a nuclear age. Where are the women? The feminine mystique that has smothered the influence of women in the past 50 years is completely alien to the American tradition. It has more in common with the Mandarins of China who bound their women's feet as a symbol and a determinant of their uselessness. We have only bound our women's minds. I don't know the answer on that one. I throw it in because it is of much interest to me and because I believe it belongs here in this context.

Probably the most pervasive and the most damaging campaign of the Far Right has been its steady campaign to undermine confidence in our government, and particularly in the federal government. Sometimes they seem almost to have succeeded in equating federal action of any kind with 'communism'. And of course the effect of this is to greatly handicap the government in its efforts to meet the legitimate needs of the people, often needs that cannot be met in any other way. The net effect is to stagnate progress and strangle the democratic process. We need to reassert the fact that the government is our government, constituted to promote the general welfare. We need to dispel this idea that government is 'bad', for as long as that idea is so widely held a dynamic government is impossible.

What I am pleading for throughout this entire talk is a continuation of the present civil rights momentum and its expansion to include the full range of our needs: good schools and good housing for all, full employment with adequate pay for all who can work, adequate support for those who cannot work (for children, for the old and the sick and the disabled). And all this in the context of a broadening participation of all the people in the political and economic process. And here I think of Tuskegee as a pilot project.

If we can move along this route--if we can hold off the dark, negative forces that abound in our society and that will use their great resources of skill and wealth to stop this whole process, if they can----if we can hold them off and keep moving we will grow and prosper. We will fulfill the early promise of this Republic and be a force for peace and prosperity in the world.

Think what it could mean if our great national wealth of resources, scientific knowledge and technical skill could be combined with a new up-swelling of concern for the common man, and a real national dedication to utilize the knowledge of the Twentieth century to improve the lot of all mankind.

It could be a great adventure and our finest hour.

Thank you.

August 12, 1965

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 Abbott Martin Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Martha:

Welcome home!

And, thank you very much for your warm letter. There is no one from whom I would rather have an expression of support. I am very grateful.

September 11 has been put on the calendar and I will make every effort to be in Nashville for the meeting. However, things are unbelievably uncertain and unsettled here at the moment and the commitment will have to be tantative.

I hope your trip was stimulating and restful -- though I doubt the latter.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 ABBOTT MARTIN ROAD • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

August 30, 1965

Dear Paul,

Since I got the impression from Dr. Gomillion that you or someone down there had suggested me to make this talk it occurred to me that you might be interested in seeing what I said! I thot you were being very rash as you had never heard me speak. I was flattered when Dr. Gomillion invited me to come back this month for another talk. I didn't go. Because of my current organizational problems I didn't have time to prepare a talk.

Now our secretary has resigned. She is going with the public school system. Her new job begins today.

Baxton has suggested bringing someone in from Dallas that he knows to take Kay's place. He says this man would balance out the staff, being good on paper work, news letters, materials etc.

I told him that I would be very reluctant to bring in two out of state people in one year and would certainly not favor it until after our annual meeting. My thought, as I told him, is that I had rather have someone locally for the next three months who could help me organize the annual meeting and the Humphrey visit (with the tremendous amount of planning that would entail).

This would give the board, you,and me,time to assess our financial situation and then go into the pros and cons of the man from Dallas.

Baxton brought up the point - not strongly, but he brought it up - that as director he needed to have a staff of his own choosing. There is certainly some merit in this. But since the board and I carry the overall responsibility it seems to me we have to have a hand in it.

The statue of the Humphrey visit is this. His office called me two weeks ago and asked if Nov. 19 would be an acceptable date. I said it would. She said she would call me back in a few days and confirm the date and time - and I have heard nothing more. But I believe he is coming.

This letter is just to sort of keep you posted.

Sincerely,

Martha

MRS. MARTHA RAGLAND
PRESIDENT
NASHVILLE

LEWIS S. SINCLAIR
VICE-PRESIDENT
KNOXVILLE

MRS. ERNEST SILVER
SECRETARY
OAK RIDGE

DR. VASCO SMITH
VICE-PRESIDENT
MEMPHIS

DR. G. J. TARLETON, JR.
TREASURER
NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1106 19th Avenue, South • Nashville, Tennessee 37212 • 297-6568

BAXTON BRYANT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MISS KATHERINE JONES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

3821 Abbott Martin Rd.
Nashville, Tenn.
September 5, 1965

Dear Paul,

The Vice President is not coming to our meeting. He is coming to Nashville on Nov. 30 to speak at a Democratic fund raising dinner. Miss Gray, with whom I talked, suggested that they might work it out for him to come to us the next morning but I vetoed this proposal. Our meeting would have been over-shadowed in publicity. Secondly I will be in Washington at that time to a White House Conference. Thirdly, she was not positive this could be worked out - it was not a firm offer - and I thot we had better quit fooling around with him.

The purpose of this letter is to ask if you have any suggestions for a featured speaker for our meeting? We would like to have the meeting the second or third week in November (before Thanksgiving).

Sincerely,

Martha

Mrs. Tom Ragland, President

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. RAY ALLEN, MEMPHIS
GEORGE BARRETT, NASHVILLE
REV. WILL D. CAMPBELL, NASHVILLE
CARL CARSON, MEMPHIS
*DAVID CAYWOOD, MEMPHIS
MRS. LAWRENCE COE, MEMPHIS
WILKES COFFEY, MURFREESBORO
JOHN J. COMPTON, NASHVILLE
REV. W. T. CRUTCHER, KNOXVILLE
MACLIN P. DAVIS, NASHVILLE
MRS. GARLAND P. FISHER, BRISTOL
JAMES S. GILLILAND, MEMPHIS
REV. JAMES GLASSE, NASHVILLE
LEROY GRAF, KNOXVILLE
W. D. HAWKINS, JR., NASHVILLE
MRS. W. B. HEMBREE, KNOXVILLE
VIVIAN W. HENDERSON, NASHVILLE
MRS. JOHN C. HULL, NASHVILLE
MRS. G. W. STANLEY ISH, JR., MEMPHIS
CLAYTON JAMES, MURFREESBORO
REV. MAJOR J. JONES, CHATTANOOGA
*MRS. EUGENE S. KILGORE, JOHNSON CITY
JAMES KIRBY, NASHVILLE
HUNTER LANE, JR., MEMPHIS
MRS. PHIL LIVINGSTON, CHATTANOOGA
MATT LYNCH, NASHVILLE
M. D. MERRIWETHER, JACKSON
REV. JOHN CHARLES MICKLE, MEMPHIS
MRS. RILLA MORAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. HUGH J. MORGAN, NASHVILLE
MRS. FRED MUHLEMAN, CHATTANOOGA
DR. WILLIAM G. POLLARD, OAK RIDGE
ALBERT PORTER, JACKSON
MRS. R. D. PRESENT, KNOXVILLE
MERRILL PROUDFOOT, KNOXVILLE
HORACE RAPER, COOKEVILLE
EWELL REAGIN, KNOXVILLE
MRS. EARL L. SASSER, NASHVILLE
MRS. BERNARD SCHWEID, NASHVILLE
CLIFFORD SEEBER, KNOXVILLE
WALTER SHARP, NASHVILLE
REV. KELLY M. SMITH, NASHVILLE
*MRS. PHILLIP C. SOTTONG, CHATTANOOGA
MRS. LEE SPAULDING, TULLAHOMA
ROSCOE STRICKLAND, MURFREESBORO
MISS MARTELLE TRIGG, MEMPHIS
REV. DOGAN W. WILLIAMS, BRISTOL
WILLIAM R. WILLIS, JR., NASHVILLE
MISS LOUISE YOUNG, NASHVILLE

*SERVING ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

September 7, 1965

Mrs. Martha Ragland
3821 Abbott Martin Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Martha:

The weekend has given me the opportunity to read your Tuskegee speech. It is excellent and I understand why you were invited back.

I am sorry to hear of Humphrey's cancellation and have no particularly good suggestions. Sometimes it seems a good idea to look close at home and Tennessee has a number of distinguished people. (Frank Smith did a good job for the Mississippi Council recently.) Or what of Brooks Hayes? Wiley Branton, now Executive Secretary of the President's Council on Equal Opportunity, is an excellent speakersand heads a new agency of interest to TCHR?

The SRC annual meeting is the 16th and 17th of November with a meeting related to state councils set tentatively for the 15th. I hope you can avoid those dates.

I plan to come up for your Board Meeting Saturday if you have need of me. (There is much travel to be done so please don't hesitate,if you feel my presence is inconsequential, to let me know that I don't need to come up.) Would you or Baxton let me know where the meeting is being held? Will fly up Saturday morning and come to the meeting place and return Saturday afternoon.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

cc: Baxton Bryant

Tenn - Martha Ragland

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 ABBOTT MARTIN ROAD • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Septmeber 12, 1965

Dear Paul,

I deeply appreciate your coming yesterday. You were a tremendous help to me personally and in giving financial orientation to the meeting.

I was not aware until the meeting was over that we had not discussed a replacement for Kay. I believe I took it for granted that the full discussion of our financial situation made it crystal clear that we were in no position now to consider another executive staff position.

I opened the meeting with a run through of all the items we needed to discuss and the decisions we needed to make, and one of them was what to do about staff vacancies. I also said that I didn't know where to begin the meeting because so many decisions in one area hinged on the situation in another area, and I cited the relations of finance to personnel as an example. I also pointed out that we would be in far worse shape if Kay hadn't been gone since June. So I believe they were consciously or unconciously coupling the two problems during the discussion.

Friday afternoon the executive committee told Baxton that we could not consider bringing in anyone else from out of the state in our present financial situation. He was rather persistent. He pointed out that this man could type and thus could serve as a secretary plus his other duties and save that salary. But not one person agreed with him. We were astonished then when the meeting broke up and he told us that he would bring the man to the meeting ' but we would be under no obligation'. I said "You mean he is in town?" We were all stunned, but no one said not to bring him. I was driving home x before I remembered that he hadn't brought the man by after all!

Baxton made his report first. I wish you could have heard him. He made a tremendous impression. My judgment is that within the area where his talent lies

x from the meeting Saturday

he has real genius and can make an outstanding contribution. But he is strictly a field man. I believe he has very little talent for utilizing an office and a staff.

We have yet to see whether his talent will cover raising money. I am inclined to think that he will be either a fabulous money-raiser or no good at it at all. He undoubtedly has a lot of ability. Whatever help you can give him on this right through this gap may be of crucial importance. Maybe you have some one that you could send up to help him in one city and give him the pattern for how to do it. Or you may think of something else.

We will get to work this week on the folder - and I will keep in touch with you.

Many, many thanks, Paul. Honestly at this point I couldn't live without you!

Sincerely,

Martha

Tenn.
Martha Ragland

September 14, 1965

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 Abbott Martin Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Martha:

It was good to see you on Saturday. I found the meeting exciting and encouraging.

The news of Baxton's plans re staff is amazing. The one matter I made it a point to discuss with him occurred in a hurried hall conversation. I spoke of the dangers of over-expansion and urged him not to make any moves until he was certain that funds were on hand to cover them. Of course I didn't know of these earlier events and he gave me no inkling of them. Perhaps he thought better of the whole thing after the Executive Committee meeting. I hope so.

We will keep his needs in mind and do whatever we can to help.

I didn't have a chance on Saturday to tell you how pleased I was that the Nominating Committee was proposing you for membership on the Council. It will be wonderful to have this additional tie.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

Tenn
Martha Ragland

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 ABBOTT MARTIN ROAD • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

September 15, 1965

Dear Paul,

When I went down to the office Monday to follow up on the various board actions I asked Baxton what leads he had on a secretary. He told me that the girl Jack Tarlton had in mind had faded out. He said that Frances Spaulding had suggested Nona Work, who formerly worked for the Voters Service League, was available. She seemed like a marvelous idea to me. Then he told me that he was going to get this man from Texas.

You can imagine my shock at this. He said he was willing to come on a trial basis (' no obligation') as his secretary for $300 a month (' the executive committee said they were willing to pay $300 for a good secretary'). He said he knew this man was good and would fill in his (Baxton's) weaknesses, and with him the Council could do the job we all wanted it to do. The trial basis was to go through the state convention. But of course he wanted me to be pleased, he said!!!

I told him that I was not pleased, that I thot he had preempted the situation, that he obviously was determined to have this man one way or another, and had run rough-shod over the judgment of the executive committee. I pointed out that I could also see that he had a technical peg to go on in that we had left to him the hiring of a secretary, that it was the work of a smoothie.

I learned that he had been out to get Jack to sign some checks and I asked him if he had discussed it with Jack. He said he had and that Jack had approved - or at least had not objected. I went home and called Jack and actually he was as upset about it as I was. He said he hadn't known what to say and that Baxton was correct that he had not objected.

He said he realized at once that it was contrary to the unanimous judgment of the executive committee, but we had left getting a secretary to him. Then he added this point, which I had also made to Baxton one way or another. Jack put it something like this " I could see that by taking the position that this man was indespensible he was establishing an alibi for non-performance if we stopped him from getting him."

Jack and I agreed that we were in a corner and that probably the best thing to do was to leave it alone. He felt that he should have been more outspoken, and that Baxton had

used him to get by me. But I told him not to worry about that that obviously Baxton was going to do it one way or another.

I hate to burden you with these long letters, but it seems better to keep you posted as we go along.

Sincerely,

Martha

!!!

margie

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 ABBOTT MARTIN ROAD • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

mm - note + file

November 8, 1965

Dear Paul,

I was sorry you couldn't attend our annual meeting in Memphis, but you sent an excellent substitute. Mr. Via was wonderful and a great help. He is a marvelous addition to your staff. I hope he can return to Tennessee some time when we can give much more time to his guiding and helping hand.

In Memphis I learned that Frances Coe is coming to the Council meeting in Atlanta. We would like to room together. We would have so specified if either had known the other was going. Do you suppose there would be any time while we are there that you could talk to us about our Tennessee situation?

Frances is on our executive committee (reluctantly and only because of our obviously dire need for experienced guidance at this point) and I am a vice-president.

MM

Our new president is Whit Stokes, young and relatively inexperienced, but completely committed to equal opportunity. He is a Nashville lawyer, has served as attorney for the Fayette County group.

Frank Smith was excellent and I appreciate your suggesting him.

Our Memphis committee for the annual meeting, of which Frances was chairman, did a heroic job. They stepped in and did all sorts of things not normally expected of a local arrangements committee. When they saw that something had not been done that should have been done - they did it! Due mainly to them the meeting was very successful.

See you next week.

Sincerely,

Martha

I thot you might be interested in seeing a copy of my talk,

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 ABBOTT MARTIN ROAD • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

MM

November 21, 1965

Dear Paul,

I have Copy RSA

I can't find that expense account sheet you gave us. Enclosed is my plane ticket. Hope that will do.

I enjoyed the meeting very much and am delighted to have a part in the Southern Regional Council.

Our new president has called a meeting of the executive committee for Dec. 11 at one o' clock at the Presbyterian Campus Center (next door to the office).

I have been much interested in the press reports of the Washington Civil Rights meeting - and greatly pleased. It has seemed clear to me for the past several months that the administration was cooling off on civil rights. The pressure on them will have to be kept up. It seemed to me that this meeting did just that.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Martha

ES-files

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

file

March 16, 1966

Mr. Whitworth Stokes, Jr.
Snodgrass, Boyce, Barrett & Stokes
618 Stahlman Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Whit:

I am very, very sorry to know of your resignation as President of the Tennessee Council, and concerned by the implications of it.

Fortunately, Ed Stanfield sometime ago scheduled a trip to Nashville, beginning next Tuesday. On his arrival he will be in touch with you, and I hope this matter can be resolved satisfactorily.

In the meantime, thank you sincerely for the interest and leadership you have given.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
cc: Mr. Edwin Stanfield

December 27, 1966

Mrs. Tom Ragland
3821 Abbott Martin Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Martha:

Somehow I just got around to reading your letter-to-the-editor about Head Start, as it is reprinted in the TCHR newsletter. It is great.

Thanks for your courage and concern about such things. I know Baxton appreciates your support, for he has said so more than onee. I do, too.

Best regards,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

States

Todd – Tenn. Council

April 9, 1957

Mrs. Molly Todd
1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Molly:

We have just recently learned that a chap who used to be an executive with the Virginia Council of Churches in the field of race relations has moved to a rather small parish in Alabama. He would, I believe, make an excellent Director for the Tennessee Council. I do not know that he is available, but you might write him and inquire about his availability.

Reverend C. Emerson Smith
Presbyterian Church
P. O. Box 1587
Foley, Alabama.

He is a truly fine individual and a very able person in our field of interest.

Warm regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

cc: Reverend C. Emerson Smith

FBR:mm

Dictated but not read by Mr. Routh.
Signed in his absence.

States: Tennessee

April 16, 1957

Mrs. Molly Todd
1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Molly:

Almost a year ago now, on May 23, 1956, George Mitchell wrote asking state organizations to check on state regulations requiring registration of organizations such as the Tennessee Council. There is an empty space in our files labeled Tennessee. Would you please have some local attorney interested in the field of human relations check this for you on a non-fee basis.

And for heaven's sake, lets get the Tennessee Council off the ground.

Warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

FILE COPY

June 14, 1956

Mrs. Mollie Todd
1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Todd:

Here is a letter from a man in Delaware who wants to be your man in Tennessee.

I spent five years in Northern Delaware myself and went one year to the University of Delaware where this young man went. It is three miles South of the Mason and Dixon line, and about three hundred miles South of it spiritually -- or was in my time. So I shouldn't rule the man out as coming from beyond the pale.

Otherwise I have no knowledge of him, or interest in him one way or another.

We are always insistent that each state do entirely its own job of choosing professional and clerical personnel. We keep a veto power (which you will have been told we have twice exercised on Tennessee proposals!), but I wanted to be quite clear that we have no concern to pick a state organization's personnel.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. - photo of ltr dtd 6/12/56
from Mr. Irwin Schulman

FILE COPY

June 15, 1956

Mrs. Mollie Todd
1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Todd:

I went to a meeting at Junaluska, in early June, of an Ecumenical Institute for the Southeast, organized by the National Council of Churches. Among those present were:

Rev. Jose' D. Fajardo
124 Jordan Avenue
McKenzie

Bertha Gobel
3720 Richland Avenue
Nashville

Rev. & Mrs. Nathaniel Linsey
2537 Selma Ave.
Knoxville

Sallie Lou MacKinnon
3822 Richland Ave.
Nashville 5

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Russell
825 Tusculum Blv'd
Greenville

Louise Young
3822 Richland Avenue
Nashville

If they don't belong to your show, maybe they will join.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 25, 1956

Mrs. James M. Todd
2005 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Todd:

I have told Charles Johnson that I would be at Fisk for an evening speechlet on July 9th. I expect to arrive at least for the afternoon of the 9th and may contrive to be around some of the 10th.

What would you think of some effort for you and me to be together in the later afternoon of July 9th?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: FBR

TeCOHR

Tennessee Council On Human Relations, Inc.

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

~~220 Jackson Building~~ ~~Chattanooga 2, Tennessee~~ ~~Telephone 7-2761~~
2005 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

June 19, 1956

Dr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED JUN 21 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

Thank you for your letter enclosing the application from Mr. Schulman. I have forwarded copies to Dr. Colston, chairman, Dr. W.B. Jones, and Mrs. Preston Valien, members of the committee set up to find an executive director.

I am wondering if Mr. Schulman's experience gives him sufficient understanding and background to work with people in this area. His name sounds as though he may be Jewish. It has been my observation that a great many people in Tennessee, particularly in the rural areas, do not react favorably to a Jew in such a position, regrettable as this is. I wonder if any other state has had experience on which to base judgment in this matter. I did not raise this point with Dr. Colston and the other committee members because I wanted to see what you thought first.

At least we will have an opportunity to meet Mr. Schulman at Fisk in July. I am writing him a brief note saying I have forwarded him application to Dr. Colston.

Assuming you will be here yourself for the Race Relations Institute, I hope we can get together at that time to discuss TeCOHR.

Sincerely yours,

Mollie Todd

Mollie Todd
(Mrs. James M. Todd)
Acting President

MT/vg

July 5, 1956

AIR MAIL

Mrs. James M. Todd
1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Todd:

Many thanks! If you will be so kind as to meet Eastern Air Lines' Flight 152, arriving Nashville at 1:06 p.m. Central Standard Time, on Monday July 9th, I will be most grateful. And that will give us a chance to begin to talk and we can make arrangements then for more talk if need be.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

TeCOHR

Tennessee Council On Human Relations, Inc.

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

~~XXX Jackson Building~~ ~~Chattanooga 2, Tennessee~~ ~~XXTelephone 7-XXXX~~

2005 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

July 3, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georga

RECEIVED JUL 5 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

Thank you for your letter. The afternoon of the 9th will be all right with me for a get-together with you. You could call me at my home, Cypress 2-0270 and we can arrange for a time and place.

Mr. Irwin Schulman, the applicant for executive director, phoned me and is at the Institute at Fisk. Mrs. Valien and I will talk with him Friday and I hope very much that you will have time to see him. He will be here through next week.

If you would want to wire me your time of arrival I could meet you at the plane and we would have an opportunity to talk on the way to Fisk. Since our office is open just part time I would prefer to receive any correspondence at my home, 1489 Clairmont Place.

Very sincerely yours,

Molly Todd

Molly Todd
(Mrs. James M. Todd)
Acting President

MT/vg

July 23, 1956

make reservations

Mrs. James M. Todd
1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Todd:

Quite all right for Friday, August 3rd, and I will be there.

12:50 - 264 - Atlanta lunch

Correct. I will take the 12:35 Eastern Air Lines' plane, which is their Flight 166, and shall arrive at Nashville at 1:06 p.m. Most kind if you would meet me at the airport again, and we would go on to Mr. May's office.

1:02

I will get space on a return flight leaving Nashville at 4:55 p.m., Eastern Air Lines' Flight 265. No great harm done if I fail to make it.

Sincerely,

dinner - 7:27 - Atlanta

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Piedmont noon 31st

GSM/eab

MRS. JAMES M. TODD
1489 CLAIRMONT PLACE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

July 18, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED JUL 20 1956

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

Friday, August 3, suits Messrs. May, Stokes and Sharp, but if you have become involved on that date since I saw you, they could meet on either the 6th or 7th, which are Monday and Tuesday.

I apologize for not writing you sooner, but had some difficulty reaching these men and getting their acceptance of the time.

Mr. May would like us to meet at his office. If you could come on the plane I met before I will be happy to meet you again and we can go right to the meeting, as he suggested early afternoon.

I am hopeful that this will result in more wholehearted support of our Tennessee Council by Mr. May; the acceptance of membership on the board by Mr. Stokes; and the acceptance of the presidency by Mr. Sharp. Maybe I am too optimistic, but I feel it is worth trying.

Personally I am looking forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely,

Molly Todd

AIR

August 1, 1956

Mrs. James M. Todd, Chairman
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2005 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mollie:

I know that you have been industriously looking for an Executive Director for the Tennessee Council. We have run across a person here who is seeking a change of employment and would be interested in the job. He is fairly well known to Dr. Mitchell, and has been in this same building with us for lo, these many years. I have talked with several people who know him and they all speak highly of him. He indicated that he needed a salary of about $6,000 but probably would accept $5,500. As you know, SRC will underwrite $5,000 of your Executive Director's salary for the coming fiscal year, October 1, 1956 - September 30, 1957.

We do not mean to push this man in any unusual fashion, but would like to add his name to the list of possibilities your committee has. In regard to selection of professional personnel by any state affiliate, we have the power of veto for cause but do not have any power of selection. Properly this belongs to the state organization and we would never seek to usurp the prerogatives of one of our state organizations.

I note that George will be in Nashville on Friday, and you can further discuss this chap with him.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

August 7, 1956

Mrs. James M. Todd, Chairman
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2005 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Todd:

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, at its meeting July 20-21, approved a plan for tailor-made allocation of funds to state organizations for the third grant period. Central Office staff was authorized to modify, by not more than 25%, the allocation of funds proposed in Memo # 1. The Executive Committee's action was based on a desire to maintain presently employed professional staff.

The grant to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations for the third grant period (October 1, 1956 - September 30, 1957) totals $10,000; of this amount, $5,000 is set aside for the salary of the Executive Director, $2,500 for the expenses of the Consultant program (including salaries), $2,500 toward the salary of clerical help and/or operating expenses.

Considering your actual expenditure of money thus far this fiscal year, and projecting likely expenditures for the remainder of it, the total spent will be less than the amount made available to you. We are, therefore, reducing on a proportionate basis the required minimum to be raised this fiscal year (1955-56) to $1,500; you will recall that the required minimum for the next fiscal year is $6,500.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mmf

August 7, 1956

Mrs. Mollie Todd
56 Franklin Place
Summit, New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Todd:

I duly went up to Nashville Friday, August 3rd. Mr. Sharp most kindly met me at the plane and took me in to Dan May's office. Esteemed Mr. Stokes was said to be in process of becoming a grandfather, and never showed. Lacking you and lacking Mr. Stokes, the three of us did not get very far. I put out onto the board the possibility of Sharp's becoming Chairman. He, again, said he had taken on too many other things, and couldn't. But I am still of the opinion that if appropriate people in the show earnestly ask him to take on the job he would.

Mr. May and Mr. Sharp and I so far as I know had no difficulty as to being in agreement as to a proper course of program for Tennessee.

They asked if I could come back again, and I said I could on August 17th if need be. But by that time Sharp will be off in the cools, but you and I and Stokes and May could meet. I urged May and Sharp to concern themselves actively to find a candidate for Executive Director -- supposing that with such a person in the offing a Tennessee Council could congeal. Also, they said they would busy themselves toward finding a state chairman.

There was agreement among us that the laudable efforts of the Nashville people to work with the Negro group and find a Nashville solution in no wise lessened the duty of the Nashville people to make themselves available for leading a state-wide organization.

My own view is that if you, on your return to Nashville, will be a busy catalyst things will happen.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RECEIVED AUG 2 1956

56 Franklin Place
Summit N.J.
July 31, 1956 -

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

Due to family complications I shall not be able to return to Nashville by Friday as I had planned. I am really sorry, but in some ways it may work out just as well, or even better than if I were there.

I have written the three men, - Walter Sharp, Dan May and Wentworth Stokes, - that it is up to

them whether the Tennessee Council lives or dies. May be I am wrong, but I don't know of any other potential leadership for the organization.

Walter Sharp had offered to meet your plane before I left on this trip, so I am letting him. I shall not be back and accepting his offer. I believe he will be there. If he isn't the meeting is scheduled for 1.30 Standard time at Dan May's office, May Hosiery Mills, Chestnut St.

Do hope meeting is successful.

Very sincerely, Molly Todd.

May 30, 1957

Mrs. Molly Todd
Acting President
Tennessee Council on Human Relations, Inc.
2005 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Todd:

We were tremendously pleased to hear that Dr. Miller has agreed to assume the presidency of the Tennessee Council. We share your hope and optimism that this means the beginning of a period of effective activity for your group.

Fred Routh informs me that he reached you by telephone this morning and gave you an account of what the Tennessee Council may expect in the way of financial aid from the Southern Regional Council. This letter will confirm the understandings that he gave you on the telephone.

We are making available to the Tennessee Council $500.00 from the current year's allocation to be used for a meeting of the State Board and the rent of the state office through the summer.

It is understood that, should professional staff be employed between now and October 1, 1957, a prorated amount based on the annual allocation of $10,000 will be available for salary and other expenses through September 30th.

As for the year beginning October 1st, we expect to make available for aid to the state groups a total amount of $40,000. This amount will be distributed among the staffed organizations now affiliated with SRC on the basis of written applications from the state groups setting forth their expectations for program, staff, expenses, and fund-raising for the coming fiscal year. The amount of aid granted by SRC will

probably be distributed on a quarterly basis. A memorandum setting forth the details of this arrangement will be sent to you shortly.

All of us here appreciate your devoted efforts to get the Tennessee Council operating effectively.

You have our good wishes and best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

cc: Dr. A. C. Miller

Tenn

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

30 May 57
9 30/am

To HCF

I have just completed a call to Mrs. Mollie Todd of Nashville and our agreement with her is:

1. To provide $500 from the Tenn. allotment for running expenses and a summer Bd. meeting

2. Tenn. allotment available on a pro-rata basis between this date and Oct 1st 1957

3. the Bd meeting to confirm Dr. Miller as chairman will be held 15 June.

F. B. R.

Draft reply

To 2-8764

TeCOHR

Tennessee Council On Human Relations, Inc.

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

~~#20 Jackson Building~~ ~~Chattanooga 2, Tennessee~~ ~~Telephone 7-9161~~

2005 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee
May 24, 1957

(15)

Ok 8-
1 on $500
Cy Adams

2-0270

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming,

John Hope has told you that Dr. A. C. Miller has agreed to be the President of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. We are all delighted. Under his leadership we feel we can really get the Council going and be in a position to attract a good man as Director.

We have two financial problems -- an immediate one and a long-range one. The money we received from your office in the fall is used up. In fact we are in arrears with our rent for this month. The rent has been our only expense and we have kept the office as we were hoping to find a Director. It has been used occasionally for conferences and committee meetings and we have the furniture and office equipment that came from Chattanooga.

Also we need to have a meeting of the State Board to elect Dr. Miller officially and to elect other officers, and to make plans for the future. This will cost us between $100 and $200 for the expenses of the out-of-town Board members, depending on how many come. If you could let us have $500 from our allocation for this year to take care of these expenses and the rent through the summer, we can move ahead and manage until permanent plans are made.

It is our hope that you or Fred Routh will be able to come up for this meeting. We will let you know as soon as the date is set. We have talked about June 8th, but I doubt if we can hear from you and get the notices out in time. It will probably be the 15th or 22nd.

Now for the long-range problem. Dr. William Van Til is willing to continue helping us look for a director and we believe that at this time of year our chances will be much better than they were last fall. However, it is difficult to know just what to say when writing prospects as to salary for next year. We understand that a prorated sum from $10,000 allocated last fall will be available through September, but what beyond that?

It is my firm belief that once we reorganize, with the help of some good new people who have agreed to come on the Board, and to be responsible for a finance campaign, we will be able to raise enough money in the state to supplement the fund from SRC. In the meantime, we need to know what assurances you can give us so as to go ahead with our attempts to find a qualified executive.

We shall hope to hear from you as soon as possible so we can plan the ~~mate~~ State Board meeting. And Dr. Van Til would like to contact people before they

make plans for the next academic year.

Thank you so much.

Very sincerely,

Molly Todd

Molly Todd
Acting President

Copy to Dr. Miller

MT/vg

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

30 May 57
9 30/am

To HCF

I have just completed a call to Mrs Mollie Todd of Nashville and our agreement with her is:

1. To provide $500 from the Tenn. allotment for running expenses and a summer Bd. meeting

2. Tenn. allotment available on a pro-rata basis between this date and Oct 1st 1957

3. the Bd meeting to confirm Dr Miller as chairman will be held 15 June.

F. B. R.

Jenn-Cuenco

June 6, 1957

Mrs. Mollie Todd
1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mollie:

I have received your letter to Tennessee Board members dated June 3. I have made reservations on Eastern Air Lines and will attend the conference. I trust that you have notified John Hope of this meeting. He should be there too.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

CO File cc

June 18, 1957

Mrs. Mollie Todd
1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mollie:

I have talked with Harold Fleming and C. H. Parrish about the financial obligations of the Tennessee Council to Mrs. Bonita Valien. Her work for T.C.H.R. was completed during the 1955-56 fiscal year; had a voucher been submitted at the conclusion of her work she could have been paid from Tennessee's allocation for that year. At the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1956, all unspent state funds were regarded as forfeited and allocated to other purposes.

I would suggest that you ascertain from Mrs. Valien what her understanding was of the financial agreement for coordinating the Central Tennessee consultants; this would be in addition to the forty days consult~~ant~~ work she did herself. I would also get the same information from Woods Beckman; and, if Elsie Lewis was a party to the agreement, her understanding of it would also be relevant.

You could then present these findings to the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tennessee Council - or perhaps a special meeting might be called to consider this matter. They could decide, in the light of such information, the amount due Mrs. Valien and how they propose to meet this obligation.

As you know, there is $2,500 available to the Tennessee Council for the next three months; we would consider a request that Mrs. Valien be paid out of this sum, but that would proportionately reduce the pro-rata amount available for any staffed operation in this fiscal year.

I am sure that you feel, as I do, that this is a matter involving the good name of the Tennessee Council and that a proper disposition of it as quickly as possible is much to be desired.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

cc: A. C. Miller
F. Woods Beckman

Colleck
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

1724-14th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Todd:

After our telephone conversation last night, I reconsidered the matter of expense account for Mrs. Valien. I am fairly certain the SRC will ask us to submit a full account; that is to say, both per-diem expense and consultant coordination fee. Perhaps, a search through the files of TCOHR will reveal the amount Dr. A.B.Jones received for such services.

Moreover, you will recall the consensus of the Board was that the report of Middle Tennessee would be written and that some persons or person would be designated to prepare a complete account for publication in the New South. I know Mrs. Valien plans to write up her account; but it might be suggested or recommended that she prepare the full report for publication. I believe we all agree that the project was a valid one and very significant. Furthermore, I think that represents the major contribution of TCOHR for this year-- at least, we have done something in the matter of research, notwithstanding our seeming inactivity and disorganization. I further suggest that if the reports of the East Tennessee survey have not be reported fully, an effort should be made to get these reports in final form. Each effort, that is Consultant Surveys, in my opinion, is meritorious and does represent a contribution. Maybe we haven't done too badly -- I assume part of the responsiblity for not suggesting this to Mrs. Granthum, that is to say, to ascertain if reports of East Tennessee Consultants were in final form. If I had not been so pre-occupied with my own affairs, I would have recalled this need, and Mrs. Granthum could have had ample time to ascertain this information and get letters to the East Tennessee consultants asking for final reports; as well as predding Mrs. Valien to submit her report.

Before, I forget this matter, I thought I had best state it.

Recapitulation--- Expense Account- Consultant Service-- Middle Tennessee
Mrs. Benita H. Valien

Period of service --------- January, 1956- August, 1956

Days spent (Time) -------- 40 days

Per Diem Rate ----------$20.00

Consultant-Coordinating Service------ 8 months
Monthly fee ---------- ?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Excerpts------- Mrs. Benita Valien' Letter -August 28,1956

to Elsie M. Lewis, Sect. Tennessee Council on Human Relations

There is an item that was never settled - Mr. Beckman said that in addition to my actual work, I would be given some sort of monthly fee for coordinating the group. This amount was never arrived at. I haven't the slightest idea what figure the group might have had in mind. Initially, I did hold regular "training sessions" with the consultants. They had never had experience doing interviewing of this sort.

I assumed responsiblity for the work in January, 1956 at which time, at the request of Mr. Beckman, I recruited two consultants for the January meeting. Since our consultants were all inexperienced and in school, we chose to do a rather definitive study of Middle Tennessee. This has been done in a most thorough fashion. Since we were never able to get Negro consultants at the level we wished for this assignment, I did the interviewing of key Negroes, plus additional white persons when some of our consultants did not follow through as they had planned.

Through the months of August, I have worked 8 months. My employment began in January; I assumed responsibilities before the date of the actual conference but I have never submitted an expense statement. Checking the hours, as such, they come to quite a large number. Rounding them out, I have arrived at about 40 days. for the 8 month period. The consultant pay, I understand is $20.00 per day. As for the other the coordination, you and Mrs. Todd will have to decide what compensation should be made for the actual coordination.

Benita H. Valien

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

August 20, 1957

Mrs. James M. Todd
1489 Clairmont Place
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mollie:

Inexcusably your letter concerning the amount of money due Mrs. Valien was mislaid and has just been found. So we share with you the delay in paying Bonita that which is her just due.

The statement you enclosed specifies $836.26 for consultant service but no mention is made of the coordinating function. We would like a cleared total of what is due Mrs. Valien so that it may be paid in one check and not sent out in drip-drabs. If, on the other hand, Mrs. Valien wants to, as you say, forget the whole thing we would like an official statement from her for our records.

Upon receipt of the requested material we will send Mrs. Valien a check. I assume you have talked this over with Dr. Miller and other members of the Executive Committee.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

2005 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

July 20, 1957

CLARENCE A. MCGRIS
OFFICE MGR.

420 JACKSON BLDG
CHATTANOOGA 2, TENN.
TELEPHONE 7-8761

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred,

Enclosed is Bonita Valien's statement of what the Tennessee Council owes her.

I talked with her about the additional amount that had been mentioned by Mr. Beckman for her services in training the consultants and coordinating their work in this area and, I believe, to try to do something similar in Memphis. She said that no figure was ever discussed, and when I asked her what she felt would be fair she said she would rather forget it.

As you may recall when I asked Mr. Beckman about this, following our recent Board meeting, he agreed that no figure was ever arrived at, and seemed surprised that her per diem fees amounted to as much as $800.00. I know that Mrs. Elsie Lewis knew of no agreement for I asked her about it last summer before she left Nashville.

I will take the blame for the inexcusable delay in attending to this. First, unknown to me, this statement was filed with the summary Bonita made of the Consultants' reports and I had never seen it until she told me this week where it was. Second, after the correspondence from Bonita to Elsie Lewis and Elsie Lewis to me (which I sent you recently), I talked to Elsie and understood that she had asked Bonita to send in an itemized statement of what was owed her. Not being familiar with the way these statements were handled for the Consultant Program I assumed that this had gone to Atlanta. Anyway, I should have found out what had happened but I kept hoping we would find an executive director and someone would take over and attend to this and the many other things that needed attention.

What is your advice as to the additional fee we should give Bonita? I realize now that it should have been brought up at the Board meeting, but I felt then it was a matter to be settled by the small group involved.

My suggestion is that you pay her the $836.26 from the $2500 available to the Tennessee Council for this summer. (Unfortunately it doesn't look as though we will have an Executive Director anytime soon, so it won't cripple us in that respect.) Then when we have a meeting of the executive committee we can bring up the subject of additional compensation.

Please let me know if any further action is necessary for you to pay

Bonita the per diem and expenses, and what you think about the other matter.

We certainly are sorry to lose Bill Van Til.

I was sorry not to get over to Fisk while you were there.

Sincerely yours,

Molly Todd -

Molly Todd - Treasurer (as of the moment, but about to resign -)

MT/vg

REPORT

COORDINATOR (TeCOHR) Consultants - January - August, 1956

Air trip, Memphis, recruit consultants (2) for January Workshop at request of Mr. Beckman	$27.94
Long distance telephone calls (Knoxville; Memphis) ..	8.32
40 days as Consultant and coordinator (including January workshop) (January - August) This includes interviewing as consultant as well $20	800.00
TOTAL	$ 836.26

SIGNED: Beulah Hualieu
COORDINATOR

O.K.
Molly Todd -

Report attached

October 1, 1958

Dr. Louise Young, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise Young:

Certainly glad to hear that you have accepted the offer of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations to become their Executive Director. The organization has great potentialities but has been torn with indecision in spite of the good people on the Board. Under your sure and steady hand we look forward to some real progress in tightening the organizational structure and getting a meaningful program under way.

The enthusiasm of the Board to move ahead, described by Dr. A. C. Miller, is heartening indeed. With the enthusiastic support of your Board I am confident that great things can be done in the Volunteer State.

After things have shaken down a bit we would welcome a visit from you at our offices here in Atlanta. We are anxious to be of assistance in every way possible. Please feel free to call on us at any time.

With every good wish in the new enterprise, I am

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls (Dictated by Mr. Routh but signed in his absence.)
c. c. A. C. Miller
Walter Sharp

Same letter sent to Executive Directors of each State Council

October 2, 1958

Dr. Louise Young, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Young:

Enclosed is a copy of the transcript of the recent Mike Wallace interview show on which Mr. Dabbs appeared.

Under separate cover we are sending you fifty (50) copies for such use as you may want to make of them. More are available if needed.

Regards,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA:ls
Enclosure

October 17, 1958

Dr. Louise Young, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise Young:

It was good to talk with you even briefly during your visit here to Atlanta. I am sending along a memo we sent to the state organization Chairmen and Executive Directors on August 25th. It outlines the form for a request for financial aid from SRC for 1959.

No request has been sent from the Tennessee Council as of this time, but we have received the quarterly report for the period July 1-August 31st.

I look forward to seeing you November 5-6 in Nashville.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
Enclosure

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DR. A. C. MILLER, PRESIDENT
REV. WILLIAM A. DENNIS, VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. J. A. McDANIEL, VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. HUGH MORGAN, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. MATTHEW WALKER, SECRETARY
WALTER SHARP, TREASURER

416 TWENTY-FIRST AVENUE SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

MRS. VIRGINIA GRANTHAM
OFFICE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE BROADWAY 7-5721

November 3, 1958

Mr. Fredrick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred. Routh:

We are all looking forward to your visit November 5th and 6th. Dr. Miller is inviting local Board members to meet with you at our office at 4:00 o'clock Thrusday November 6th. I hope this is a convenient hour for you. Mr. Walter Sharp would like for you to have lunch with him on Wednesday or Thursday which ever day fits in best with other appointments. You may wish to call him at his office at Vanderbuilt on your arrival, or you can phone him after you reach this office. There are of course many things on which we need your counsel.

Please bring with you half a dozen copies of your outline of a community self study, or perhaps it is called an inventory. I realize that this form might seem out of date but I think it will be suggestive to the committee which is planning the program of our annual meeting. If you have any other schedules to suggest please bring them along also.

We have drafted a preliminary report and budget requests for 1959 which we are holding for your counsel.

I am enclosing check for $6.00 in payment for three subscriptions for the NEW SOUTH for the persons whose names are listed.

We are eager to work with you November 5th and 6th.

Sincerely,

Louise Young

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:el

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	X
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$
S
E

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			Southern Regional Council	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

November 4, 1958

DR. LOUISE YOUNG, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
416 TWENTY-FIRST AVENUE, SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

ARRIVING 11:20 WEDNESDAY MORNING EASTERN FLIGHT #284. WILL CALL UPON ARRIVAL.

O. K. ON BOARD MEETING PLANS AND LUNCHEON.

FRED ROUTH

November 14, 1958

Dr. Louise Young, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

I am sending along a memo outlining what SRC did regarding allocations to state organizations for 1959. Thanks for asking for $3,500 - you got it.

Best of luck in '59.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
Enclosure

December 1, 1958

Dr. Louise Young, Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

Thanks for your recent letter. I have entered the dates January 16-17 on my calender. I will be glad to help in any way.

We are already in touch with Malcolm Seawell of North Carolina about a copy of his address. If it is suitable, we will publish it in New South. If not, we will supply you with a copy.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DR. A. C. MILLER, PRESIDENT
REV. WILLIAM A. DENNIS, VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. J. A. McDANIEL, VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. HUGH MORGAN, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. MATTHEW WALKER, SECRETARY
WALTER SHARP, TREASURER

416 TWENTY-FIRST AVENUE SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

LOUISE YOUNG
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
TELEPHONE BROADWAY 7-5721

November 21, 1958

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Thank you for the $3,500 dollars you allocated to us. We will need the cash and we also greatly appreciate this grant as a vote of confidence. We shall do our best not to let you down.

The Annual Meeting is set for January 16-17 and we are counting on you to help us throughout the session. Mrs. McCall, program chairman, is setting up panel and discussion groups designed to inform us all concerning racial discrimination in Tennessee communities in such areas as voting and other functions of citizenship, public transportation, health and welfare services, employment, education and mass media of communication. We need you especially for leadership in the discussion on mass communication. More of that later.

Just now I should be working on a general statement of our position on public education which I wish to have ready for consideration by the Executive Committee early in December. One of the Peabody professors will help me. We would like relevant material from SRC including a copy of the address by Malcolm Seawell, of North Carolina, which appeared in the Charlotte News and Observer in October. Do you plan to publish this in New South?

Thanks again for all your help

Cordially,

Louise

Louise Young
Executive Director

P.S. I am not Dr. Louise Young, just plain Miss. Please have this corrected on the SRC list. L.Y.

January 8, 1959

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

Sometime ago I sent you a memo saying that we were under mandate from SRC's Board to send copies of Mr. Dabbs' book Southern Heritage to the Governor, the two U. S. Senators, the state Attorney General, and the state superintendent of schools in the twelve Southern states.

You responded that either your organization or some member of your Board would send them or take them to the officials. If someone who knows the officials would send the books it would help.

We are sending the five books to your office for this purpose. Please let us know at your earliest convenience how you handled this.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

January 12, 1959

VIA AIR MAIL

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

Thank you for your letter of January 5, enclosing the tentative program. I will be glad to comply with the suggested address.

I was in Nashville Friday and Saturday working on an evaluation of the Fisk Institute. I tried to get in touch with you but was unsuccessful. I did reach Virginia Grantham and got your home number from her, but each time I tried the line was busy. Sorry to have missed you.

What I was calling about was to suggest that the reports from the discussion groups be taped or written out; that they then be edited and pulled together and then submitted to the Tennessee Advisory Committee of the "federal" Civil Rights Commission. As you know, John Hope II and Mrs. Jean (Ben) Russell are both on that Advisory Committee. The latter serves as Secretary of it. I believe this would be helpful and so does John Hope.

I look forward to seeing you.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

Return to Fred

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DR. A. C. MILLER, PRESIDENT
REV. WILLIAM A. DENNIS, VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. J. A. McDANIEL, VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. HUGH MORGAN, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. MATTHEW WALKER, SECRETARY
WALTER SHARP, TREASURER

416 TWENTY-FIRST AVENUE SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

LOUISE YOUNG
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
TELEPHONE BROADWAY 7-5721

Mr Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council Inc
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

First let me say how glad we are for the news from Mr Fleming of our additional grant. We shall need your help in planning how best to use it in an expanded program. We must not let it slow us down in our plans to raise our regular budget.

We shall be glad to distribute Mr Dabbs' book to the five persons whom you suggest in your letter of December 15.

Our new governor assumes office January 19, and our new president of the Tennessee Council on January 16.
Mr Sharp will probably deliver these books personally.
Just send them to the office.

I enclose copy of the program for our annual meeting, which indicates the address we want you to make for us on Saturday morning. Mrs McCall, chairman of program, will be writing you soon, but we want you to have at least a first word now.

When you arrive, would you like us to plan for you to stay at the guest house of the Board of Education, or would you rather be at the Allen or the Anchor?

It will be good to see you January 16, and have your help in our planning.

Sincerely,

Louise Young

Louise Young

January 5, 1959

Yg

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
416-21st Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Louise Young
Executive Director

February 5, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The Southern Regional Council check for $2,500.00 was received in yesterday's mail thus giving us another red letter day. We wish to thank the donor for the gift and to thank you and your fellow staff members for the confidence in us which prompted you to pass it on to the Tennessee Council. We shall do our best to prove worthy of your faith.

The check has been deposited in a separate savings account which will not be drawn on for some months. This will serve as a reminder that we must secure from Tennesseans the contribution needed for our originally proposed program and must expand our services as made possible by this new gift.

Thank you again for us all

Sincerely,

Louise Young

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:lh

February 6, 1959

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

Your letter of the 29th unexplainably just arrived yesterday - February 4th - too late to do any good for your meeting the 6th.

I will answer in detail later. Sorry.

Regards,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

We shall have a new letter-head next week!

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
416-21st Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Louise Young
Executive Director

January 29, 1959

Mr. Fred Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

First of all I want to say in writing how highly we value your contribution to our Annual Meeting especially in terms of your address on Mass Media. I regret I did not have the forethought to arrange the tape recording of our Saturday morning program as well as of the discussion groups on Friday afternoon. Any manuscript of this or any other talk you have made on Mass Media will be of service to us. I am editing the discussion groups summaries for use by the Tennessee Advisory Committee on Civil Rights which meets here on March 5-6 in connection with the conference on school desegregation which the Federal Commission will hold at that time. It is good that the meeting of Tennessee Advisory Committee was postponed from January 24th to allow us time for getting our materials in shape for them.

I am writing also for help in setting up our first Tennessee interagency conversations. We have tentatively set Friday February 6th from 12:00 PM to 2:00 PM at the Methodist Board of Education for our first meeting. Will Campbell is helping me determine whom to invite. We think the group should include the following: Dr. Grimmett for the state NAACP; Herman Long; Dr. Miller; Galen Martin; John Marion and J. Metz Rollins for United Presbyterian; Tom Baker for Tennessee Council of Churches; James Lawson for FOR; a Jewish representative whom Will Campbell will search out for us.

I would like for the Urban League to be represented. Is the Memphis League the only one in the state? I would also like for church women to be represented preferably by some one with a major interest in Christian social relations. I am writing Thelma Stevens to advise us if we decide to have a Methodist woman,-perhaps Mrs. Wilcox who works throughout the southeast or one or more from the Methodist Conferences of Tennessee. Is there an Episcopalian whom we could appropriately invite as representing this interest throughout the diocese? Do you have a suggestion for Catholic

NO member of your board NO

representation? Are we assembling too large a group? If we invite Jean Russell in what capacity should it be? There are as you know other members of the Advisory Committee on Civil Rights,-notably Maclin Davis. We do not want our group to include too many non-professional people and above all we do not want it to be so large as to limit our freedom of discussion. Walter Sharp has agreed to be one of the group since I feel that we need his direct participation that we may check each others judgment.

This is a long letter full of questions. Do send me any answers you have. Of course we would rather make a modest beginning on which we could build rather than starting out too elaborately.

Thanks as always for your help

Sincerely yours,

Louise

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:lh

A list of your Inter-Agency members would help.
I am not too concerned for a full meeting on Feb 6th - If Mr. Campbell, Mr. Long, Mr. Grimmett, Mr. Sharp and I can get together we could plan together for a more inclusive organization. L.Y.

HCF

February 17, 1959

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

I think the idea of your trip to Jackson, Memphis and Brownsville is well taken. A first-hand look at what is going on is always valuable.

We will have the additional materials in your hands before the March 6 meeting of the Tennessee Advisory Committee.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

Tennessee Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

416—21st Avenue South • Nashville 5, Tennessee • BRoadway 7-5721

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President
Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugh J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary
Dan May, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Mrs. W. S. Debusk, Greeneville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Nashville
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Irvin Clinton Wade, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

2/13/59

HCF
please send
with enclosures
JR.

Dear Fred,

These enclosures are self explanatory - We are sorry our legislature isn't doing any better but glad that it isn't any worse -

I want to give time next week and the week after to preparing material for the March 5-6 meeting of the Tennessee Advisory Committee - This may involve a trip to Jackson and/or Memphis and/or Brownsville - I feel obligated to give what weight we can to our recommendation that registration and voting practices in Haywood County be investigated - I have invited Mr. Moses Walker of Memphis to become a member of our Tennessee Council - I shall confer with him in any case but will feel freer to do so after he has joined us -

We are looking forward to seeing your materials on Tennessee which will help us to define the additional materials which we will prepare that we may send them together to the Tennessee Advisory Committee - I think I sent you the preliminary reports from the discussion groups -

Sincerely

Louise Young

For Fred Routh

Carbon sent also to Walter Sharp who expects to have an opportunity to talk with Carter Patton early next week

February 13, 1959

Mr. Carter Patton
Ashland Farms
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Patton:

Just a few days ago in looking over the corrected file of members of the Tennessee Council On Human Relations, I was pleased to see your name. I do not know how it came to be omitted from the list given me in November when I assumed the directorship of the Council. I had hoped to talk with you on my recent visit to Chattanooga to invite you to joine us. Mr. Walter Sharp, our newly elected president, had suggested that I see you as a friend of his whom he knew to be influential in Chattanooga. I missed seeing you there because of your presence here in the Legislature.

I am writing you now to pass on to you the concern voiced to me by a member of our Board of Directors that an attempt will be made to involve the Southern Regional Council with which our Tennessee Council has strong ties, in the investigation of Highlander Folk School as a center of subversive activities. As our Board member sees it, whether or not Highlander is cleared in the investigation, an attempt will have been made to "smear" the Southern Regional Council because members of its staff have participated in Highlander workshops. I know that you would wish to protect the good name of the Southern Regional Council from unfair involvement and that as a member of the investigating committee who is also a member of the Tennessee Council you would want me to pass on to you this concern,

Because you may have missed the January issue of New South I am enclosing one of the extra copies sent us here at the office. I especially value Malcolm Seawell's address to the North Carolina Bankers Association which is reprinted as the lead article.

I know how crowded your schedule is with legislative appointments, but if you can find the time we would be glad to have you visit the office. Our newsletter following the adjournment of the Legislature will give something of a summary and interpretation of its actions as related to our human relations program and I would be most happy to include a few quotes from you as one of us who participated directly in its deliberations.

Sincerely,

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:lh

~~File~~ For Fred Routh

Russell

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
416-21st Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee

Louise Young
Executive Director

February 5, 1959

Mrs. Ben Russell
824 Tusculum Blvd
Greeneville, Tennessee

Dear Jean:

This note is to an old friend who is secretary of the Tennessee Advisory Committee On Civil Rights, and also a member of our Board who attended our recent Annual Meeting.

I sent the preliminary reports from our discussion groups first to Mr. Maclin Davis for his counsel. I wanted his advice on further editing and amplification and also on what additional material should be sent with them to the Tennessee Advisory Committee. I asked his counsel in particular concerning the form in which we should pass on to the Committee information on alleged racial restrictions in registration and voting occurring in Fayette, Hardeman and Haywood Counties. Mr. Davis has just phoned that he is sending this material on to you. This is not what I intended, for the summaries of findings from the discussion groups are clearly not adequate statements for the Advisory Committee.

I am working further on these papers and shall send with them materials which Fred Routh will supply. Meanwhile I will be glad for any advice you can give concerning further documentation of the Haywood County situation. I hope you or your mother attended the Citizenship discussion over which Mr. Culverhouse presided. Unfortunately he has been ill and finds himself so far behind in his pastoral duties that he will not be able to give further time to this project. I have written the Jackson group asking their help in finding out who it was who claimed direct knowledge of recent specific instances of racial restrictions in Haywood County. I think the Jackson group stands ready to help in following through on this and I anticipate no difficulty in obtaining some concrete information. Again I would like your advice as to how extensive a statement on the Haywood County situation we should attempt to prepare. We wish to advoid giving the impression that the Tennessee Council is prepared to carry out an investigative function which it certainly is not. We are however in a position to secure in an informal way the judgment and opinions of local citizens as to restrictive racial practices in their own communities. Mr. Maceo Walker of Memphis, a member of your own Committee, doubtless knows of this situation which has long been common knowledge in West Tennessee. We are hoping that bringing this situation to the attention of the Committee in only general terms will be all that is necessary to secure an investigation.

It is my plan to go to Jackson within the next week or two unless the group there is ready to secure adequate information without our help.

You know, I am sure, what satisfaction I feel in working on a team that includes you and your mother. With warm regards always for your household of three

Sincerely,

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:lh

February 24, 1959

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

On February 2, I sent you a memorandum regarding the state advisory committees to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. In paragraph #3 of that memo I said we proposed to send you informational materials which you could submit with additional findings of your own to your State Advisory Committee.

Our research staff has pulled together this material and I am sending you, with this letter, the information we have regarding the status of civil rights in your state.

You should go over this information and check it against the information you have; you probably have additional information which should be added to the various categories listed -- or perhaps you know of other categories to add.

In the near future we will send you such information as we have regarding intimidation and violence in your state. You may file these with your State Advisory Committee as two separate reports or you may prefer to submit them together in an integrated report. You would know more about the advisability of this than we would, removed as we are from the local scene.

Again, please re-read the two previously sent memoranda regarding

the state advisory committees (August 1, 1958, and February 2, 1959). Please send us a copy of the report you submit to your State Advisory Committee.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
Enclosures

Reading file

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
673 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia
February, 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS - DESEGREGATION STATUS: TENNESSEE

I. EDUCATION: Public Schools, Elementary and Secondary Level, Desegregated since 1954:

Total: 84-94 Negro students attending previously white schools in three school districts.

District	Total Enrollment White	Total Enrollment Negro	No. of Negroes in Formerly White Schools, 1958-59	Level
Anderson County	8,500	144	10	High School
Anderson County-Oak Ridge	7,600	200	Estimated 40-50	High School
Nashville	16,729	9,964	34	1st and 2nd grades

(Parochial schools of Nashville desegregated; local check of other parishes advised.)

II. EDUCATION: Desegregated* Institutions of Higher Education (as of January 1959).

Total: 5 state, 10 private institutions (some on graduate level only - see attached list).

III. MEDICAL FACILITIES: Desegregated Hospitals (as of January, 1959).

All Veterans Administration hospitals

Knoxville's Mayor George Dempster announced there would be no segregation in a new hospital under construction in the city, July 1955. Outcome?

IV. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES: Actions taken from Press Clippings, 1954-58:

Nashville - golf courses desegregated, February 1956 following court order.

Knoxville - Three city parks desegregated, 1955.

V. SUFFRAGE:

Negro Registration, 1958: 185,000 (estimated by an experienced capitol news correspondent).

Negro percentage of total registration, 1958: 13.2

*Although some listed colleges may not have students of both races in attendance, it is their stated policy to accept all students, regardless of race. Because of admissions and information policies, a comprehensive count of the extent of desegregation is no longer possible.

VI. NEGROES HOLDING ELECTIVE OR APPOINTIVE PUBLIC OFFICE:

SRC records indicate that the following men are currently in office. Local check advised to determine their present tenure and to add names of other Negro office-holders if there be any.

Knoxville - City Planning Commission: A Negro was elected (by the City Council) to this body in August, 1955.

Nashville - City Council: Two Negroes are currently serving on the City Council (an elective office): Z. Alexander Looby and Robert E. Lillard. Mr. Looby was first elected in 1951, re-elected in 1955.

Nashville - School Board (SRC newsclips do not indicate whether School Board members are elected or appointed); Coyness Ennix is the only Negro member.

VII. TRANSPORTATION: City Buses Desegregated since 1954 - Knoxville, Nashville, and Chattanooga.
(Local check of other cities advised.)

VIII. TRANSPORTATION: Segregation Policies on Bus, Train, Air Lines Waiting Rooms

A summer, 1958 spot survey included the following Tennessee cities:

Knoxville:
Memphis
Chattanooga
Nashville

Bus station provide separate waiting room facilities; however, Nashville's Greyhound station allows Negroes to sit in the main waiting room and to use unsegregated restrooms. Nashville's train terminal has removed the "Colored" sign from the formerly segregated Negro waiting room, while in the other cities these signs have been replaced with Colored Intra-State Passenger signs. When they exist, eating facilities are segregated. Air Lines terminals are desegregated in all four of these cities; Air Lines restaurants, however, are segregated in Memphis (desegregated in Knoxville, Chattanooga and Nashville).

(More recent or additional information would be in order.)

DESEGREGATING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

TENNESSEE

Institutions	Legal Control
1. American Baptist Theological Seminary Nashville, Tennessee (Formerly all Negro)	Baptist
2. American University of Memphis, Memphis, Tennessee	Private
3. Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tennessee	State
4. East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tennessee	State
5. Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee (Formerly all Negro)	Private
6. LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee (Formerly all Negro)	American Missionary Asso'n, Congregational
7. Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee	Presbyterian
8. Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee (Formerly all Negro)	Private
9. Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tennessee	State
10. Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee Note: Summer of 1954 admitted 14 Negro principals to special program. Later developments?	Private
11. Scarritt College for Christian Workers Nashville, Tennessee	Methodist
12. Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tennessee	State
13. University of the South School of Theology Sewanee, Tennessee	Protestant Episcopal
14. University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee	State
15. Vanderbilt School of Law, Nashville, Tennessee	Private
16. Vanderbilt School of Religion, Nashville, Tennessee	Private

March 10, 1959

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

Many thanks for your good letter and the copy of the information the Tennessee Council sent to the State Advisory Committee on Civil Rights. I believe this was a good effort on your part, and the other materials you sent them supplemented the materials we sent you very nicely. I am particularly gratified that it was possible to get an affadavit out of Haywood County.

As things now stand, both Harold and I will be in the office Friday. We would be happy to talk with you, if it is possible and convenient for you to take an earlier plane than the one you are now scheduled on.

In haste, but with best regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

Tennessee Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

416—21st Avenue South • Nashville 5, Tennessee • BRoadway 7-5721

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugh J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

Dan May, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Mrs. W. S. Debusk, Greeneville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Nashville
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Irvin Clinton Wade, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

May 8, 1959

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Walter Sharp and I hope you will be in Nashville before you leave us for Michigan. Mr. Sharp plans to go to Atlanta early in June immediately after the close of the term at Vanderbilt for a visit with the widow of Walter Paschall his close friend. He could see you then if you are still in Atlanta. I would appreciate your help on general planning and especially on Mass Media. If there are materials in your own file, including notes on your addresses, which would help us in launching a committee on Mass Media I wish you would supply us with copies. I was interested to see the press notices of the recent telecast under the auspices of the Georgia Council on Human Relations dealing with school issues. Our present program is largely directed toward dealing with individuals or small groups largely on a face to face basis. I think this will be our best strategy for a year or so but we should certainly be anticipating the use of Mass Media in the near future. There are interested persons qualified in this field whom we could recruit and set to work but we need counsel and guidance such as you can give. Don't let this call for help burden you but treat it rather as an inquiry. You are certainly even busier than usual and of course there will be others to whom we can turn to for help.

Even when you have moved to Michigan our paths will surely sometimes cross. With best wishes always

Sincerely,

Louise

Louise Young
Executive Director

This letter could be much shorter - When do you go to Michigan? Will you be coming this way before you leave? You know how busy women are! F. Y.

LY:nlh

September 1, 1959

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Divisinn Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Dear Miss Young:

I look forward to spending some time in Tennessee soon as you suggested. The only week that I have free between September 7 and October 7 would be the week of September 21 through 25. I have tentatively reserved a period of two or three days beginning on Wednesday, September 23 if this will be convenient for you. Let me know if this would suit your need. I could come for more of the week if necessary, but would appreciate the first two days in the office here.

Thank you for your report. Your quarterly check has been, or is being, sent on to you. I was particularly interested in your use of the drama group in Tennessee. If you found this to be a useful effort, it seems to me a type of procedure which might be repeated elsewhere. I was impressed with the showing of the group at Fisk University.

I am very much afraid that my YMCA experience will be of no help to you in reaching businessmen. My work with the "Y" was exclusively with college YM and YW groups. The problem of reaching businessmen has been a perplexing one throughout the South.

Your plans for the coming school year look promising. I am looking forward to learning more about the operations of the Tennessee Council in several weeks.

Sincerely,

Paul R. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PRR/mf

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugh J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

September 9, 1959

Mr. Paul Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Many thanks for sending us The Negro and the Ballot in the South by air mail special. Garry Fullerton and others at the Nashville Tennessean had called me several times for further light on the press release. Mr. Fullerton later phoned Mrs. Price concerning the Tennessee figures.

Thank you also for the additional information about Bob Hughes. I passed it on to Harry Denman who, I am sure, did what he could to help the situation in the North Alabama Conference.

We are looking forward eagerly to your visit with us beginning September 29th. We had our conference yesterday with The Reverend Mr. Ferris who with Kyle Haselden will lead our conference for The Fellowship of the Concerned. Mr. Ferris is asking you to serve as a discussion leader along with Art Levin, Will Campbell, Herman Long, and William Moyniham, Executive Director of the Nashville Family and Children's Services. He will write you further details. He plans to meet the discussion leaders and Mr. Haselden at 11:30 A. M. on Tuesday September 29th before the conference begins at 1:00 P. M.

There are many problems in which we need your help. At the moment we are struggling with plans for The Fellowship of the Concerned, writing a new brochure, trying to make our new offices more attractive, getting out a Newsletter etc.

We have not received the quarterly chech which you wrote on September 1st was being sent on to us. Please hasten it to us.

I am looking forward eagerly to your help in planning my work.

Sincerely,

Louise Young

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh

2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee
September 11, 1959

Mr. Paul Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Women of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths in Tennessee have arranged for a meeting of The Fellowship of the Concerned on September 29-30 at the Methodist Board of Evangelism, 1908 Grand Avenue, Nashville. The meeting is sponsored by the Department of Women's Work of the Southern Regional Council. The Tennessee Council is assisting in the planning and will be hosts at dinner on Tuesday evening, September 29th.

The Program Committee is most happy that the Reverend Raymond T. Ferris, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Nashville, has agreed to direct the program of addresses and discussions. Another piece of good news is that the Reverend Kyle Haselden, author of The Racial Problem in Christian Perspective, will have a part on the program and will be with us throughout the conference.

The Committee joins with Mr. Ferris in asking you to serve as a leader of one of the discussion groups. Mr. Ferris is writing you further details of the program.

We hope very much that you will accept our invitation to attend the conference and that you will write Mr. Ferris of your willingness to serve as a discussion leader.

Cordially,

Louise Young

Louise Young, Secretary

PROGRAM COMMITTEE
Mrs. Oscar Nelson, Chairman
Mrs. Albert Werthan
Louise Young, Secretary

FINANCIAL SUMMARY
FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JANUARY 1 to JUNE 1, 1959

	Budget	Expended	Balance in Budget
Salaries			
Executive Director	$ 7,000.	$ 1,988.24	$ 5,011.76
" Assistant	5,000.	2,048.86	2,951.14
Secretary	3,200.	1,109.41	2,090.59
Part-time sec.	1,000.	22.00	978.00
Program			
Membership Meeting	$ 1,000.	$ 456.04	$ 543.96
Printing	1,000.	30.56	969.44
Entertainment	1,500.	144.08	1,355.92
Travel	2,500.	439.38	2,060.62
Office Expenses:			
Rent	$ 855.	$ 378.40	$ 476.60
Telephone	600.	201.63	398.37
Supplies	1,500.	271.35	1,228.65
Postage	1,000.	161.25	838.75
Audit	$ 100.	$	$ 100.00
Equipment	1,000.	166.00	834.00
TOTALS	$27,255.	$ 7,417.20	$19,837.80
Non Budget Items			
New South		312.00	
DCCCR Annual Dinner		643.75	
S.S. & Withholding for Oct.Nov.Dec., 1958 pd. in Jan.		264.32	
		$ 8,637.27	
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDED		$ 8,637.27	

Balance as of Jan. 1, 1959		$ 83.76
Income		8,597.65
	Total ----	$8,681.41
Grand Total Expended		8,637.27
	Balance as of June 1st. -----	$ 44.14

MONEY OWED

Telephone	$ 77.94
Internal Revenue	441.48
Printing	8.38
Travel - WKW	178.57
JBL	124.91
New South	74.00
Off. Supplies	124.91
Rent	189.20
City of Miami	62.00
Equipment	166.00
Salaries - JBL	85.07
WKW	1,511.76
	$3,044.22

Income	Contrib	Memb.	NS	Refund
Jan	1908	337.50	50	37.35
Feb	2762	236	44	1285
Mar	183	235	42	
April	2252	93	32	21.50
May	41	250	60	
June	283	189	46	
July	1162	56	24	
Aug	2101	75	32	88
TOTALS	$ 11,692	$ 1471	330	158

GRAND TOTAL $ 13651

Dade County Council on
Community Relations

April 11, 1959

Officers: Chairman — Senator Harry P. Cain

Vice Chairman — Mr. Sam Cohen
Mr. Neal Rutledge

Secretary — Mrs. Charles Mitchell

Treasurer — Miss Eulalie Ginn

Members of the Executive Committee:

Mr. Renzo Abbondandolo
Rabbi Herbert Baumgard
Mr. Richard Fink
Mr. Tony Farinas
Mr. Carlos Fernandez
Mr. Max Friedson
Mr. Herbert Klein
Mrs. Anne Lindsey
Mr. Nestor Morales
Mr. Sam Rabin
Miss Marie Roberts
Mr. Stuart Simon
Dr. Charlton Tebeau
Dr. H. Franklin Williams
Dr. Carl Yeager

Please check here if you are voting for the whole slate of officers as nominated above.

Write-in candidates-

SRC
No. Mi. Esq
Mi. Esq
$125
500
1000
$ 6625

September 18, 1959

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Young:

I am looking forward to participation in your conference September 29th and 30th. I will be in Knoxville on Monday, September 28th and will come on to Nashville in the early morning of the 29th. I will plan to stay in Nashville through Wednesday and Thursday - leaving Thursday evening - so that we may have plenty of opportunity to discuss the work and program of the Tennessee Council.

I am writing Mr. Ferris that I will be on hand.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/mf

September 24, 1959

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
416 Twenty-first Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

I will be arriving in Nashville at 8:10 a.m., Tuesday, September 29, via Southeast Air Lines.

I will expect to see you at the 11:30 a.m. briefing meeting at the Methodist Board Building.

Sincerely,

Paul Rilling
Field Director

PMR:sm

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugh J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

October 7, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

On behalf of the Planning Committee as well as the Tennessee Council On Human Relations I want to thank you for your generous participation in the recent workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned. Mr. Ferris' plan for our three sessions called for the assistance of a corps of persons each skilled in group dynamics as well as at home in the fields of theology and race relations. To ask such persons to give so many hours to us at such a busy time of year was certainly an act of faith on my part, and one which was wonderfully rewarded. Mr. Ferris and Mr. Haselden were most enthusiastic about the good team play in which you discussion leaders were certainly the key persons. Many expressions of appreciation have come from the ladies and not one word of criticism or dissent. I feel sure that our hours together will bear good fruit in homes and communities across the state.

Mr. Haselden has promised to send me a somewhat abbreviated version of his addresses which he thinks will be more satisfactory than the tape recordings. This manuscript along with Mr. Ferris' evening address and his summary statement at the conclusion of the conference will be mimeographed and mailed out to all leaders and discussants.

Thanking you again for us all

Faithfully yours,

Louise

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh

With thanks for everything
L.Y.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugh J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

October 9, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

We had a good meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday afternoon. Neil McDade of Chattanooga was the only member from out of town who attended although Dr. Fred Smith of Knoxville indicated that he was coming. We had a note from James Stokely suggesting that we try to get Chester Bowles for our Annual Meeting. I imagine he will be flooded with invitations, for his New South article is certainly tops.

I look forward to a rather successful membership campaign as approved at yesterday's meeting. I think we will also succeed in securing some gifts although the fact that this is UGF season will handicap us. I think the long range prospect for more state-wide support is good.

I am leaving tomorrow for three weeks vacation which will include a few services for the Tennessee Council. I shall stop in Jackson to learn more about the Haywood County trouble. Our Jackson leaders are in closer touch with that situation than we can be. I shall also talk with Lucius Burch in Memphis and with a prospective local membership chairman Mrs. Isenberg.

When I return to the office on November 2 I shall make plans for spending as much time as possible in field trips across the state. Neil McDade has asked me to come to Chattanooga where I think we have a number of friends.

This letter is to ask you to name your most convenient dates in November for working with us. I shall make my plans accordingly. I hope while I am in Memphis to plan further with college and University leaders there for an intercollegiate group affiliated with the Tennessee Council.

Sincerely,

Louise Young

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh

October 13, 1959

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

It was good to hear that the executive committee got off to a good start last week. I think the emphasis on membership and finances is an excellent one.

I hope you have a good vacation. You certainly earned it.

You asked me to mention convenient dates in November for working with you. There are none easily spared, unfortunately. This does not mean that I would not try to get to Tennessee if there were a specific need. Could we put it off until early December or the first of the year?

Sincerely,

Paul Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Dictated, but not read

November 12, 1959

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Dear Miss Young:

Thank you for your letter and your order for twelve copies of THE SOUTHERN TEMPER. We are putting them in the mail today.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC/lec

November 13, 1959

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

At the Annual Meeting here on November 11, the Council approved a conditional grant of $3,500 to the Tennessee Council. The Council feels that the first and second quarterly allotments of this grant-in-aid should be made available at the regular time to the Tennessee Council, but that the third and fourth quarterly allotments would be made available only if by the end of the second quarter the Tennessee Council has been able to raise fifty per cent of the income which must come from within the state according to the 1960 budget of the Tennessee Council.

The Council was understandably concerned about the low level of fund-raising in Tennessee last year. Although we have every reason to believe that this will pick up as time proceeds, the Council felt that the money should be made available only if sufficient funds are raised in Tennessee to insure that the program of the Tennessee Council will proceed throughout the year.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugh J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

November 20, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks for standing for us with Southern Regional Council in our request for a grant of $3500 for 1960. It is certainly only fair that the third and fourth quarterly allotments should be contingent on our raising an appropriate amount of our budget here in Tennessee. However I shall need your counsel in the matter of money raising. I do not know to what extent I should take this on thereby limiting the time I can give to program and how much responsibility I may appropriately expect Board members to assume. I suspect the answer is whatever way works is a good way!

I am just back from Knoxville somewhat frustrated by having missed my two initialed meetings through a five hour delay due to bad weather for plane landings. I had a number of encouraging contacts with individuals the next day but felt handicapped in getting a clear general picture which I had hoped to get from the group meetings. I go to Chattanooga on Monday.

Thanks again for all your help.

Sincerely,

Louise

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh

November 23, 1959

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Dear Miss Young:

Your letter concerning films, TV and radio has been referred to Leslie Dunbar, our Director of Research. His department handles this sort of request now.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC/lec

November 23, 1959

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Dear Miss Young:

Thank you for the check for THE SOUTHERN TEMPER.

I have turned over to Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research, your query concerning housing. Mr. Dunbar will send the material directly to the person you mentioned. I am mailing Mr. Kreig a list of our books today.

Again thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC/lec

November 25, 1959

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

I shall be happy to consult with you in more detail about fund-raising problems in Tennessee. The division of responsibility in this matter between staff and board is a perennial problem with such groups as ours. About the only answer I can give you is that it is normally good policy to fix as much responsibility upon board members as you can, realizing, however, that in the last analysis the major responsibility for following up and insuring results inevitably rests with the director.

In some of the state councils, the director does virtually all of the fund-raising. In other cases the director is able to get considerable help from a state finance committee or from individual board members. In these cases, the director's role is one of coordinating the work of such persons, motivating them, etc. Some board members will work and take responsibility in this area, however, this is generally the more difficult area of our work in which to involve board members effectively.

Most of your time and effort to date has been directed towards building a program, activating a strong local Council in Nashville, etc. This was, I believe, the right emphasis for the first year of staffed operation of the Tennessee Council. I would also feel that now is the time when you can shift a considerable portion of your time and effort to the effort of fund-raising and membership. An effective fund-raising effort during the next twelve months will hopefully build a firm base for the Tennessee Council which will make fund-raising less difficult and time-consuming in the years ahead.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

December 22, 1959

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

As you know, several superintendents of desegregated systems have been used on TV here in Atlanta in connection with the local school crisis. The question has been raised as to whether the Nashville superintendent would be a useful man for such purposes. It is probable that public service time could be donated by a local station. Would your superintendent do an effective and useful job with this kind of program?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

December 22, 1959

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

I have come up with a conflict for Saturday, January 23.

The crowded condition of that week will be somewhat eased by the postponement of the state staff meeting from January 20, 21, to February 10 and 11. The announcement of the postponement and reasons thereof are contained in a memorandum coming separately. I have two counter suggestions. One is that I come on to Nashville for the Friday portion of your annual meeting, or for Thursday and Friday, if desirable. The other is that I forget about the annual meeting this year and plan to come to Nashville fairly soon for a series of leisurely consultations with you and others.

If you are counting on me, however, for a specific role during the Saturday session, I will try and arrange to come, though it would be rather difficult.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugh J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

December 31, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I think our superintendent of schools Mr. William Oliver would do an effective and useful job on your TV program in connection with the local school crisis, although he would probably have considerable reluctance in accepting your invitation. It would be an advantage to us to have him speak on TV in Atlanta for he needs to see our problems in a wider perspective. He is a capable school administrator but not as imaginative and creative as his predecessor Mr. Bass. If you invite him I suggest that you make it quite clear that you are interested in the long range preparation as well as in the pupil desegregation. Excellent work was done in Nashville in integrating all of the committees of the city wide system,-administrative, supervisory and instructional.

Sincerely,

Louise

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugh J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

December 31, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am sorry to hear about your conflict for Saturday January 23. I have not written more specifically about our plans because I did not want to get ahead of our program chairman Dr. James Glasse of the Vanderbilt Divinity School. Jim is coming over this afternoon but I have decided that it is better to get this letter off to you today rather than wait until Monday since you must clear your dates. Our plans are still so nebulous that I think we should not hold you.

We begin the meeting at 2:00 P.M. Friday afternoon with a panel on the role of the Tennessee Advisory Committee and our relationship to it. John Hope will lead off and Maclin Davis has agreed to participate. I have not heard yet from Ellen Correll and Jean Russell, the other members of the Advisory Committee who are also members of the Tennessee Council.

From 3:30 to 5:00 P.M. we are planning to have five or six simultaneous discussion groups,-on Citizenship, Economic Opportunity, Health and Welfare Services, Housing, Press, Radio and TV. We had planned to ask you to be a resource person in one of these, probably press, radio and TV. Herman Long will help with Housing if he is in town and John Hope with Economic Opportunity.

Saturday morning we plan to have a panel on the status of school desegregation across the state. We are inviting well informed persons from half a dozen communities who know the facts and will interpret them objectively and in a spirit of friendliness with all parties concerned. For example we are asking John Spence of the Memphis Press Scimitar, Mayor Ben West of Nashville etc. A liberal minister will serve as moderator. There will be no lawyers, school board members or NAACP leaders on the panel. We will provide able school men as resource persons in the general body. We are allowing an hour and a half and want general discussion. You would of course be most helpful at this point. This part of the program will help to guide us in our activities in 1960 as regard school desegregation.

We are allowing at least an hour and a half for business session on Saturday morning. As this time we shall try to secure participation and a greater sense of responsibility for membership recruitment and finance. I also want to propose a device for relating local groups to the state office without involving the organized local Human Relations Council if there is one. I am thinking of suggesting for each community a Tennessee Council Committee of from three to seven members with a chairman and a secretary. This group of our own members will be contact persons for recruitment, finance and interpretation of happenings on the local scene, including perhaps a correspondent or reporter for the Newsletter. What do you think of this plan? I don't see how it could hurt and it might speed us up in state wide organization. You would of course be a big help in this session.

Finally I hope to invite two delegates from each of a dozen or so campuses with whom some of us would counsel as to a program for students. I expected to ask you to assume responsibility for this but I must admit that the whole project is still in the planning state.

The Board of Directors will meet from 12:00 to 1:00 P.M. on Saturday following adjournment of the membership meeting. Of course you could help us here.

Much as I would regret not having you with us I do not feel justified in asking you to forego another important obligation for Saturday January 23. Our need for you is greater on Saturday than on Friday. I will send you a copy of our tentative program as soon as it is available which must be by the middle of next week.

Sincerely,

Louise

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh

January ~~5~~ 4, 1960

Via Air Mail

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

You are a skillful letter writer. After reading your letter of December 31, releasing me from commitment to your January 23 meeting and then listing all the ways I could be useful at the meeting, I have decided to come to Tennessee. After all, I have been to Tennessee only once this year and you only have one Annual Meeting a year. If you think I could be useful, then my duty is clear. My other meeting here in Atlanta is Saturday and Sunday and I could still get in on it Sunday.

The general outline of your meeting sounds excellent. I regretted that we could not be of more help to you in securing an outside speaker for your meeting, but I believe that the prominent people that you are bringing together from throughout the state will provide a more useful overall program.

From my Virginia experience, I am not too impressed with your idea of setting up separate coordinating committees from the local organization in Tennessee cities. I found that to channel coordinating with the state office directly through the local Council groups created a sense of involvement in state work and helped to strengthen the ties generally. Of course, the local groups in Virginia are more formally tied to the state Council than is the case in Tennessee. The structure must be keyed to the situation in Tennessee, and on this your judgment would be considerably better than mine.

I am particularly anxious to be present at the session involving delegates from college campuses. Be sure and let me know if this effort materializes.

We appreciated receiving your quarterly report so promptly. I am still somewhat concerned about your financial efforts. A total of $293 received from memberships and contributions during the quarter ending November 30, indicates that the efforts we contemplated when I visited Tennessee have not been put in operation or have produced no results as of that time. I have grave fears for the future of our work in Tennessee on the basis of our fund-raising efforts during 1959.

Congratulations on the newsletters; they are excellent. I think the idea of involving a committee of members in the preparation is a good one. I am anxious to know how local efforts are going forward in Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis.

I look forward to seeing you the week-end of the 23rd.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

P. S. The State Staff meeting has definitely been set for February 10 and 11. Details and agenda will be mailed shortly.

We have written Marion Wright to send pictures, if he has them.

January 8, 1960

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

I am definitely planning to be at your Annual Meeting all day Saturday, which is the time you say I could be of most help. I am not sure that I will get to your Friday session, for the meeting here has been shifted from Saturday and Sunday to Thursday and Friday to involve me.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugo J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

January 16, 1960

Louise Young
Executive Director

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

It is good to know that we can count on you for Saturday, January 23, as early as you can. I enclose memorandum of the Program.

I have made a reservation for you at the Allen Hotel for Friday night. You might drop me a card or write directly to the Allen if you plan not to arrive until Saturday. Mr. Wright will be at the Allen also. Thank you for sending us the photo and biographical material.

It is good to know that you will be on hand at least for our Business Session on Saturday. This is certainly the time to tighten up our Statewide Organization. Hope there will be a little time before the Business Session for a Conference among several of us; Walter Sharp, Jim Glasse of the Divinity School, who is to be our new president, myself, and perhaps others.

Sincerely,

Louise

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:g

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugh J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

February 17, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3 Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for our conference last week. I enjoyed getting acquainted with the SRC staff and with my fellow staff directors and learned a great deal that should help me in my own performance.

You will be glad to know that we are proceeding with our application for federal tax exemption. The auditor comes tomorrow and it is possible that he may send in our application. Our lawyer George Barrett thinks this may be advisable and I shall make the decision tomorrow in conference with the auditor.

I read the Sunday Times as I returned from Atlanta last week. I enclose clipping about Frank Pace whom I have been wanting us to secure as a speaker. His appointment to the Commission On National Goals makes him even more desirable and probably less available.

Thanks for everything

Sincerely,

Louise Young

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh
Encl

February 23, 1960

Dr. John Hope, Director
Consultant Service Southern Regional Council
Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Hope:

After consultation with several members of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Council who reside in Nashville I am writing to request Consultant Service from the Southern Regional Council with reference to the local activities of students to obtain non-discriminatory service at lunch counters in down town Nashville stores. We feel the need of such help in interpreting the current situation that we in turn may interpret it rightly to our community. George Barrett, President of the Nashville Community Relations Conference joins me in this request. We think it best to study the Nashville situation first. If we uncover constructive avenues of service here we may recommend to other Tennessee communities that they also make use of Consultant Service.

Hoping that you may be able to give us this assistance within the near future

Sincerely,

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh

Dear Paul:
John Hope thinks he can have two consultants in Nashville March 3-4, or there about. We may, before that date, express to the Chief of Police our appreciation of the non-emotional conduct of his men up to now. I am shall suggesting this to one of our men who could do this effectively. I have not reached him yet. J.H.

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugo J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

March 21, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Your memorandum of March 18 on tax exemption is pretty much what I had expected. I am replying at once but I must remind you that the official reply must come from officers of the Tennessee Council. Jim Glasse is at home recuperating from a pretty bad case of pneumonia which kept him in the hospital about a week. He is missing the Vanderbilt celebration for which he was chairman. He will of course have many urgent demands on his time when he gets back to his office. I therefore prefer not to take this up with him for another week or ten days. I think that he and our treasurer, John Cheek, will be able to work through our problem without too much difficulty.

Meanwhile in my judgment we shall be able to operate through June on our own funds except for the postponement of my monthly salary checks until July 1st. All March bills have been paid except my salary. John Cheek agreed to this postponement when I assured him it would not seriously inconvenience me.

$500 a month will meet our operating expense exclusive of my salary. As of today (March 21) we have received $1,000 this month in addition to the $578.25 received during the previous quarter. I think it good money raising procedure to announce a goal of $2500 for the next three months to be matched dollar for dollar by SRC. If we succeed in this not all of my salary checks will need to be postponed.

I am explaining to you my financial situation that you may know that I am not being heroic but merely meeting our difficulty quite practically since I feel quite sure that the Tennessee Council will within a few months pay me my back salary.

Shortly before I retired I bought a house on which I expected to make minimum monthly payments. Since I accepted the directorship of the Tennessee Council I have been able to anticipate a number of these payments. I am therefore well ahead of schedule and will suffer no serious inconvenience by waiting until July for salary checks. If I run short of cash I can borrow a little.

I know that state directors with families are in a quite different position. And we may secure our tax exemptions well before July!

I am fearful that the Mayor's Committee will offer us too little too late, but we still have some hope there. I am encouraged (1) by some indications that the Negro ministers will work with us (2) by prospects for a good Workshop March 30-31.

I think Vanderbilt has done better than the press accounts indicate. We wish attention could be focused on the lunch counters, the students and the merchants, with minimum notice of Vanderbilt and Jim Lawson. If only community life were less complex!

My quarterly report is in rough draft.

Thanks always

Sincerely,

Louise

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh

March 29, 1960

Via Air Mail

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

I appreciated your reports by telephone and mail, keeping us informed of developments in Nashville. I have recently been in Virginia and South Carolina and will be going to North Carolina this week on normal liaison duty and to get a better firsthand picture of current developments.

I know you are busy these days, but wonder if we could agree on a date in the near future when I could come to Nashville and spend a day in consultation with you, both about the welfare of the Tennessee Council and your interpretation of current developments. Would Wednesday or Thursday, April 13 or 14 be convenient? If not, perhaps some day during the previous week would be suitable. Let me know how your schedule stands.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugo J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

March 30, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

We are pleased to know that you will be able to come to Nashville on April 13 or 14. Both dates will be convenient for Miss Young. She is now busy working on the program for the Workshop for tonight and tomorrow night March 30-31.

Would you like for us to make a reservation for you at the Guest House, Allen Hotel, Anchor Motel or would you prefer to make your own reservation?

Sincerely,

Nina L. Hurt

Nina L. Hurt
Office Secretary

Tennessee Council on Human Relations

416 21st Avenue, South • Nashville 5, Tennessee

April 13, 1960

Membership Dues and Contributions

December - February	$ 578.25
March	1088.00
April 1st - 13th	400.00
Total	$ 2066.00

Due from Nashville Community Relations Conference $84.65

April 27, 1960

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2601 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Young:

Harry Jones has asked us for 50 copies of "A Report On Nashville." If you have them to spare, could you send them directly to Harry at the North Carolina Council.

Thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC/lec

April 28, 1960

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

This will belatedly acknowledge our receipt of your recent quarterly report. We particularly appreciated the full audit that you enclosed. We need this kind of complete information at least once a year.

You undoubtedly have noticed by now as I have that the Westfeldt analysis of Nashville has received wide attention and some imitation in other communities. This proved to be an important contribution.

The news about the Memphis local chapter is heartening. I spoke with Gene Cox about it briefly during the recent Penn meeting and he seems quite hopeful as do you.

I enjoyed meeting with you and attending the Nashville Community Relations meeting during my recent trip. I was rather surprised in a very pleasant way to learn how well the Tennessee Council is doing financially.

I hope that you and Jim Glass are proceeding with steps concerning a possible successor in the directorship. It occurred to me that your committee might want to look at several other experienced persons in Tennessee. I was thinking here of Gene Cox, of Galen Martin, and of Jean Russell. I doubt that Gene would be interested and you quite possibly do not feel that Galen's method of operation would be particularly suitable to the Tennessee Council. Jean Russell as a housewife would involve some difficulties concerning her office location. She is, however,

well known in Tennessee and experienced in the human relations field with the Northern Presbyterian Church and through other channels such as the Tennessee Council itself. I think she might be a very acceptable choice if her time and residence could be adjusted to the needs of the Council. What do you think?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugo J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

May 3, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your encouraging letter of April 8th.

Since our dues and contributions through April total $2200, we are assured our regular grant from SRC and $1200 out of a possible $2500 additional. We are pulling for the extra $1300 by June 1st. I hope you will be lenient with us if we need a little extra time on this. As you see from the enclosed Newsletter I am pulling for $2300 more by June 1st that we may have our budget problems for the year largely solved before the summer drought sets in. I admit that I do not expect us to raise the full $2300 by June 1st but I see no advantage in lowering our sights.

I am pleased at the work of our Memphis members and think that our relationship with them is mutually helpful. I have agreed to go to Chattanooga for four days in early June with the hope of working out a similar relationship there. I think the Knoxville situation had best be allowed to work itself out in relation to the state wide Annual Meeting which is to be held there in the fall.

I am passing on to Jim Glasse the names which you suggest for our Tennessee directorship. It is good that he has some direct acquaintance with all three of them. I am just in from a conference with him at which we agreed that it would be good if you would write him of the three persons whom you suggested as possible directors. All of them sounded promising to me although I do not recall their names. Jim is naming a Personnel Committee to take on this job of searching out possible candidates, evaluating suggestions, arranging interviews, etc. I think it most important that we do everything we can to speed up the process since we want a director by September 1st and most professional persons are already committed for the coming year.

We are pleased that Harold Fleming is coming as speaker for the Annual Meeting of the Nashville Conference on May 17. We count on you for another visit in the near future.

Sincerely,

Louise

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh
Encl

April 18, 1960

File

Reverend James D. Glasse
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Jim:

I should have given you some weeks ago my letter of resignation as Director of the Tennessee Council On Human Relations, the resignation to become effective not later than September 1st. As you know this is not a sudden or recent decision of mine since we talked about it shortly after the Annual Meeting and early in the summer I told Walter Sharp of my wish to be relieved of the responsibility at some convenient date during 1960. I had planned to tell the Executive Committee at its meeting on March 1st of this decision but the press of other business,-such as the tense situation across the state and urgent budget considerations-left no time for less immediately urgent items of business.

I need not tell you what a privilege I count it to be a part of the team that is the Tennessee Council. But there are other matters to which I must soon turn if I am to make the most of these retirement years of mine.

With best wishes always for you and for the Council

Sincerely,

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
~~416 21st Avenue, South~~ 2001 Division ST • Nashville 5, Tennessee

5/16/60

Dear Paul, -

I am so glad you are having such a delightful vacation. - Enjoy every minute of it -

We have been granted tax exemption - Hurrah! I found the letter waiting for me when I returned from ten days in Washington, Hampton, and New York, - NAIRO, a few days of vacation, and a Board meeting in N.Y. for which my expenses of travel were paid -

The Hampton people were grateful for our Nashville materials and for the documents which Harold sent them <u>airmail special</u> - The City Council of Hampton was to consider the appointment of a bi-racial committee at their meeting last week, and one of the Hampton faculty, who is also president of the local NAACP, was chief informant as to how it might be done -

(over)

** Please send to James Glasse, Vanderbilt Divinity School, information on the three persons whom you thought of as possible directors for us in Tennessee - If you haven't time to do it yourself, please ask Mrs. Miller to do it - Jim says please do it right away. They want to reach a decision at the mid-year Board meeting on June 21 -

We may have to ask for more time to raise our money for matching (up to $25.00) but Paul Anthony will present our case, I'm sure, if I find I have to ask for an extension of time -

I am scribbling this myself in order that it may reach you tomorrow. Please see about the credentials for a possible director and

Bon Voyage!! Sincerely
Louise Young

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugo J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewstar, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

May 26, 1960

Mrs. Sarah Miller, Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Miller:

Thank you for sending so promptly information on possible candidates for our state directorship. Dr. Glasse's committee has turned up several good prospects and will doubtless come to a decision soon.

Dr. Glasse has this letter of yours, but I recall your request for a copy of our tax exemption certification. I shall send the original or a copy to you within a short time.

This letter is primarily to ask an extension of time for securing the $2500 beyond our first $1000, which SRC will match dollar for dollar. June 1st is the dead line set, and I am asking that the time be extended to July 1st for two reasons. (1) Our midyear Board meeting on June 21st will give our directors one more chance to help us reach our maximum goal. (2) On June 24th we are to have in the Vanderbilt Divinity School Chapel a performance by The Bishop's Company of The Boy With A Cart for the benefit of Tennessee Council. I feel reasonably sure that through these and other means we will be able by July 1st to secure the $800 which we now lack on our $2500 goal.

With appreciation for your help in this and other matters

Sincerely,

Louise Young

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh

May 30, 1960

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Miss Young:

Paul Rilling said before he left that you might ask for an extension of time in order to meet your goal for the special grant. We are willing to grant the additional time you request, until July 1st, and trust that the Board meeting and the play will help produce the needed $800.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Sarah Miller

June 1, 1960

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

Thank you for your kind letter of May 27. I enjoyed my brief stay in Nashville but I do regret not having an opportunity to talk at greater length with you and to visit the state office.

As you know, I put myself in George Barrett's hands for this occasion and the time turned out to be shorter than anybody had realized in advance.

It appears that I will be returning for a day or two in connection with the Race Relations Institute, and perhaps at that time we can have a better opportunity to talk.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugo J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

May 27, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Your recent visit to Nashville lacked only one thing,- a brief look-in at our state office. I should have written that into your schedule in advance and I count on your giving us another chance to fill this gap.

The care which you took in your after-dinner address to correct the widespread misinformation about the results of school desegregation in Washington made me newly aware of the use made of the Washington story by many segregationists. I shall call attention to Superintendent Hansen's Five-Year Report whenever I have the opportunity.

I have read with interest Kenneth Morland's report on lunch-counter desegregation in Corpus Christi, Galveston and San Antonio. I am glad that Wallace Westfeldt is to write up the Nashville story which differs at important points from the Texas patterns.

As an old timer with direct association with the Interracial Commission from its early years I want to express my special appreciation for the accurate reporting and well documented interpretation which SRC is giving us in these fast moving times. It is the help which we need most as we face new actualities,- thrilling and rewarding ones.

With thanks again for your Nashville visit

Sincerely,

Louise Young

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugo J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

June 10, 1960

Mrs. Sarah Miller
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Miller:

Enclosed is the photostatic copy of the U. S. Treasury Department Internal Revenue Service statement of our tax exemption status.

Our quarterly report will be sent soon.

We greatly appreciate the extension of time on our special fund raising effort. We hope to claim the $2500 of matching funds by July 1st.

Sincerely,

Louise Young

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Walter Sharp, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Hugo J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
Fred C. Smith, Knoxville
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

J. J. Ray, Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George Barrett, Nashville
Edward E. Brewster, Memphis
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Rev. Gene E. Canestrari, Memphis
John Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Herman H. Long, Nashville
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Neil McDade, Chattanooga
Rev. A. C. Miller, Nashville
Rev. J. Robert Nelson, Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence Robinson, Chattanooga
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rabbi William B. Silverman, Nashville
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Robert J. Warner, Jr., Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, M.D., Nashville

Louise Young
Executive Director

July 1, 1960

Dear Paul: -

I got back from Memphis last night bringing $125 in checks and bills, and some good prospects for gifts from business firms on whose managers we called - I am pleased with the business-like attitudes of the Memphis group - They have no thought of defaulting on their quota of $1500 although they backed quite a lot on it yet -

We have received in dues and contributions since December 1, in addition to our checks from SRC $3505.21 - We look forward with pleasure to receiving our matching funds, as well as our regular

quarterly *875 –

We will continue to work on our budget this summer – We have two prospects for a director and I hope to be relieved by mid-September or perhaps a little later – I am determined to have the full budget for 1960 in hand before I leave. For the fall months are no time to raise money and a new director should not be faced with budget difficulties –

We hope you come to see us whenever you can – I'll write more about prospects for a successor when I can get in touch again with Jim Glasse – These months have been hard for him, – Vanderbilt troubles, etc. He is ill now – not seriously so, his wife says – and will be resting out of town next week in Canada

Louise Young

July 6, 1960

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

I have reluctantly and inevitably returned to my desk after a wonderful vacation. My first day has been considerably cheered by the news that by some minor miracle you and the Tennessee Council have managed to raise all funds necessary to guarantee regular assistance and also the special matching funds.

Considering the amount still lacking as of a few weeks ago, I still don't see how you did it. You should feel a considerable sense of achievement in looking forward to leaving the Tennessee Council in such sound financial condition.

Your regular quarterly allotment is enclosed. Your special check will be almost immediately forthcoming.

Now that I am back and more or less ready for work, I hope you will let me know if there is anything I can do to help, and whether your invitation to come to Tennessee soon implied a specific need for discussions between us in the near future.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enclosure

July 12, 1960

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

You will be justified in a considerable sense of pride in the growth and progress of the Tennessee Council under your leadership during the last year. The organization of a new and promising group in Memphis, a contribution to the successful solution of the sit-in protest in Nashville, and the attainment of your budgetary goals are most important achievements.

I believe you will find that the appointment of a state-wide program committee will prove a useful step forward in developing new and fresh ideas for the Council. I don't know how you managed to get such a committee together during the summer months. I would be interested in sitting in on a future meeting of this planning group.

Let me know if we can help in any way in the matter of selecting your successor. The working relationship between the Tennessee Council and SRC is sufficiently close that the selection of an able director in Tennessee is as important to us as it is to you.

Congratulations on a busy and useful spring and summer.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee
Phone ALpine 5-6483

Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville
President
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary
John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Vice-Presidents

Louise Young
Executive Director

July 18, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your good letter of July 12th with its welcome words of praise. I am pleased at what we have been able to do in these twenty months and will feel really carefree when our new director is happily launched on the job.

On Friday Jim Glasse wrote to Miss Katherine Jones, offering her the job. She is in Europe on vacation, but we should hear from her in another week or so. K. is in her 40's, graduate of Tulane School of Social Work, a Kentuckian, for the past several years director of the Department of Public Welfare of Davidson County (Nashville). You may remember her as chairman of the Discussion Group on Health and Welfare Service at our January 1960 Annual Meeting. She also helped in our survey of the desegregation of terminal facilities, making perceptive comment on the situation at our bus terminals. I regard her as highly qualified both personally and professionally. Those of our directors who know her agree in this. Those who do not keep looking for that hard-to-find "young man". They fear that Miss Jones is a hard boiled social worker and they want someone with"spirituality". K. is far from hard boiled and is plenty spiritual. As you may gather, I am a bit annoyed at the slow pace of the Committee. (There are of course understandable personal reasons for the delay. The Vanderbilt difficulties have borne heavily on Jim Glasse and have been of deep concern to many of us). The following persons have been approached and found not available: Galen Martin, Gene Cox, Gene Ethridge of the Presbyterian Student Center at Mississippi State, and Bob Hughes of Alabama. I think all of them were pleased at being considered but no one of them felt ready to tackle our job. Bob Hughes might have been glad to come had he felt free to leave Alabama. We made it clear that we wanted him only if he were considering leaving Alabama and he said that he wasn't.

We shall need you badly to help our new director who I hope will come in early September and to help at our Annual Meeting October 17-18 in Knoxville. We are experimenting with a change of place, October instead of January for the sake of good weather, and Monday-Tuesday instead of Friday-Saturday for the sake of our Jewish members. The main idea is to attract attendance from Knoxville and other East Tennessee communities.

For the general public session on Monday evening October 17th they want a speaker with a southern accent,-Mr. Dabbs or Marion Wright. I shall write one or the other of them as soon as I have heard from you concerning their respective speaking engagements, etc. We will be delighted to have either of them. I am also inviting for that evening Dr. Lewis Jones of Tuskegee who is making a study of Negro high school students in Chattanooga. We want both of them to speak on the broad picture of race relations in the South,-schools, industry, the sit-ins, etc.

We want you to moderate a panel on the sit-ins. All the other members will be participants in Tennessee demonstrations; we want you to put it in focus for the South and the nation. Memphis and Chattanooga are very different from Nashville and Knoxville, as you know.

We had a good meeting of the State-Wide Program Committee on July 14th with representatives from Knoxville, Oak Ridge, Jackson and Memphis as well as Nashville. The enclosed tentative program for the Annual Meeting grew out of that day's work.

This is quite enough for today. We shall need you to give the masculine touch to this feminine office! You and K. Jones will make a fine team.

Sincerely,

Louise

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
TENTATIVE PROGRAM
ANNUAL MEETING - KNOXVILLE, OCTOBER 17-18

Monday October 17th 2-5 PM

Preliminary business
Report on Registration and Voting in Fayette and Haywood Counties prepared by Memphis and Jackson groups
Panel on Sit-ins by participants in sit-ins in Tennessee - Paul Rilling, Moderator

Brief statement on human relations factors which are important for industrial expansion

Dinner 5:30 - 7:30

Local Chairman
President Glasse as informal speaker

Ecening session 8-9:30 President Glasse, presiding

Race Relations in the South Today
Prospect and Promise
Mr. Dabbs or Mr. Wright - SRC
Lewis Jones Tuskegee Institute

Tuesday October 18th 9-12

Business
Children and Youth - to be determined. Perhaps human relations programs and contacts in community agencies such as Hi Y, Y Teens, Catholic Youth, Jewish Centers, Girl Scouts, Brownies, Boy Scouts. Perhaps a report on studies of high school youth such as that by Lewis Jones.

Coke Break

Report on Nashville (and Knoxville?) study of local trends in employment of Negroes. General discussion
Report on use of mass media in human relations education

Adjournment

Meeting of Board of Directors 12-2

Program consultations 1-2 Monday and 12-2 Tuesday. Someone to be named for each major area.

July 20, 1960

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

I will plan to be with you on Monday, October 17th and possibly Tuesday, the 18th if this seems useful.

I am afraid that we do not have speaking schedules for Mr. Dabbs or Mr. Wright. I would suggest that you contact one of them directly.

I hope that your quest for a director has proven fruitful by this time. Just in case, I've gone back through the older employment application file and am contacting three or four additional persons to see if they would by any chance be interested in being considered for a position as state director. The Georgia group is also hunting at the moment.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/mf

September 2, 1960

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

We are of course extremely pleased here that the Tennessee Council has been able to find a worthy successor in your spot and one who seems mutually acceptable to all elements.

If you have told me, I have forgotten exactly what your own schedule will be, when you plan to leave, etc. I certainly want to take whatever time you think will be helpful to orient Miss Jones to her new work and to explain to her first-hand the relationship between the Tennessee Council and SRC.

Let me know when and for how long you might like me to come to Nashville after the first and I will try to work it out at the convenience of the Tennessee Council.

When will you be leaving for your trip around the world?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2001 Division Street
Nashville 4, Tennessee
Phone ALpine 5-6483

Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville
President
Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary
John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Vice-Presidents

Louise Young
Executive Director

September 7, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of September 2 concerning plans for helping to orient Kay Jones to her new job. Although I have no recent direct word from Kay her friends expect her to reach Nashville on September 19 or soon thereafter. She had written us earlier that she would come on September 26. She returned from Europe a week or two sooner than she had planned because of her concern for her ederly father and mother who live in Millersburg, Kentucky-both of them past 80 I believe. Her had had fallen from his horse but with no serious injury. You see what live wires these Joneses are!

I am going to Memphis on Saturday October 1 and Kay will take over the office on Monday October 3. We will of course have frequent conferences during the preceding week. I shall be able to attend the Annual Meeting in Knoxville October 17-18 if that seems desirable although I have as yet reached no firm decision in the matter. I suggest that sometime during the second week of October would be the most helpful time for you to work with Kay here in the state office. We are counting on you surely for the Annual Meeting as you see from the enclosed program.

Although the Vanderbilt tensions have been relieved in the eyes of the public, there remains considerable uncertainty which adds greatly to Jim Glasse's work load. He has agreed to stay on as president fro the term ending October 1961 and will have much to contribute. However his continued considerable preoccupation with Vanderbilt troubles has neccessarily slowed us down in promotion of memberships and financial contributions. He hopes to get to the office today to make some committee appointments. We are especially interested in a letter he wishes to write to leaders in each community asking them to accept a stated financial quota to be raised by the time of our Annual Meeting. This plan becomes less promising the longer we postpone launching it. We shall however accomplish something by it I am sure. Meanwhile there are encouraging sides such as prompt payment of dues on receipt of notice that they are due.

What are the prospects for our receiving an extra grant which Harold thought might

be available in September?

We were glad to receive your memorandum about Bob Hughes in the morning mail. Will Campbell has been in Birmingham since Saturday and was good enough to phone us several times. On his advice I phoned several persons in Birmingham including Bishop Hodge and Mrs. L. L. Jackson, president of the Women's Society of the North Alabama Conference of the Methodist Church. I tried to reach Bob but the operator was told by the sheriff that Bob could not come to the phone. Will phoned Brenda Campbell at midnight last night to say that Bob was free. We had expected this but rejoiced to have the real word.

I must get busy on my quarterly report which conceivably might help to bring us an extra grant. It is always good to hear from you and better still to have you around. I know you and Kay will enjoy working together.

Sincerely,

Louise

Louise Young
Executive Director

LY:nlh

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
TENTATIVE PROGRAM
ANNUAL MEETING - KNOXVILLE, OCTOBER 17-18

Registration 1-2
Monday October 17th 2-5 President Glasse presiding
Welcome from Knoxville
Presentation of Program - Dwight L. Freshley, Chairman of Program
Organization of the meeting
Report on Freedom of the Ballot in Fayette and Haywood Counties
Memphis Chapter with assistance of Jackson group
Panel on Sit-ins - Moderator Paul Rilling, Director of Field Activities, Southern Regional Council
Members of panel: Participants in Protest Movement from Memphis, Jackson, Nashville, Oak Ridge, Knoxville, Chattanooga

General Discussion

Statement on how race relations climate and practice affect economic growth and industrial expansion

5:45 Annual Dinner - Reservations should be made in advance

Address President Glasse

8:00 Evening Session
A Single Turn of the Progress Spiral: Report on A Generation
Dr. Lewis Jones, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Lift Every Voice and Sing Audience

Race Relations in the South Today-Progress and Prospect
Marion A. Wright, Vice-President, Southern Regional Council

America the Beautiful Audience

8:45 Tuesday Morning
Business
School Desegregation - Knoxville
School Desegregation - Chattanooga

10:15 Coke Break
10:30-11:45 Discussion Groups - Choose I or II
I Local Trends in employment of Negroes, Knoxville, Oak Ridge, Nashville
II Experience in use of mass media in human relations education
11:45 Summary Reports
12:00 Adjournment

Meeting of Board of Directors 12-2
Program consultations 1-2 Monday and 12-2 Tuesday with specialists in major areas of concern

Chartered bus leaving Nashville Monday morning, returning Tuesday afternoon
Round trip fare $5.25 Reservations must be made in advance through state office

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

September 30, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

It is good to be able to send you this report from our Personnel Policies Committee in reply to your memorandum of September 2. We will need to have this report acted on at the Annual Meeting in Knoxville but I think it safe to assume that they will take affirmative action.

This is my last day in the office and it is good that my last letter should be to you for it is you on whom we depend for continuity and consistency in our state councils. You will be writing Miss Jones concerning the exact date of your visit which is tentatively scheduled for sometime during the week of October 10.

With best wishes always

Sincerely,

Louise

Louise Young
Executive Director

LYLnlh
Encl

Thanks for what you are doing for Bob Hughes and human relations in the Methodist Church - Will Campbell and I hope something will be done through church channels which we are cultivating

L.Y.

September 30, 1960

Miss Louise Young
Executive Director
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

You will be happy to know that the extra grant you asked about in your September 7 letter was allocated Tuesday by the executive committee. The share of the Tennessee Council will be $1,300, which will be forthcoming fairly promptly.

I look forward to being with you for your annual meeting October 17 and I plan to stay over several days after the meeting with Miss Jones, if this seems a useful idea. This would be easier for me than the second week of October which you suggest.

It will be good to see you again.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

October 4, 1960

Miss Louise Young
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
2001 Division Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Louise:

Thanks so much for your letter concerning Gene Cox. I share your high regard for him, and for the dedication he has brought to the work in Mississippi and elsewhere for so many years.

We have found it possible to give Gene some modest interim aid while efforts are going on to finance a multiple-year program for Mississippi. At the moment, the prospects for getting such a program sponsored by the Disciples of Christ, and financed in large part by a foundation, look pretty hopeful. We are keeping our fingers crossed.

In any case, you can be sure that I will do everything possible to enable Gene to continue his important efforts -- which would mean, I trust, that he could continue to give leadership to the human relations council in Memphis.

Let me take this opportunity to salute you for the fine job you have done as executive of the Tennessee Council. The fact that the TCHR is now

a going concern is attributable to the skill and determination you have given to the work. We here at SRC are deeply appreciative of your contribution, as I know the Tennessee people are.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

9/30/60

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2001 Division Street • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ALpine 5-6483

Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

September 28, 1960

Dear Harold:-

This letter of Gene Cox pleases me so much that I want you to see it. He has done the kind of work in Memphis that insures a strong local chapter of the Tennessee Council,- the kind of work that needs doing in Knoxville and in Chattanooga but for this, up to now, there are no takers-

I'm sending the letter to you to illustrate what I think Gene Cox can do, and to say how I hope you will be able to find a way for him to serve Mississippi while he continues to live in Memphis. We need him there and I think he is benefiting from the new contacts that come to him as chairman of the group- I have known him for many years,- all the way back to the beginnings of the Sharecrop Eddy Cooperative Farms- I marvel at his capacity to keep going under as

(over)

many discouragements -

This letter is scribbled on the first sheet of our new letterhead - We have used up the last of the old - I am ever so happy that Katherine Jones is to take over, - I think we couldn't have done better -

With appreciation for all that you do to keep us all going, and with best wishes always

Sincerely

Louise Young

MEMPHIS & SHELBY COUNTY CHAPTER OF

THE TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

September 26, 1960

TO: Members and Friends

FROM: A. E. Cox, Chairman

As reported in the June-July newsletter from the State Office, the Tennessee Council must raise $2,000 for its November and December obligations. At the suggestion of President Glasse, the officers of your chapter have assumed responsibility for securing an additional $400 for the current budget.

At this point, I would like to share with you my deep concern for the need to support organizations such as the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. These are critical times and Tennesseans have the opportunity to help create a proper climate for the Mid-South. Not all are so fortunate. For some years now, our friends immediately to the south have been blocked in their attempt to complete plans for a council on human relations. Within recent days, the executive-director of a state organization to the southeast has been subjected to pressure by the grand jury of his county. More than ever before, the South needs the support and influence of those who make up our membership.

On October 1, Miss Catherine Jones takes over the duties of executive-director of our state organization. In order that Miss Jones may be assured of a working-budget for the balance of this year, we urge that each one respond to this appeal as generously and quickly as possible. It would be most encouraging if we could report the completion of our quota by the time of the Annual Meeting in Knoxville on October 17-18.

Please make checks payable to the Tennessee Council on Human Relations and mail to Mrs. Stanley Ish, 1483 South Parkway, East, Memphis 6, Tennessee

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

~~2001 Division Street~~ • Nashville 4, Tennessee • ~~AL 6-6411~~
2011 Grand Avenue
CYpress 1-7544
Katherine Jones
Executive Director

Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville
President

Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

Lw D
Resp clip -
return letter
SM.

January 26, 1961

To: Mr. Paul M. Rilling

From: Tennessee Council On Human Relations

Thought you might like this clipping. It's pretty accurate. It was School Board and Administration decision not to have any public statements, meetings or other community preparation. There were meetings between Sheriff's office and school people, but very quietly. John Kasper has been in town, and attended the last Federal Court hearing, but no known activity.

Since opening day, 2 more Negro students have joined original 39. It was anticipated there would be 51. Avon Williams, local attorney who represented the parents of the Negro children in the Federal suit got considerable harrassment. He and his wife were out of town for the week end, but relatives in his home got telephone calls, threats, fire engines arriving unannounced. City police did give protection. None of this was in our newspapers.

CHANCERY OFFICE
230 DWYER AVENUE
SAN ANTONIO 5, TEXAS

RECEIVED
APR 26 1954
Southern Regional Council

HF
Did you see this
G

April 23, 1954

Letter

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for the letter which you sent regarding our efforts to stop segregation in our Catholic schools in the Archdiocese of San Antonio. During this present year we have forty-six students in our three colleges here who are Colored, four in our high schools and ten in our elementary schools. My pastoral letter was merely the final step in our efforts to treat all people like children of God.

Greetings,

+Robert E. Lucey
Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, S.T.D.
Archbishop of San Antonio

June 23, 1954

Mr. Maurice Lazarus
Executive Vice-President, Foley's
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Lazarus:

Joe Ross kindly sent me word that he had asked you to find time for a friendly visit from me on July 2nd.

I will call your office about 9:30 that morning and find out at what hour you will be able to let me come over.

To help your office, if they should need to contact me, I am to be at the Shamrock Hotel from the evening of the First, forward, and I am supposed to catch a plan from Houston about 3:45 the afternoon of July 2.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

July 8, 1954

Mr. Maurice Lazarus
Executive Vice-President
Foley's
1110 West Main Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Lazarus:

Nice of you to see me the other day. And I enjoyed the visit.

Here are some back issues of SRC's "maggie" which will show the way we think and work.

We had a helpful meeting of some of the members of the Executive Committee of the Texas Commission on Race Relations at the YW at Houston the day I was there with Mrs. James S. Crate, Mrs. William H. Hogue, Mr. Charles Shaw, Mr. Edmund Smith, and one or two others.

I expect that the new paid staff for the Texas Commission will be chosen and enter on duty sometime in the Autumn months.

I had no opportunity to see Mr. F. M. Law but have made a note of the matter and will try to be in touch with him the next time I am in Houston.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

copy to Joe Ross

July 8, 1954

Mr. John Slawson
American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Slawson:

I would like for you to know that in a recent visit I made to Dallas and Houston, Joe Ross was exceedingly kind to me. He arranged an interesting dinner gathering at his home one evening and came himself to the item of speech-making I did at the NAACP Convention. He further talked by phone with Mr. Maurice Lazarus, who is head of the American Jewish Committee Chapter in Houston, and made arrangements for me to have a visit with Mr. Lazarus the next day. I enjoyed talking with so fine and thoughtful a person.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

July 8, 1954

Mr. Percy S. Strauss, Jr.
Attorney at Law
Humbers Mortgage Building
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Strauss:

Sorry I missed you when I was in Houston four or five days ago. I had been at Dallas and had seen Joe Rogers, who said that I should by all means pay you a visit.

I would like you to know about our Southern Regional Council. It is an old organization reaching back through its predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, to 1919 and has had this name since 1944. We have been a Southwide membership organization with a couple of thousand members and a Board of Directors of people of some distinction.

Main problem is race relations. But we are interested in all matters of health, housing, industrial growth, education, agriculture, and general welfare. Non-denominational, non-political, strictly private. In each Southern state we have had for years an organization of SRC members. In Texas, the principle body has been the Texas Commission on Race Relations, of which Mrs. James S. Crate, 2410 Tanned Drive, Houston, has for some years been the Chairman. The Fund for the Republic gave us lately a substantial grant for putting paid staff into each of the state organizations and for hooking all of the state work together through the central office here in Atlanta.

My visit to Houston was to talk with Mrs. Crate and others closely associated with her, including Mr. Carter Wesley, Mrs. William H. Hague, and Mr. Charles A. Shaw, about the application of this program in Texas.

We have published for years a small monthly, of which I send you several back numbers.

I do hope you will like us and take an interest in the growth of the movement in Texas.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Memo - GSM

Mrs. Hamilton told me, August 16, that Parrish brought back word from Texas that Jerome K. Crossman, President of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, has been described by Joe Ross as one suitable to serve on the Board of Directors of SRC.

Crossman gave a hundred dollars to the Dallas Interracial Committee, as an earnest of his interest. Parrish and Ross seem to think that he could be got on to our Board usefully in uniting the interracial cause in Texas

***

Texas

CROSSMAN & HOOTKINS
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

JEROME K. CROSSMAN
SEYMOUR HOOTKINS

RECEIVED
JUL 14 1954
Southern Regional Council

copy sent to Mrs. Crate
July 15, 1954

July 13, 1954

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Many thanks for yours of July 8th together with enclosures. I do hope that it will be possible for the Dallas Citizens' Interracial Association and the Texas Commission on Race Relations to be mutually helpful to each other.

With every good wish to you and your good organization, I am

Sincerely yours,

Jerome K. Crossman

Jerome K. Crossman

JKC:eh

5 copies of New South
sent under separate cover

July 8, 1954

Mr. Jerome K. Crossman
First National Bank Building
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Crossman:

I was in Houston the other day and met with Mrs. James S. Crate, 2410 Inwood Drive, and various members of the Executive Committee of the Texas Commission on Race Relations, such as Mrs. William H. Hogue, Mr. Charles Shaw, and Mr. Edmund Smith. Mrs. Crate particularly asked that I send on to you copies of the three memorandums thus far issued by SRC on the new relationships we hope to have with our state divisions.

She is hopeful, as we would be that the Dallas Citizens Interracial Association would find some link, formal or informal, with the Texas Commission on Race Relations. I send you some recent issues of the Council's small "maggie" New South, as showing our tendency and progress.

If our Council could be helpful to you or to your friends in any way, we would wish to be.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

Gray, Gibson

RECEIVED
AUG 30 1954
Southern Regional Council

403 West First
Tyler, Texas
27 August 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thanks for all your time last Tuesday. Would you also thank Harold Fleming.

Mrs. Crate's letter has just arrived. I shall meet with the Executive Committee in Huntsville on 4 September.

As I drove home I thought over one matter which I did not discuss in as much detail with you as I would have liked. It is the matter of finances.

What I present below is without the benefit of knowing the Texas Commission position. It is just my current thinking on the matter and does not represent inflexible convictions.

It is perhaps too dark a picture I paint in the matter of obtaining income, but I feel that our faith in the future is the more soundly based if we recognize what the worst might be at the beginning, and then work forward, knowing that any change in the picture will probably be better.

On the way home I asked myself what, in the next five or so years, would be the sources of income for the Texas Commission. One source would be the members themselves. It seems to me that an optimistic estimate of active membership for the near future would be 1,000. Dues of two dollars would bring in $2,000 a year. Dinners and special fund-raising among the ordinary membership might increase this figure to $2,500.

The figures may seem low. I have in mind, however, the position of some clientele agencies in Philadelphia. The NAACP branch there is barely making ends meet. It consists of one or two professionals and two or three clerical help. The Negro population in Philadelphia is around 375,000 and the membership of the Branch, as I recall, is somewhere between 5,000 and 10,000.

Fred Grossman's office consists of three professionals and one or two clerical assistants. His district covers West Vir-

ginia, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, three of the states with the highest concentration of persons of the Jewish faith.

In addition is the fact that the members supporting these agencies are united as minority or oppressed groups seeking the assistance of their organizations in their relationships with the government and other groups in the community at large. The membership of the Texas Commission, presumably, would not have drives as intense motivating their support.

It may well be that some sort of clientele relationship might be envisioned between the Texas Commission and its members which would bring in more income. Possibly some funds might be forthcoming from the Spanish-speaking community.

Other sources include: wealthy individuals, corporations, churches, and foundations (with the exception, I take it, of the Ford Foundation).

These are the sources that occur to me at the moment. You may know of others that have been utilized by other state agencies similar to the Texas Commission. My present conclusion is that the Texas Commission, in the next few years at least, cannot expect an income of $15,000 or more from the ordinary membership but will have to rely primarily upon the benefactors just mentioned above.

A second point that occurs to me is this: that whatever the sources of income, it seems to me that the Texas Commission should emphasize program, as opposed to the mechanics of seeking income, almost as much as if it were assured a steady income. It takes a program, after all, to "sell" the Commssion to its supporters.

These two points I have presented so that we can know how each other thinks and also for my own peace of mind. I should not like to see a frantic effort to do the impossible. In the present situation the "impossible" seems to be to expect $15,000 a year income from memberships.

I shall appreciate your comments or any that Harold Fleming cares to make.

Sincerely,

Gibson Gray

Gibson Gray

Gray, Gibson

State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC

Central YMCA
~~510 Dauphin Building~~ Harrisburg, Pa.
Phone: Harrisburg 8-8457

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
260 South 15th Street
Phone: Kingsley 5-8430

PITTSBURGH OFFICE
311 Commonwealth Annex
Express 1-1871

REV. JESSE D. REBER, D.D.
Chairman

ROBERT J. O'DONNELL
Executive Director

GIBSON GRAY
Administrative Secty.

STANLEY FRIED
Western Penna. Representative

HARRY BOYER
Chairman, Executive Committee

NAT AGRAN, Esq.
Secretary

NATHANIEL DUFF, M.D.
Treasurer

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
WALTER E. ALESSANDRONI
NORMAN BLUMBERG
RABBI PHILIP BOOKSTABER
CHARLES R. BROWN
HON. HOMER S. BROWN
ROBERT J. CALLAGHAN, Esq.
ALBERT M. COHEN
FERN M. COLBORN
SAMUEL COOKE
DR. TANNER G. DUCKREY
RABBI SOLOMON B. FREEHOF
ANDREW W. GOTTSCHALL
REV. WILLIAM H. GRAY, Jr.
SAMUEL E. KRATZOK, Esq.
FREDERICK C. McKEE
LEON I. MESIROV, Esq.
DAVID J. McDONALD
RT. REV. AUSTIN T. PARDUE
E. WASHINGTON RHODES
RUTH SOLOMON
REV. WILLIAM B. TOLAND
REV. GEORGE A. TROWBRIDGE
MRS. ROBERT L. VANN
HON. SAMUEL A. WEISS
BISHOP LLOYD C. WICKE
(see reverse)

18 August 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for referring me to Mrs. Crate in Houston. I have written her and she has responded. We shall meet on one of my semi-annual visits to Texas which occurs during the next few days.

She has suggested that I drop by Atlanta on the way to Tyler and Houston in order to see you.

Perhaps you will be in your office next Monday or Tuesday. I plan to leave Harrisburg on Sunday or Monday, so I should arrive in Atlanta the next day.

Please note change in Harrisburg address to: Central YMCA.

I look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

Gibson Gray

Gibson Gray

RECEIVED
AUG 19 1954
Southern Regional Council

State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC

REV. JESSE D. REBER, D.D., Chairman

Affiliated Organizations	Executive Committee
ALLEGHENY COUNTY COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT	Mrs. Louis J. Reizenstein
ALLEGHENY COUNTY COUNCIL ON CIVIL RIGHTS	Mrs. Alexander Lowenthal
AMERICANISM COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN LEGION	Wilbur G. Warner
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE	Samuel Katz
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS	Jacob Richman
AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE	Harry Hyde, Jr.
B'NAI B'RITH MEN	Ephraim Baker
B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN	Faye G. Katz
BRITH SHOLOM	Stanton W. Kratzok, Esq
CAMBRIA COUNTY FAIR EMPLOYMENT COUNCIL	Dr. B. K. Johnson
CARLISLE INTERCULTURAL COUNCIL	Eugene M. Gatewood
CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL	Joseph R. Stanton
CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS	Homer Bradley
COMMUNITY RACE RELATIONS COMMITTEE (READING)	Darlington Hoopes, Esq.
COUNCIL FOR EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY (CHESTER)	Cecilie M. Smith
COUNCIL FOR EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY (PHILADELPHIA)	Nat Agan, Esq.
ELKS CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMISSION (I.B.P.O.E.W.)	Rev. Winsmore Mason
ERIE EDUCATIONAL FORUM	Mrs. Theo S. Meyer
ERIE FAIR EMPLOYMENT COUNCIL	Milton Poulakos
FRIENDS RACE RELATIONS COMMITTEE	Thomas B. Harvey
GIRL FRIENDS	Mrs. Homer S. Brown
GREATER HARRISBURG COUNCIL FOR FAIR EMPLOYMENT	Dr. Richard A. Brown
HADASSAH	Mrs. Herman J. Feldman
JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL (PITTSBURGH)	Lillian A. Friedberg
JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE	Leon Shull
JEWISH WAR VETERANS	Col. Leon Sacks
LABOR COMMITTEE TO COMBAT INTOLERANCE	Stanley Fried
LACKAWANNA COUNTY FAIR EMPLOYMENT COUNCIL	Samuel Myers
LEHIGH VALLEY FAIR EMPLOYMENT COUNCIL	Prof. William Ward
LUZERNE COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR PENNSYLVANIA FEPC	Mitchell Jenkins, Esq.
LYCOMING COUNTY FEPC COMMITTEE	Mrs. Marie Gordon Bright
MAYOR'S CIVIC UNITY COUNCIL (PITTSBURGH)	C. F. Motz
MEADVILLE AREA FAIR EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE	Warren P. Norton
MERCER COUNTY UNITED FEPC COMMITTEE	James E. Matthews
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE	C. I. Moat
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN	
PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF LABOR (A.F. OF L.)	James L. McDevitt
PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL (C. I. O.)	Harry Boyer
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL RELATIONS, PENNSYLVANIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES	Rev. Charles R. Zweizig
UNION-NORTHUMBERLAND CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE	Jacob Quat, Esq.
UNIONTOWN COMMITTEE FOR FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES	Robert H. Baker
UNITED MINE WORKERS	Lester Thomas
UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS (PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION)	Francis C. Shane
URBAN LEAGUE	Louis Mason, Jr.
VENANGO CITIZENS BETTERMENT COUNCIL	Ernest H. Smith
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS	Col. William B. Freeland
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM	Inez L. Stone
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (PENNSYLVANIA)	Harvie Boorman
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA	Mrs. Neil Gebhardt

Gray, Gibson

State Council for a Pennsylvania FEPC

2041 Zarker Street
~~510 Dauphin Building~~ Harrisburg, Pa.

Phone: Harrisburg ~~8-8457~~ 3-1005

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
260 South 15th Street
Phone: Kingsley 5-8430

PITTSBURGH OFFICE
311 Commonwealth Annex
Express 1-1871

REV. JESSE D. REBER, D.D.
Chairman

ROBERT J. O'DONNELL
Executive Director

GIBSON GRAY
Administrative Secty.

STANLEY FRIED
Western Penna. Representative

HARRY BOYER
Chairman, Executive Committee

NAT AGRAN, Esq.
Secretary

NATHANIEL DUFF, M.D.
Treasurer

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

WALTER E. ALESSANDRONI
NORMAN BLUMBERG
RABBI PHILIP BOOKSTABER
CHARLES R. BROWN
HON. HOMER S. BROWN
ROBERT J. CALLAGHAN, Esq.
ALBERT M. COHEN
FERN M. COLBORN
SAMUEL COOKE
DR. TANNER G. DUCKREY
RABBI SOLOMON B. FREEHOF
ANDREW W. GOTTSCHALL
REV. WILLIAM H. GRAY, Jr.
SAMUEL E. KRATZOK, Esq.
FREDERICK C. McKEE
LEON I. MESIROV, Esq.
DAVID J. McDONALD
RT. REV. AUSTIN T. PARDUE
E. WASHINGTON RHODES
RUTH SOLOMON
REV. WILLIAM B. TOLAND
REV. GEORGE A. TROWBRIDGE
MRS. ROBERT L. VANN
HON. SAMUEL A. WEISS
BISHOP LLOYD C. WICKE

(see reverse)

29 July 1954

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Fred Grossman, on his recent return from Atlanta, told me that the Regional Council is planning on expanding its staff and program. He was kind enough to suggest that I might be interested in working with you and, what is more important, might be useful to you.

Let me confess from the beginning that I know very little about the work of the Council. Since graduation from the University of Texas in 1947 I have been occupied in getting an M.A. and Ph.D. from Columbia in government, so I have been out of touch with Texas and the South except for a few return visits. I am not one, however, who has forsaken the South. It is still home for me and I am very much interested in its problems, especially those in the field of human relations.

For the last year, and a bit more, I have been associated with the F.E.P.C. campaign in Pennsylvania. At first I was on the staff of the State Council. Since then I have been teaching at the extension of Penn. State and writing my dissertation on the campaign. In my work I further developed an interest in politics and inter-group relations and have come to know something of the organizations and individuals involved in these fields in Pennsylvania. You may note some of the organizations on the reverse side of this paper.

You will find enclosed a resume designed for those recruiting teachers for colleges and universities. You will find in it, however, some of the facts pertinent to my working with you.

I plan to complete the final step for my degree, the dissertation, sometime this fall. If you feel it desirable, perhaps you would tell me something about your program and plans. Regardless of whether I become associated with your organization, I shall be interested in your work, for I plan to go South after completing my degree.

Sincerely yours,

Gibson Gray

Gibson Gray

MRS. J. N. RAYZOR
3207 GROVELAND LANE
HOUSTON 19, TEXAS

Sept 8, 1954.

Dear Dr Mitchell,

Have been out from most of summer so quite behind in both News and Correspondence.

Thank very much for the interesting SRC data. I can see how busy you and your staff are working, how particularly since the Supreme Court decision

MRS. J. N. RAYZOR
3207 GROVELAND LANE
HOUSTON 19, TEXAS

Your Answers for Actors
is splendid, as is also
the little pamphlet by
Mrs M. E. Tilly. Am
going to order some of
these when I know how
many I will need.

Sincerely,
Evelyn Rayzor

(Mrs)

P.S. You may have read in the press about our Texas Senatorial Campaign. Sen. Shivers won, but there was very widespread disgust, even among his supporters, at his demagogic appeals to race prejudice. I was surprised at this reaction from some of my conservative friends.

October 28, 1954

Dr. Stanley E. Dimond
Professor of Education
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Stanley:

Thanks so much for the list of workshoppers from Texas. I am going out there in the very close future to help them set up their state office and revamp their state executive committee and this list, I am sure, will be of assistance to them in strengthening their overall board.

I am glad that you are going to run the Workshop again this year. The experience there at Ann Arbor, including the special sessions at the Pretzel Bell, is among the happiest of my recollections. I must drop Herman Weil a note in the near future for he and I became good friends when we worked together.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
Program Development

FBR/rf

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

75th Anniversary Year of Professional Education
1879 - 1880
1954 - 1955

October 25, 1954

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

It was good to hear from you. I had wondered how your various enterprises were going. I am glad to know about your work with the Southern Regional Council.

I have not directed the Human Relations Workshop for the past two years, but I rather expect I will do so this summer. That decision probably will be reached in the next few days. We have operated on a kind of rotating basis with three of us assuming the responsibility thus far. Pat Patterson helped again with the workshop this past summer.

I have encountered Herman Weil several times in the last year. As you may know, he returned to Germany to do some special work but is back in this country again.

Attached is a list of the work-shoppers who have been here from Texas. I have placed a check mark in front of the names which appear to be especially strong people. Personally, I have great confidence in John Codwell, whom you may remember, and Alberta Baines, supervisor of social studies. I happen to know them better than others on the list.

Sincerely,

Stan

Stanley E. Dimond
Professor of Education

Enclosure

cl

Jud, Mrs. Eugene

Treasurer of Texas Division

address: 2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas

See the - Mrs James S. Crate
dtd. 11/15/54

December 1, 1954

Mr. Maurice Lazarus
Executive Vice-President
Foley's
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Lazarus:

'Way back last July at Joe Ross' instance, you were kind enough to let me drop in for a chat about the Southern Regional Council's work.

I write to put in a pleasant item of news. We have worked in Texas, as you know, mainly through the Texas Commission on Race Relations. Recently, as a result of various conferrings, they have engaged permanent professional staff with the proceeds of aid to them largely from the Council.

The new man is Tom Sutherland at Austin. He has been working previously on the problem of better relations between people of Mexican descent and Anglo-Texans, if I may coin a word.

We all like him and think he will do an excellent job. He has an office at 309 West Twenty-First Street in Austin.

I hope you will have an interest in what he and the Texas Commission can get underway.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Mrs. James S. Crate
Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
Mr. Joseph Ross

December 1, 1954

Mr. Abbott L. Ferris
433 Argo Avenue
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Abbott:

We have finally worked out an arrangement with the Texas Commission on Race Relations. They have employed, largely with the proceeds of money the Council can hand on to them from the Fund for the Republic, a guy named Thomas Sutherland. He has an office at 309 West Twenty-First Street, Austin, Texas. He has been working for the last few year on fixing up matters between Mexican-Americans and Anglo-Texans. Big, though bony, Texas guy -- good egg. Now he has race relations in Texas.

Do help him.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executi e Director

GSM/eab

P.S. Father left a manuscript of memoirs and Alice and I this past Summer did 150 mimeographed copies. I mailed one to my cousin, John Mitchell. The best address I could dream up was: Mr. John Mitchell, Planter Lula, Mississippi. It squatted at Planter Lula for a couple of weeks and then cam home marked "Unknown and Uncalled for." Can you give me a better steer?

January 20, 1955

Miss Maxine E. Lombard
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st Street
Austin 5, Texas

Dear Miss Lombard:

Thank you for your note of January 19th and in reply: we are shipping you this day 1000 copies of the pamphlet Answers for Action.

It took a few days to get them together and properly pack them for shipment.

My best regards to the folks there in Texas, particularly Mr. Sutherland.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR/rnf
Dictated by Mr. Routh
Signed in his absence

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin 5, Texas
Telephone 7-8819

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Tex. Southern University
Houston 4, Texas

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
2524 Old Oaks Dr.
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2206 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
5319 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1101 E. Crockett St.
San Antonio, Texas

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
2933 May St.
Fort Worth, Texas

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. Jas. S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

19 January 1955

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Mr. Sutherland has talked with Dr. Mitchell concerning his memorandum on the pamhlet: Answers For Action.

Just by way of a reminder, he asked me to write to you requesting 1000 copies on consignment to this office. We believe we can sell them.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine E. Lombard

Maxine E. Lombard
Secretary

January 31, 1955

Mr. W.P. Ketterer
Route 6, Box 433
Tyler, Texas

Dear Mr. Ketterer:

Many thanks for your letter of January 26th and in Dr. Mitchell's absence I am taking the liberty of answering it. It is good to know that there are folks like you living in East Texas who are anxious to do what they can to bring about integrated schools at the earliest possible moment. It was kind of Mrs. Johnson of the Oklahoma City Urban league to refer you to us.

I am enclosing a small pamphlet on the Council with this letter and sending under separate cover our pamphlet Answers for Action which deals with the problems of integrating the schools. I wish you would write to our Texas state Executive Secretary at the Texas Commission on Race Relations, 309 West 21st Street, Austin, Texas. Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland is the Executive Secretary. Membership in the Texas state organization is $5.00 per individual or $7.50, I believe, per couple. As a member of the Texas organization you would receive all the publications of the Southern Regional Council.

It is a big problem that faces the South but a problem that can be solved by people who believe in democracy and who are anxious to see America living up to the best of her traditions. Thanks once more for showing an interest in the work and for writing us.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR/rnf
encl.
cc:TS
encl. - South of the Future

JAN 31 1955

Rt. 6 Box 433
Tyler, Texas

January 26, 1955

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

My wife and I are white "foreigners" living in East Texas, and as such are trying to do what we can to bring about completely integrated schools at the earliest possible moment. Mrs. Cernoria Johnson of the Urban League in Oklahoma City has told us that your organization is dedicated to the same cause, and that you can be of great help to us in trying to start a program of community education.

Anything that you can give us with regard to the work you are doing, what we can do to help you, and how you can help us, will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

W P Ketterer

W. P. Ketterer

April 1, 1955

Mr. Joseph L. Clark
1421 Fourteenth Street
Huntsville, Texas

Dear Mr. Clark:

Thank you for your letter of March 30th telling us about the meeting of the Disciples of Christ Church at Galveston, April 16-20.

I am sending you under separate cover several of our publications in quantity. These are sent to you on consignment and are for sale. Listed on a separate sheet is the number of pamphlets and the cost per pamphlet. The one little sheet "Toward the South of the Future" is to be given away.

I would suggest that you get in touch with Tom Sutherland and see what assistance he might be to the group at this time. Always feel free to call on our state director for such purposes. I am also sending some subscription blanks but I would urge that people there join the Texas Commission and get their subscription that way rather than buy straight subscription alone. Any pamphlets that you might have left over please return to us.

It was a pleasure to be with you at Huntsville and I hope in some small way I contributed to the success of that meeting. I think that Mr. Carnahan will make you an able treasurer. He is an old friend of George Mitchell from government days.

Good luck on the meeting of the Disciples of Christ and if I can be of any further service to you please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organization

FBR:rnf

On Consignment from Southern Regional Council

		Selling Price
50	Answers for Action	.20
50	Changing Patterns	.50
50	February New South	.20
50	March New South	.20
50	Safety and Security in the South	.10
50	The Churches Speak	.10
50	Christian Conscience	.10
100	Toward the South of the Future	--
100	Subscription Blanks	--

JOSEPH L. CLARK
1421 FOURTEENTH STREET
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS
March 30, 1955

Mr. Fred B. Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

First, let me express to you my gratification that you found it possible to meet with the Executive Committee of the Texas Commission on the 19th, and that you arranged to remain with us through the entire session. I hope you were not delayed in arriving for your Atlanta engagement I am sure Mr. Sutherland is going to do a good job, and we were fortunate, in my judgment, to be able to appropriate the services of Mr. Carnahan as Treasurer. Thank you for your presence and timely counsel.

The churches of the Disciples of Christ in Texas are having their annual convention in Galveston, April 16-20. For three days (Monday through Wednesday) there is to be what the program makers are calling a workshop on "Racial Integration." I have been asked to participate, and am desirous of assembling as impressive display of pertinent materials as possible. If it is consistent with the policy of SRC will you kindly have sent to me at Galveston whatever materials may be available for such gatherings. Please indicate those that should be returned, if any, what are for free distribution, and the prices of those that may be for sale. Send these materials to me in care of the Buccaeer Hotel. I should like to have them not later than Saturday afternoon, April 16. Slip in a few subscription blanks, if you will. I will try to make use of them.

The moderator of the three "racial" sessions is Rev. Archie K. Stevenson, 4202 Speedway Drive, Austin, Texas. He is not very well informed about the work of the Commission or the Council. I would help if you could send him a few back numbers of <u>The New South,</u> etc.

Thanking you for your help in this matter, I am,

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Clark

J. L. Clark

On Consignment -

50 -	Changing patterns -	.50
50 -	Answers for Action	.20
50 -	Feb New South	.20
50 -	March New South	.20
50 -	Safety & Security in the South	.10
50 -	Churches Speak	.10
50 -	Christian Answers MET -	.10
100 -	Toward the S. of the Future -	
~~100 -~~	~~Subscription blanks -~~	

To Ruth -

May 9, 1955

Dr. J.L. Clark
1421 Fourteenth Street
Huntsville, Texas

Dear Dr. Clark:

Many thanks for you letter of April 27th with the enclosed check for the materials which you sold at Galveston and for the information of how you distributed the remaining materials. The disposition of the material is more than satisfactory to this office: it is gratifying. We believe that the distribution of material is one of the most important aspects of our work in helping people understand the problems they face.

It was a real pleasure meeting you when I was out in Texas and we appreciate very much the interest which you have taken in the work of the Council and in the effort you have made to help bring about a more democratic South.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR:rnf

CR 1 5 40
Nha
5/9/55

May 5, 1955

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland, Director
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West Twenty-first Street
Aistin, Texas

Dear Mr. Sutherland:

The enclosed check for $11.60 is in payment of the fifty pamphlets which you sent to me ($10.oo) and the several which I billed to you, but which were withdrawn from the shipment. (See pencil notation on the copy of my letter to Mr. Routh of April 27, which I sent to you with the shipment, $1.60.)

I noted last Friday when we were in your office that you were having no difficulty in disposing of the materials. I believe my letter is clear, that you are due to the Atlanta office the sum of $31.60 for the material I delivered to your office.

Thanking you, and with good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Clark

CC:
Mr. Routh

JOSEPH L. CLARK
1421 FOURTEENTH STREET
HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS

April 27, 1955

Mr. Fred B. Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Goergia

Dear Mr. Routh:

I received from you at Galveston a total of 350 Southern Regional Council pamphlets, valued at $70. I have disposed of all of that meterial as follows:

Sold for cash at Galveston:

10	copies	-Implementing the School Decision	@ .20 - 2.00	
13	"	-Schools in the South	@ .20 - 2.60	
4	"	-The Churches Speak	@ .10 - .40	
8	"	-Safety, Security and the South	@ .10 - .80	
3	"	-New Ways of the Campus	@ .20 - .60	
17	"	-Changing Patters in the South	@ .50 - 8.50	
5	"	-Christian Conscience	@ .10 - .50	
		My check for this amount is enclosed.	$15.40	$1540

Delivered on account to Professor Percy Howard, Samuel Houston High School, Huntsville, Texas:

10	copies	-Implementing the School Decision	@ 220 - 2.00	
15	copies	-Schools in the South	@ .20 - 3.00	
20	copies	-The Churches Speak	@ .10 - 2.00	
20	"	-Sefety, Security and the South	@ .10 - 2.00	
10	"	-New Ways on the Campus	@ .20 - 2.00	
20	"	-Changing Patterns in the South	@ .50 - 10.00	
20	"	-Christian Conscience	@ .10 - 2.00	
			$23.00	$23.00

This amount will be remitted to you later.

Delivered on authority of Mrs. J.S.Crate to Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland, Director TCRR, Austin.

30	copies	- Implementing the School Decision	@ .20 -6.00	
22	"	- Schools in the South	@ .20 -4.40	
26	"	- The Churches Speak	@ .10 -2.60	
22	"	- Safety, Security and the South	@ .10 -2.20	
37	"	- New Ways on the Campus	@ .20 -7.40	
13	"	- Changing Patterns in the South	@ .50 -6.50	
25	"	- Christian Conscience	@ .10 -2.50	
			$31.60	$31.60
				$70.00

I trust that this disposition of the materials is satisfactory, and that you find this statement correct. I thank you very much for your courtesy in this matter.

Cordially yours,

J. L. Clark

J.L. Clark

CC:
Mr.T.S.Sutherland

May 23, 1955

Mr. J. L. Clark
Huntsville,
Texas

Dear Mr. Clark:

Three or four days before your letter of May 19th came in I had a note from Mrs. Crate which asked for information about Mr. A. J. Lee. We have had two principal sources of information about Mr. Lee and think him on the whole quite an outstanding prospect for you. He is mature, has good judgement, and has held important jobs in which he will have learned a lot about the kind of work you will be doing. I would advise you to try quite hard to get Mr. Lee as Associate Director for the Texas Commission.

I do not think it would be part of wisdom to ask Mr. Banks to come on to your staff in that capacity. I grant the wideness of his contacts throughout the state and his personal charm. But I think that a new movement ought to pick someone more closely associated with the views of the younger group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: FBR
GTH
Mrs. Jas. S. Crate

FILE COPY

OFFICERS
VICE CHAIRMEN
Principal W. R. Banks, Prairie View
Dr. J. L. Clark, Huntsville
GROUP CHAIRMEN
Dr. Charles Sherer, Fort Worth
Prof. I. Q. Hurdle, Austin
Mrs. C. T. Schaedel, Bay City
Mrs. B. J. Covington, Houston
SECRETARY
Prof. H. J. Mason, Marshall
TREASURER
Mrs. J. L. Brock, Bryan

TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION

MRS. JAS. S. CRATE, *Chairman*
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 6, Texas

DIRECTORS
Mrs. J. L. Brock, Bryan
Dr. M. W. Dogan, Marshall
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell, Ft. Worth
Mrs. B. A. Hodges, Waxahachie
Mrs. C. H. Christian, Austin
Dr. E. C. McLeod, Marshall
Charles A. Shaw, Houston
Dean T. A. Shelby, Austin
Prof. T. W. Pratt, Austin
Mrs. John M. Hanna, Dallas
Dr. Daniel Russell, College Station
Mrs. N. H. Hogue, Houston

Huntsville, 5-19-55

MAY 21 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Mrs. Crate has asked me to serve as chairman of a screening committee on applications for the position of Associate Director of the Texas Commission on Race Relations, an assignment which I did not covet, but to which I now direct my attention. Other members are Mr. Rowe, Mrs. Aycox, and Mr. McLeod. Mr. McLeod is now in the hospital, where he will probably remain about two weeks. Pending a meeting of the committee, I wish to assemble as much data as possible.

I seek first your judgment and counsel:

We have one application, that of Mr. A.J.Lee who writes from 1229 Newberry Street, Aiken, South Carolina. He appears currently to be Counselor and Interviewer for the Savannah River Du Pont plant, Augusta, Georgia. His personal statement indicates that he has lived in Austin, Texas, and taught several years in this state. Do you know Mr. Lee? If so, would you care to speak in confidence to the committee concerning his qualifications for the position in mind? We would appreciate your doing so.

Again, Dr. W.R. Banks has been mentioned as possibly available, at least for part time. In that connection, I have these observations:

> His long service with the Texas Commission, and his evident dedication to its purposes are in his favor. His wide and favorable acquaintance in Texas, with both whites and Negroes, in probably unsurpassed by any citizen of the state.
> His administrative and organizational experience during the past twenty-five years has brought him into political and social contact with the leaders of the state. Other qualifications will occur to you.

On the other hand--

> I am not sure he could remove to Austin, if that should be deemed necessary, nor do I know whether he can give full time to the Commission, if that

is required.

Whether he and the present director would be congenial in operational methods and in personality might be a pertinent question.
Whether he is sufficiently "prigressive", in the eyes of some other Texas Negroes, is to be considered. He has been identified, as a member of the Board of Trustees of Texas Southern University, with the R.O'Hara Lanier faction-- actively opposed in Negro politics and educational affairs by Mr. Carter Wesley, an aggressive newspaper publisher.
He would be strongly supported, I think, by Mr. Rowe, and perhaps also by Mrs. Aycox, who has instructional connection with Texas Southern University.

It is my conviction that an early selection of a person with the proper qualifications for the position of Associate Director is imperative. Under existing circumstances, we would be extremely fortunate, in my judgment, if we could find a Negro man who could give a certain amount of initiative in planning as well as in executing. There is a growing feeling that at present we are marking time, and not getting on with the work as rapidly and constructively as we should. (Dr. Banks might be of great assistance in that regard-- even in a part-time capacity.)

The committee do not mean to transfer their assignment to you, but with your intimate knowledge of the situation and your recent visit to the Texas office, we crave your counsel.

Thanking you for giving this matter attention, and with high personal esteem, I am,

Sincerely,

J. L. Clark

J. L. Clark

CC:
Mrs. Crate

P.S.* I have had the promise of more recent letterhead, but none has come through.
--JLC

CHANCERY OFFICE
230 DWYER AVENUE
SAN ANTONIO 5, TEXAS

JUL 5 1955

July 1, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of June 23 addressed to the Most Reverend Archbishop. His Excellency left for Rio de Janeiro last week to attend the International Eucharistic Congress. Upon the Archbishop's return to San Antonio early in August your thoughtful letter will be given to him.

Yours very sincerely,

J. L. Manning

Rt. Rev. J. L. Manning, J.C.D.
Chancellor

June 23, 1955

The Most Reverend Robert E. Lucey, S.T.D.
Archbishop of San Antonio
230 Dwyer Avenue
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Archbishop Lucey:

We have rejoiced to see the announcements of the purpose of the public schools in San Antonio to contrive a beginning toward conformity with the Supreme Court's decision next Fall.

I wanted you to know that we were all sensible of the weight of the example which your Archdiocese has given in its own schools.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

August 5, 1955

Mr. J. Edwin Smith
Scanlan Building
Main at Preston
Houston 2, Texas

Dear Mr. Smith:

Warmest thanks for your letter.

Here is where we stand. The Fund for the Republic on April 1, 1954, forecast a total grant to the Southern Regional Council during the coming three and a half years of $500,000. Of that sum they made available $240,000, to be used in the eighteen months ending September 30, 1955. That was to get twelve Southern state organizations going, and a modest sum for running the central office. Each state was required to raise $1,800 itself, during its first year, and the central office has to raise $40,000. We have got eleven state organizations going with staff (the twelfth should start now any day), and they have nearly all done promisingly about raising their quotas of local funds. We in Atlanta have somewhat surpassed the $40,000 we had to raise (though even with that we are pinched for getting through to the end of the period). Correspondence with the Fund for the Republic has given us permission to promise to the states for the coming year nearly all of the sums not used by them as a consequence (in some cases) of late starts with staff. So the formalities are by way of being complied with pretty well.

Now comes a problem put upon us by time and circumstance. When we first began to seek help from the Ford Foundation (1951) there seemed likely to be time to get strong state groups going and trained for taking up their full load, BEFORE the decision of the Supreme Court would be made, and the problem would be upon the South. In the event, though the grant from the Fund for the Republic was generous, it was in timing unavoidably telescoped into the actual problem-period (grant made April, 1954; Decision May, 1954!). It has taken us the intervening period to get state staffs organized. They in turn in these months of pressing need for their actual services must put in time (and a lot of it) on firming their own base in each state — members, boards, committees, staff, links with other groups in their states. We in the central office carry a responsibility for the South to help the new state groups acquire rapidly all the known

techniques of this difficult and intricate job of school integration. Shortly put, we originally asked for funds enough simply to organize state groups; now in a hurry we need to give them the skills the situation demands. We have funds enough promised from the Fund for the Republic to do the first job, but we will ask them for some more to enable the second job to be picked up at once and pressed through. It is no great sum, but it will make possible skilled solutions.

We here, and each of the states, continue to have a pressing local fund-raising job, and we are not shirking it. But in the present situation, we are hoping that the Fund for the Republic will wish to step up moderately its effort through the Council.

We will be deeply grateful for your efforts in having the need and the method understood.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

SMITH & LEHMANN
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
SCANLAN BUILDING
MAIN AT PRESTON
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS

J. EDWIN SMITH
MAURICE A. LEHMANN

TELEPHONE
CAPITOL 3-4447

July 28, 1955

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention: Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

Gentlemen:

It is my opinion that application should be made for the second grant from the Fund for the Republic.

The Southern Regional Council can render a great service to the nation as a whole and to the South in particular, during the next twelve to twenty-four months by helping educate the public in the South to accept the integration decree in a peaceable and orderly manner. All moneys that can be made available to us will be needed to carry out this program.

Mr. Sutherland has suggested to me worth while proposals of obtaining the cooperation of various Church groups and Service Clubs and organizations to help bring about orderly transition from segration to integration. Money will be needed to carry out these proposals.

I can hardly conceive of a time when the grant could be more profitably used for the best interests of the South.

Most cordially yours,

J. Edwin Smith

J. Edwin Smith

JES:IB

CHANCERY OFFICE
230 DWYER AVENUE
SAN ANTONIO 5, TEXAS

August 12, 1955

AUG 15 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Returning from the Eucharistic Congress in Rio de Janerio, I have your letter of June 23 and thank you for your kindness in writing to me. You will be glad to know that in recent weeks, school trustees in various cities of South Texas seem to be vying with one another to get on the band wagon of integration and the movement is really picking up. The band wagon did not look very presentable when we started it going, but at the moment, it is really moving along.

Greetings,

Robert E. Lucey

Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, S.T.D.
Archbishop of San Antonio

RECEIVED JAN 6 1956

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin 5, Texas
Telephone 7-8819

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Tex. Southern University
Houston 4, Texas

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
2524 Old Oaks Dr.
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2206 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
5319 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1101 E. Crockett St.
San Antonio, Texas

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
2933 May St.
Fort Worth, Texas

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. Jas. S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

Jan. 4 - 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Sorry to have to report this terrible loss of our most ardent and beloved friend. It truly is a blow to our work throughout Texas and a challenge to many to be more concerned and consecrated to the Commission.

Mrs. Hogue had two strokes and went into a coma Christmas morning, never coming out of it, and passing away New Years day.

Will write more details of our work at an early date.

Kindest personal regards and wishing for you and the members of the Staff - many blessings in 1956.

Sincerely

Margaret B. Crate -mrc-

I want you to know that it really was an interracial – interfaith funeral service – Rev. Mr. J. H. M Boyce (a Negro preacher) and Mr. Chas. A. Shaw served a pall bearer. and also a Jewish friend. As some one said that certainly did something to that Church – the minister is very much in sympathy with our work. He had 16 to 18 Negro friends present.

MBC –

MRS. OLIVIA HOGUE
Funeral Tuesday

Rites Are Set For Mrs. Hogue Ex-'Y' Official

Mrs. Olivia Hogue, 65, former secretary for the Y.W.C.A. in Houston, Charleston, S.C., and Little Rock, died Sunday in Weimer after a short illness.

A native of Charleston, Mrs. Hogue had lived in Houston 24 years. She was associated with the Y.W.C.A. for 10 years and had been a board member for the Houston and Texas Commissions on Inter-racial Co-operation.

She was chairman of the Houston Council on Education and Race Relations, and was a member of the Southern Regional Conference. She was also a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Funeral services will be held at 2:30 p.m. Tuesday at St. Mark's Church with Rev. James P. Clements officiating. The body will be sent to Charleston for graveside services and burial there, Friday, under direction of J. M. Connelley Co., Geo. H. Lewis & Sons are the local directors.

Mrs. Hogue is survived by one daughter, Mrs. H. M. Orfield of New York; a son, Dr. Rex G. Fuller, Jr., of Weimer; a sister, Mrs. J. C. Bulow, Houston and two grandchildren.

* * *

HOGUE—Mrs. Olivia Hogue, 65, of 3519 Cherokee, died 1:30 p.m. Sunday in Weimar. Native of Charleston, S.C., Houston resident 24 years. General secretary of Houston Y.W.C.A. from 1929 to 1939. Member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, board member of Houston and Texas Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, chairman of Houston council on education and race relations, member Southern Regional Conference. Survivors: One daughter, Mrs. H. M. Orfield, New York; one son, Dr. Rex G. Fuller, Jr., Weimar; one sister, Mrs. J. C. Bulow, Houston; two grandchildren, William Lynch Fuller, Kathleen Fuller, both of Weimar. Funeral services 2:30 p.m. Tuesday in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 3816 Bellaire, with Rev. James P. Clements officiating. Remains to be sent to Charleston, S.C., for graveside services and burial there Friday, under direction of J. M. Connelley Co. Geo. H. Lewis & Sons 400 McGowen. JA 4-3141.

* * *

Joseph L. Clark
1421 FOURTEENTH STREET
Huntsville, Texas

January 5, 1956

Mr. M. A. Wright, President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta (3), Georgia

Dear Mr. Wright:

Please accept my thanks for your 1956 New Year Letter.

I am deeply appreciative of the consideration which has been given me by the Southern Regional Council, and am sensible of the high honor which it has accorded me by including my name among those who its Board of Directors think worthy of special mention. I am happy to find myself in such distinguished company, and will continue my unremitting efforts to the end that "the South shall meet with honor the obligations of this hour."

Please convey to the Board of Directors and its staff my deepest gratitude.

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Clark

Joseph L. Clark

JLC-c.

9c
Fa

January 8, 1956

Dr. Rex G. Fuller, Jr.,
Weimar, Texas

Dear Dr. Fuller:

As one who had opportunity to know the quality, wisdom, and courage of your Mother, I regret deeply her loss to the many good causes in which she served.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

February 15, 1956

Mrs. Thomas Strud
2524 Old Oaks Dr.
Waco, Texas

Dear Mrs. Strud:

I hope you will find it entirely possible to have the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned this year. I am glad to tell you that I have $300.00 that could be used to bring the leaders of your various denominations to a central place for a meeting on the problems that are facing the South today. I think you are familar with the type of meeting this is and the good results that have come from them. Please let me hear from you at what time you think you could have such a meeting so that I can get it on my schedule.

Awaiting to hear from you, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
In Charge of Women's Work.

MET:mf

February 15, 1956

Mr. J.L. Clark
1421- 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

Dear Mr. Clark:

I am sure it cost you a good deal of heart-searching to write your February 11th letter to Mrs. Crate. You have earned the right to have your wishes respected; and as long as this generation lasts we will all be your devoted friends.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Mrs. Maxine Lombard,
309, West 21st. Street,
Austin 5,
TEXAS.

16th February, 1956.

Dear Maxine,

George Mitchell told me of the very interesting annual meeting Texas held and informed me that you had elected a number of new people to the Board of Directors, and perhaps some new people to the Advisory Committee. Would you please send us a list of the complete Board of Directors as of the current date.

Please let me know how things are working out with you and the Austin office now that Tom is no longer with us. I surely hope you will stay for I feel you contributed much to the organization.

My regards to my friends there, but particularly your mother, Mrs. Christian.

Cordially,

(Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.)

FBR:rl.

SAME LETTER SENT TO; Mr. S.W. Miller
Mr. Charles A. Shaw

February 16, 1956

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2206 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Shaw:

An area meeting of the SRC Finance Committee has been set for 2:00 P.M. Friday, March 9, 1956, at Dillard University in New Orleans, Louisiana. The meeting will be held in the conference room of the president's office in the administration building.

We are urging that you make every possible effort to attend this meeting or send a representative. It is very important that this committee proceed with its organization and plans for raising funds for the Council and its affiliates.

Your travel expenses to this meeting will be paid by the Southern Regional Council.

Please let us know as early as possible whether or not you can attend this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

G.S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rh

c.c. Mr. M.A. Wright
State Chairman
State Executive Director

March 6, 1956

Mr. Charles A. Shaw, President
Watchtower Life Insurance Company
P. O. Box 2097
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Shaw:

We are looking forward to seeing you at the area meeting of the SRC Finance Committee which will be held at 2:00 P.M. Friday, March 9, 1956 at Dillard University in New Orleans.

It is hoped that the meeting will last no longer than 5:30 P.M. and you should be able to get back to Houston the same evening.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rh

April 25, 1956

Mr. W. G. Carnahan
University Methodist Church
24th & Guadalupe Streets
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Carnahan:

At the suggestion of Mr. Edwin C. Kloppe in a letter to Frederick B. Routh of April 20, 1956, I am enclosing a copy of Memorandum #1, which explains the Southern Regional Council's assistance to the Texas Commission on Race Relations for the fiscal year, 1956-57, and, how much has to be raised locally.

I am sending this information Air Mail Special Delivery, in order that you may have it for the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

rha
Enclosure
cc: Mr. Kloppe

Clip to Hef

July 27, 1956

Mrs. J. N. Rayzor
3207 Groveland Lane
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Rayzor:

Many thanks for the clipping. I praise what the Texas Commission on Race Relations is doing.

Do please come to the Board meeting. For the moment it is scheduled at Tuskegee; may be shifted to Williamsburg. We will let you know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RECEIVED JUL 20 1950

MRS. J. N. RAYZOR
3207 GROVELAND LANE
HOUSTON 19, TEXAS

July 25

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

You and your staff are certainly doing an outstanding and really needed job during these crucial times.

I am certainly going to try to attend the annual board meeting in November.

Sincerely, Eugenia Rayzor

September 4, 1956

Mrs. J. N. Rayzor
3207 Groveland Lane
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Rayzor:

How very kind indeed that is of you to send in a whole $50.00. We are very grateful.

It will go, I expect, to Mrs. Tilly's needs; and there could be no better object.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl: SRC Official Receipt

RECEIVED SEP 4 1956

MRS. J. N. RAYZOR
3207 GROVELAND LANE
HOUSTON 19, TEXAS

Aug 30, '56

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

Thank you much for The Negro Potential 2 has read a review of it + was anxious to have the book for further study.

Have sent a check already to both state + Regional Councils, but sent membership with it even the more.

Sincerely, Virginia Rayzor

Contributors

September 25, 1956

Professor James F. Davidson
Professor of Political Science
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Professor Davidson:

Bill Cole called my office at a time when most of us were gone to a meeting, and left a message which said I was to let you know about "Mr. Carmichael of Lexington." I take it that this must certainly be Mr. Carmichael of Louisville.

Grand guy, and doing a beautiful job, and has been lately commended by everybody from Eisenhower on down. You would make no mistake to get hold of him if you can.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Mr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

cc: Mr. William Cole

Dr. Mitchell

Mr. Bill Cole from

Mr. Carmicha
has done some integra
Davidson & Mr. Cole war
or not he would be a g
to discuss the integra
know anything about hi
want you to write the
and what you think ab

9-21-56

le called and wants you
n, Prof. of Political
about one
r. Carmichael
, and Prof.
opinion as to whether
rson to invite up to Knoxville
problem there, etc. They don't
t even his initials, and
tter and tell what you know about him
t.

fc

September 5, 1956

Mr. Kenneth F. Holbert
2531 Forrest Avenue
Dallas 15, Texas

Dear Mr. Holbert:

Here is Dr. Darnall's able and informative paper.

Good to be with you, and very grateful for your extra kindness in hauling me to that Lake.

I will talk with Fred about the business of Regional breakdown.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl: "Freedom as a Way of Life"
by Dr. Erie Darnall,
Consulting Psychologist

October 17, 1956

A I R M A I L

Mr. Dieter Schugt
8002 South Reno Court
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Schugt:

Mr. Kloppe wrote me October 9th and asked if I could pull my schedule for a Houston trip around different ways and turn up in Dallas thereabouts on the 25th, or possibly on the 29th. I wrote him that by dreadful strains I can get there the night of the 25th, but to let me know right away.

When I called Kloppe this morning he had gone to Missouri -- back October 27th.

I tried to reach Mr. Holbert and didn't succeed. So I let one of our Dallas Board members, Dr. Darlan, know that I simply would not come to Dallas in the course of this trip.

Sorry if that incommodes something you had commitment from Kloppe on. But the fact is, we just can't match up on the dates.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

CC: Mr. Kenneth Holbert
Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe

October 17, 1956

AIR MAIL

Mr. Kenneth F. Holbert
2531 Forrest Avenue
Dallas 15, Texas

Dear Mr. Holbert:

I called you this morning to attempt to work out suitable answer to the letter you wrote October 15th. Got the box. Waited for you to come back in those "few minutes" and decided I had better move independently. Seems to me the right thing for me to do is not to come to Dallas at all this run.

Situation complicated by the fact that I had written Kloppe October 10th that I could be in Dallas the night of October 25th, and for Kloppe to quicko let me know if that suited. Whereupon Kloppe went to St. Louis and is there incommunicado.

So the answer is I am just not coming. Glad to come later if it is agreed that I should.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood 6-3150
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

DIRECTORS

Ponnie Ames
Tivoli

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Fort Worth

Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell
Houston

Mrs. C. H. Christian
Austin

Dr. J. L. Clark
Huntsville

Jerome K. Crossman
Dallas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
Houston

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
Fort Worth

Dr. Erie I. Darnall
Dallas

Rev. Sherwood S. Davis
San Antonio

Mrs. C. D. Eidson
Waco

Miss Laura Edwards
Waco

Thomas S. Friedman
Houston

Mrs. John M. Hanna
Dallas

I. Q. Hurdle
San Antonio

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
Marlin

Mrs. C. L. Johnson
Conroe

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Marshall

A. E. McMillan
Waco

Rev. J. T. Morrow
San Antonio

O. A. Rowe
Jasper

Charles A. Shaw
Houston

Dr. Blake Smith
Austin

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
Waco

Carter G. Wesley
Houston

Mrs. H. D. Winn
Dallas

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. James S. Crate
Houston

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View
Dr. W. J. Kilgore
Waco

SECRETARY
Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox
Houston

TREASURER PRO TEM
W. G. Carnahan
Austin

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

OCTOBER 15, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 17 1956

DR. GEORGE S. MITCHELL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 AUBURN N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR DR. MITCHELL:

I RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL TODAY FROM DR. ERIE DARNELL, A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS, ADVISING ME OF A POST CARD RECEIVED BY HER FROM DIETER SCHUGT, ANNOUNCING A MEETING AT WHICH YOU ARE TO SPEAK ON THE 26TH OF OCTOBER AT THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

KINDLY ADVISE ME OF THE ORGANIZATION UNDER WHOSE AUSPICIES YOU ARE APPEARING SINCE WE HAVE SCHEDULED A MEETING FOR OCTOBER 25 AT THE FIRST COMMUNITY CHURCH, HERE, AT WHICH RABBI LEVI A. OLAN OF THE TEMPEL EMANUEL IS TO BE THE SPEAKER. (YOU WILL REMEMBER THAT I DISCUSSED THIS MEETING AND SPEAKER WITH YOU ON OUR WAY TO THE LAKE TRAVIS LODGE ON AUGUST 31.) DR. DARNELL FELT THAT THERE MIGHT BE SOME CONFUSION RESULTING FROM THE TWO MEETINGS COMING IN SUCH CLOSE PROXIMINITY.

WITH KINDEST, PERSONAL REGARDS, I AM

SINCERELY YOURS,

Kenneth F. Holbert

KENNETH F. HOLBERT

KFH:CB

CC: DR. ERIE DARNELL

FR

RECEIVED OCT 19 1956

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council

No reply needed again.

~~Rosewood 6-3150~~
~~309 W. 25th Street~~
~~Austin, Texas~~

OCTOBER 18, 1956

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. James S. Crate
Houston

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View
Dr. W. J. Kilgore
Waco

SECRETARY
Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox
Houston

TREASURER PRO TEM
W. G. Carnahan
Austin

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

DIRECTORS

Ponnie Ames
Tivoli
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Fort Worth
Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell
Houston
Mrs. C. H. Christian
Austin
Dr. J. L. Clark
Huntsville
Jerome K. Crossman
Dallas
Mrs. B. J. Covington
Houston
Mrs. E. E. Crowder
Fort Worth
Dr. Erle I. Darnall
Dallas
Rev. Sherwood S. Davis
San Antonio
Mrs. C. D. Eidson
Waco
Miss Laura Edwards
Waco
Thomas S. Friedman
Houston
Mrs. John M. Hanna
Dallas
I. Q. Hurdle
San Antonio
Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
Marlin
Mrs. C. L. Johnson
Conroe
Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Marshall
A. E. McMillan
Waco
Rev. J. T. Morrow
San Antonio
O. A. Rowe
Jasper
Charles A. Shaw
Houston
Dr. Blake Smith
Austin
Mrs. Tommie Stroud
Waco
Carter G. Wesley
Houston
Mrs. H. D. Winn
Dallas

DR. GEORGE S. MITCHELL, EXEC. DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC.
63 AUBURN N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR DR. MITCHELL:

I AM SORRY TO HAVE MISSED YOUR CALL YESTERDAY BUT I HAD GONE TO AUSTIN, TO TALK WITH MR. KLOPPEE, HOWEVER, I FOUND THAT HE WAS OUT OF THE CITY FOR ALL OF THIS WEEK AND WILL NOT BE IN HIS OFFICE UNTIL THIS COMING MONDAY.

AN INDIAN EXCHANGE STUDENT THERE IN THE OFFICE TOLD ME THAT MR. KLOPPE WOULD CONTACT ME WHEN HE RETURNED. I HAD HOPED TO TALK WITH KLOPPE SINCE I HAVE HAD NO COMMUNICATION FROM HIM SINCE THE LAST BOARD MEETING, OR FROM ANY OTHER MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION EXCEPT FOR THE PEOPLE IN FORT WORTH AND DALLAS.

WITH KINDEST PERSONAL REGARDS, I AM

SINCERELY YOURS,
Kenneth F. Holbert
KENNETH F. HOLBERT

CC: DR. DARNALL

Rabbi Klan will speak on the subject
An Autobiography Of A Connection
giving his personal observations of the
changes in his outlook over the 25 year
period he has been a leader in the community

Draft of announcement letter

OCTOBER 15, 1956

TO AN IMPORTANT LEADER IN THIS COMMUNITY:

WE HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT A DISTINQUISHED CITIZEN OF DALLAS, RABBI LEVI A. OLAN OF TEMPLE EMANUEL, WILL BE OUR SPEAKER FOR THE FIRST MEETING FOR THIS FALL OF THE DALLAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS.

YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO HEAR RABBI OLAN ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1956 AT 8:00 P.M. AT THE FIRST COMMUNITY CHURCH LOCATED AT 6250 ST. MORITZ.

RECENT EVENTS HAVE CLEARLY SHOWN THAT OUR FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OF FREEDOM AND LIBERTY HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO GREAT PRESSURE AND STRESS. CLEARLY A GROWING RELUCTANCE TO SPEAK AND DECLARE CONVICTIONS BY RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS HAS MADE EASIER THE TASK OF THOSE WHO WOULD ESTABLISH A POLICY OF CONVICTING BY PROCLAMATION ANY GROUP, CLASS OR ORGANIZATION WHOSE BELIEFS THEY DO NOT SHARE, AND MADE ALL THE MORE DIFFICULT OUR TRADITIONAL ROLE AS BELIEVERS OF AND SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES OF PERSONAL AND GROUP FREEDOM.

MAY WE URGE YOUR ATTENDANCE?

MOST SINCERELY,

DR. ERIE DARNELL

K. F. HOLBERT

December 26, 1956

Mr. Kenneth Holbert
2531 Forest Avenue
Dallas 15, Texas

Dear Ken:

That is extremely good news and I warmly congratulate you on the skill which put it through. At the moment Texas and Kentucky are the two whose state organizations have achieved approval for tax-exemption by the appropriate district directors. We will be hopeful that others will similarly succeed.

You will have heard by now that on January 15th I turn over my job to Harold Fleming and get myself ready to move to Scotland and read my books. I will have a guest house next door and you and Mrs. Holbert are please to stay with us whenever you can get on that side of the water.

Fred was pleased to know about your help to his friend.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

bc: Mr. Edwin G. Kloppe

KENNETH F. HOLBERT
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
2531 FOREST AVENUE
DALLAS 15, TEXAS
HAMILTON 8-4466

DECEMBER 20, 1956

RECEIVED DEC 26 1956

DOCTOR GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RE: THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

DEAR DOCTOR MITCHELL:

I AM PLEASED TO ADVISE YOU THAT THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS HAS BEEN DECLARED EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION, AS AN ORGANIZATION OPERATED EXCLUSIVELY FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

I AM SENDING THE ORIGINAL LETTER TO DOCTOR KILGORE, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION, FROM ELLIS CAMPBELL, JR., DISTRICT DIRECTOR, U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

PLEASE ADVISE FRED ROUTH THAT I TALKED WITH THE GENTLEMAN FROM THE PANEL OF AMERICANS ON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISIT TO TEXAS, AND HE WENT WITH ME TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FORT WORTH URBAN LEAGUE, WHERE MR. ROCKEFELLER OF ARKANSAS WAS THE GUEST SPEAKER.

PLEASE ACCEPT MY BEST WISHES FOR A PLEASANT HOLIDAY SEASON, AND WITH KINDEST PERSONAL REGARDS TO THE STAFF OF SRC AND YOUR FAMILY, I AM

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

Kenneth F. Holbert

KENNETH F. HOLBERT

KFH:OW

CC: E.G. KLOPPE
MRS. MARGARET CRATE
DOCTOR W.J. KILGORE

State - Texas

30 September, 1957

Mr. Lyman Jones
1518 Enfield Road
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Jones:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $528.99 in payment for consultant service which you rendered the Texas Council on Human Relations. Of this amount $260.00 is for consultant fees and the remainder - $268.99 - is for travelling expenses.

This check is being sent at the request of the Rev. E.G. Koppe, Executive Director of the Texas Council. Provisions for this consultant work were agreed upon by the Texas Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

Emederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosure.

FBR:fcl

cc: Mrs. Crate
Mr. Kloppe

States - Texas

October 17, 1957

Dear Lyman: (Jones)

Thanks for the "sheet" and the info that it is being circulated in the Lone Star State. It's the one I told you about. Enclosed is Myles Horton's answer.

One further point of interest; it was printed with state funds but the actual printing was not authorized at the time it was done. (see clip)

The current administration in Georgia also lacks intellectual honesty. Our "Marv" is without doubt the greatest slob in any governor's mansion.

Best regards,

FBR

~~Lunger~~
State - Texas

October 25, 1957

Dr. Harold L. Lunger
Brite College of the Bible
Texas Christian University
Forth Worth, Texas

Dear Harold:

Many thanks for the report on the Institute on the Church in a Multiracial Society. I hope this was sent, because it is so good, to each of the participants.

I believe that institutes of this type are a significant contribution to the peaceful solution of the problems which beset us. It is good to find the Church stepping out and taking a lead on the side of righteousness. The politicians are anxious to prevent this from being recognised as a moral issue, but then politicians have not had a close association with morality and probably would not recognise a moral issue if they came face to face with it. On the other hand, it is the role of the Church to define what are moral issues and then to speak out on the side of righteousness and to lead its ministers and its people into the paths of righteousness.

In your work you are carrying the torch and leading the way.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

This letter also sent to: Mrs. James S. Crate
Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle
Mr. David Scull
Mrs. Louis Jaffe

and carbon copies to: John Hope, II
C. H. Parrish

Texas

December 18, 1957

Mr. Gustave F. Falk
Area Director
The American Jewish Committee
523 Fidelity Building
Dallas 2, Texas

Dear Gus:

I am sending you the enclosed brochure, "Dade County Schools and Desegregation", because your community faces court ordered desegregation and because of your well known interest in smooth social transition. This brochure was prepared, as you will note on its cover, by a group of citizens representing many community organizations.

While we recognize that no two communities face exactly the same problems, we are aware that they face many similar problems. A brochure such as this could well serve as a guide for a comparable study and report in your community.

We are sending eight copies so that you may distribute them to key people in your community. You know these people far better than we do but we would suggest that one be sent to the chairman of the School Board and one to the Superintendent. Should you need more copies you may obtain them from the Community Planning Committee at their offices at 213 N.E. Second Avenue, Miami, Florida. They cost $3.00 per hundred.

With the best of wishes for the holiday season.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

January 24, 1958

Rabbi Amiel Wohl
Congregation Rodef Sholom
623 North 32nd Street
Waco, Texas

Dear Rabbi Wohl:

Thanks for your letter of January 21st enquiring about human relations organizations in the South, and particularly in Texas and Waco. There are several statewide organizations in Texas which operate in the field of human relations. They are:

American Friends Service Committee: F. E. Hutchens
Executive Secretary
Southwestern Regional Office
407 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Anti-Defamation League: Theodore Freedman
Area Director
1101 Blodgett Street
Houston 4, Texas

American Jewish Committee: Gustave Falk
Area Director
Southwest Regional Office
529 Fidelity Building
Dallas 2, Texas

Texas Council on Human Relations: Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe
Executive Director
407 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Besides these there is some sort of "local" of the Texas Council on Human Relations in Waco. I fear it has not been as active in recent months as it once was. Mr. Kloppe can give you full details on it.

Continued . . .

Rabbi Amiel Wohl January 24, 1958

I am sending along with this letter a copy of our publication "Next Steps in the South" which describes some things which may be done on the local level. I am also sending two public affairs pamphlets that may be of help to you.

I would suggest that you get hold of "Citizens Guide to Desegregation" by Hill and Greenberg, published by the Beacon Press. It has several good suggestions. Another good pamphlet put out by the National Council of Christians and Jews is "Education in a Transition Community" by Jean D. Grambs.

Both Mr. Falk and Mr. Freedman have annotated bibliographies in this area that might be of further help to you. If there is anything more I can do please feel free to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

P.S. I would suggest that you subscribe to Southern School News. The subscription is $2.00 and their address is: Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville, Tennessee.

Enclosures.

FBR:fcl

CONGREGATION RODEF SHOLOM

AMIEL WOHL, RABBI
623 NORTH 32ND STREET
WACO, TEXAS

January 21st, 1958.

Mr. Fred Routh
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Routh:

At the suggestion of Marshal Bragdon, head of the Mayons Friendly Relations Committee in Cincinnati, I am writing you to discover if any comparable type organizations exist in the south and in the cities comparable in size to Waco. I would also like to learn a little bit about the Human Relations Council in Texas and what they are doing in the south to ease racial tension and to prepare the populace for the coming integration.

In Waco there is no machinery set up to deal with any such eventuality and I was wondering as to what steps might be taken in this direction to avert a catastrophe like Little Rock.

Yours very truly,

Amiel Wohl

W-G

February 20, 1958

Mr. Harold L. Lunger
Brite College of the Bible
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Harold:

Thanks for your recent letter which contained the good news that you are planning another Institute on the Church in a Multi-Racial Society. We will be glad to send you the sixty copies of the special reports you request on Nashville, Tennessee and on Charlotte, Greensboro, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina. There are some other reports which might be helpful and we would be glad to supply them to you. One is on resistance groups and another is on human relations agencies working in the South.

We have run out of copies of all of these but will re-run them within the near future and will get them off to you at that time.

We can send you, free, sixty copies of "Public Ethics and the Integration Question". I am enclosing a copy for your consideration.

Please let me know if we can be of further service.

With every good wish.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

BRITE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE
DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN ETHICS
HAROLD L. LUNGER

February 12, 1958

Mr. Frederick Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

We are planning another institute on the Church In A Multi-Racial Society to be held here at Brite College of the Bible this summer and are beginning now to assemble materials for packets to be given to the registrants.

We would like to have sixty copies each of your Special Reports on Nashville, Tennessee and on Charlotte, Greensboro, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Are there any other reports which you have now in preparation that might be ready for use in August? If there are, please keep me informed about them.

We appreciate so much your help in getting this institute on the road last summer.

Sincerely yours,

Harold L. Lunger

Harold L. Lunger

HL:bb

March 10, 1958

Rev. Jack Carter
The Canterbury Association
All Saints' Episcopal Church
209 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Jack:

Thank you for your note of March 5th suggesting that when next I get to New York I stop by the office of the National Council of our Church and talk to Mrs. Susanne G. Reid. This I will be glad to do. It looks as if I shall be in New York the first weekend in May, so I will plan to call on her then.

If you have any suggestions as to how we can make more effective our operation in Texas I would be happy to receive them.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

March 26, 1958

Rev. John Paul Carter
The Canterbury Association
All Saints' Episcopal Church
209 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Jack:

Thanks for your good letter of the 20th with the enclosed list of the members of the Diocesan Committee on Race Relations. I will write them all a personal letter and enclose samples of materials as you suggest. I hope this will be of some service to them.

Your suggestion of establishing interracial work projects in the South is a good one. This has been tried with varying degrees of success by the American Friends Service Committee, the Wesley Foundation, and the Unitarian Service Committee as I recall. I would like to see the Holy Mother Church participate in such a program. I shall therefore plan to see Mrs. Reid when I am in New York.

Regarding your question about writing Dr. Jacob Seidenberg (correct spelling), I see no harm in doing so, but the indication from the two representatives of the President's Committee on Government Contracts was that it was best to approach the Committee through its members not its staff. Emory Via, SRC's Labor Consultant, will be back in the office on Monday and I will leave a note asking him to write you his thinking on this matter. He is fairly well acquainted with the work of the President's Committee. If you decide to write certainly it would be a good idea to enlist the aid of Will Campbell.

Continued . . .

Rev. John Paul Carter March 26, 1958

I will send you a copy of the sample materials I am sending the Diocesan Committee on Race Relations. I will also send a copy of the personal (but form) letter I am sending the members. I am not certain when I will be out to Austin, but certainly before the spring is through. I look forward to seeing you then, if not before. Please keep in touch meanwhile.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosure.

FBR:fcl

bc: John Constable

March 26, 1958

List of materials sent to members of Diocesan Committee on Race Relations at the request of Rev. John Paul Carter, Austin, Texas:

Next Steps in the South
Three Views of the Supreme Court decision
What the Supreme Court said
New South, Feb 1958
" " Nov 1957
~~In the Hearts of Men~~
2 Reprints from Wall Street Journal - Cost of Segregation: & Religion & Race
Reprint of Popham in New York Times Magazine
Study of desegregation in the schools issued by National Council of Churches (per Ed Lantz)

17
7
4
117

March 26, 1958

Mrs. Maurice Barnes
3217 Robin Road
Waco, Texas

Dear Mrs. Barnes:

The Rev. John Paul Carter, Episcopal Chaplain at the University of Texas, has suggested that as a member of the Diocesan Committee on Race Relations, you might be interested in receiving some materials from the Southern Regional Council. I am sending, separately, a sampling of materials published or distributed by us. I hope you will find them helpful in your deliberations on this important question.

As an Episcopalian I am tremendously proud of what our Church has said in its official statement on this crucial matter. It has been my pleasure to work with the Rev. Cornelius Tarplee, Race Relations specialist with the National Council of our Church. When this period of transition is over it is my prayerful hope that we Episcopalians may look back and say "we helped give the movement Christian direction."

Faithfully yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

THE CANTERBURY ASSOCIATION
All Saints' Episcopal Church
209 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

March 20, 1958

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred,

I thank you for your note of March 10th. The enclosed is a list of people who need education very badly. They constitute the membership of our Diocesan Committee on Race Relations. I would suggest that you might write some sort of personal letter to them all, enclose samples of materials, and tell them where they may find other useful materials. It is amazing to me how constricted these people are, how little they know and how poorly assisted they are.

We are very much interested in seeking to establish inter-racial work projects in the South. The week after I was in Atlanta I attended the meeting in New York of our national Committee on Summer Service Projects. If there is any way in which your organization could help us in choosing sights and situations, we would very much appreciate this. That was why I was anxious for you to see Mrs. Reid in New York. She is the key person in this concern.

I am still hopeful that some way will be found to organize some conferences at universities in the South, for Southern personnel and management people. I think this idea is a "natural." The better universities have business schools and Testing and Guidance Bureaus, and furnish, thus, a center for leadership. It would seem to me that if conferences could be held it would discuss the question of inter-racial employment, programs of employee education and job qualification, and objective tests for qualifications for advancement. Much would be done to clear the air in a pragmatic sort of way. I think Texas is very fertile ground for this sort of thing. I am writing along this same line to Dr. Suidenburg, of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, suggesting that the good offices of his committee could be used for this sort of thing.

I would very much appreciate your telling me what you think about this (I was encouraged to do this by Dr. Houchins while in Atlanta), and whether you would be willing to write in support of my idea after I have sent off my letter? If you are interested

please let me know and I will send you a carbon copy of my letter to Dr. Suidenburg. In this same regard do you think it would be a good idea to enlist the help of Will Campbell and his office?

When will you be coming our way? It would be good to see you.

Yours faithfully,

Jack

The Rev. John Paul Carter

JPC:ch

RACE RELATIONS COMMISSION ADDRESSES

Mrs. Maurice Barnes
3217 Robin Road
Waco, Texas

The Rev. Arthur Calloway
4711 Ribbecke Street
Austin, Texas

The Rev. Albert J. Ettling
510 13th Avenue N.
Texas City, Texas

Mrs. Davis Faulkner
2153 DelMonte
Houston, Texas

Mrs. M. C. Forbes
219 Cayton
Houston 17, Texas

Mr. LeRoy Jeffers
674 Piney Point Road
Houston, Texas

The Rev. Francis Johnson
606 Rathervue Place
Austin, Texas

Mr. Bruce Jones
2733 Cameron
Tyler, Texas

Mr. Stephen Kardell
P. O. Box 25
San Augustine, Texas

Start Here

Mr. Oscar Neuhaus
1710 First City National Bank Bldg.
Houston, Texas

Mrs. Clinton S. Quin
417 Hillcrest Drive
Richmond, Texas

The Very Rev. Milton Richardson
1117 Texas Avenue
Houston, Texas

Mrs. Anita Stanton
4401 O½ Street
Galveston, Texas

The Rev. Fred Sutton
1410 41st Street
Galveston, Texas

Dr. John H. Ward
Texas College
Tyler, Texas

Prof. Charles Allan Wright
University of Texas
Austin 12, Texas

ADL

SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE
41 Exchange Pl., S. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

For your information

Fred Routh

Regards

Art Levin

Return to FBR
Texas Const

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH
1101 BLODGETT STREET
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS

NEW ADDRESS:
SUITE 209, 2405 SAN JACINTO STREET
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS

Alex Miller

Ted Freedman

January 2, 1958

For some time I have been concerned with the lack of preparation of our teenagers in the role they must play in any desegregation that takes place in the community. As a result of our constant urging, you will note that the Houston Council On Education In Race Relations has set up a meeting for January 21st, to which have been invited all staff people in the Houston area, who have some program activity with youth. I am hopeful, though not overly optimistic, that from this meeting will evolve a continuing series of informal get-togethers, from which will come a stepped up campaign of human relations education, within the respective organizations. In addition to the key directors of religious education, we have invited representation from the YMCA, YWCA, CYO, UCYM, BBYO, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and the Jewish Community Center.

I will keep you apprised of the outcome and in the meantime, my very best wishes to you and the family for a very happy and healthy New Year.

COPY

Ted

TF:es
cc: All southern directors

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON EDUCATION IN RACE RELATIONS

2418 McGowen Houston 4, Texas

January 2, 1958

Dear Friend:

There is growing concern on the part of many persons that human relations education for our youth is of increasing importance and should be given greater attention than has been in the past.

At the same time, there has been expressed the need for an informal meeting of staff persons, working with our youth in the Houston area, to learn first hand what is being done currently, by the various organizations in our community.

It is with this in mind that the Houston Council on Education in Race Relations is calling such a meeting on January 21st, 3:30 p.m., Room 204 at the YWCA (1320 Rusk). Let me emphasize that the purpose of the meeting is to share experiences and such counsel as you might offer.

The rapid flow of community events makes this meeting of extreme importance. As an individual, sensitive to community problems and processes, I know you will feel the necessity to attend or to send a capable representative. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate calling me at JA 6-2561.

In the meantime, I extend to you best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

John C. Knowles

Dr. John C. Knowles
President

Texas
Council

April 18 - 1958

Dear Fred:

Please forgive my long delay in answering your letter I have been ill since February at my daughter's in La Porte. I am now back home trying to catch up on my work.

I will be delighted to have the visit with Miss. Lawson, she sounds interesting. Have her send a card so I'll know what hrs to meet.

Our annual meeting was one of the best we have had, wish you could have been with us.

As always - my best wishes, Sincerely

Aunt Margaret

July 18, 1958

Dr. Harold L. Lunger
Brite College of the Bible
Department of Christian Ethics
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Harold:

We have just sent you sixty copies of the Nashville study, and sixty copies of "Public Ethics and the Integration Question". Both of these are sent without charge. Unfortunately we did not have a sufficient number of the Charlotte and Winston-Salem study to meet your needs.

We do have available up to sixty copies of the study on resistance groups and the directory of human relations agencies in the South. Normally, these are ten cents per copy, but because of the good use to which you will put them you may have them at five cents per copy, plus postage.

I am sending you a small packet of other materials that are available, with the price list included.

All good regards.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

BRITE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE
DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN ETHICS
HAROLD L. LUNGER

July 11, 1958

Mr. Frederick D. Routh
Assistant Director Southern Regional
Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Routh;

On February 20, you advised that your special reports on Nashville and Charlotte and Winston-Salem were being forwarded. These have not yet been received.

You also reported that you have other materials in preparation: one on resistence-groups, and another on human relations agencies working in the South. Are these latter available? If so, at what cost?

We would be happy to have you send, as per your offer, sixty free copies of "Public Ethics and the Integration Question."

It looks again as if we will have some fifty or more students in this year's Institute. I am very grateful to you for the leads you gave me, and the help your organization gave last year.

Sincerely yours,

Harold L. Lunger

Harold L. Lunger

HLL:nc

February 20, 1958

Mr. Harold L. Lunger
Brite College of the Bible
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Harold:

Thanks for your recent letter which contained the good news that you are planning another Institute on the Church in a Multi-Racial Society. We will be glad to send you the sixty copies of the special reports you request on Nashville, Tennessee and on Charlotte, Greensboro, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina. There are some other reports which might be helpful and we would be glad to supply them to you. One is on resistance groups and another is on human relations agencies working in the South.

We have run out of copies of all of these but will re-run them within the near future and will get them off to you at that time.

We can send you, free, sixty copies of "Public Ethics and the Integration Question". I am enclosing a copy for your consideration.

Please let me know if we can be of further service.

With every good wish.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

July 23, 1958

Mr. Harold L. Lunger
Brite College of the Bible
Department of Christian Ethics
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Harold:

Thanks for your letter of July 21. I have caused to be sent to you this day sixty copies of the studies on resistance groups and human relations agencies. Our information department will bill you for them.

I have asked the Anti-Defamation League to send you sixty copies of "The South Speaks Out For Law and Order", which is a roundup of southern press opinion. I think your workshop participants will find it useful. I am also sending you sixty copies of an article on the origins of the Southern Regional Council. This will be included with the packet containing the resistance groups and human relations studies.

We are happy to cooperate with you because we believe the work you are doing is so important.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

BRITE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE
DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN ETHICS
HAROLD L. LUNGER

July 21, 1958

Fred B. Routh
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I appreciate your letter of July 18, and your offer to provide sixty copies of your study on resistance groups and human relations agencies. This should be most valuable. Please send sixty copies at the five cents plus postage rate.

Thanks also for the supply of the copies of the Nashville study and the "Public Ethics" folder.

The cooperation of folk like yourself has added immeasurably to the value of this experience for our students, and I am grateful to you for it.

Sincerely yours,

Harold

Harold L. Lunger

HLL:bt

July 30, 1958

Mr. Harold Lunger
Brite College of the Bible
Department of Christian Ethics
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Harold:

Just a note to let you know that we are sending you sixty (60) copies of our publications list. This, along with the other materials we have sent, should adequately represent the Council in the ministers' packet.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

BRITE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE
DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN ETHICS
HAROLD L. LUNGER

July 26, 1958

Mr. Frederick Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Thanks for yourletter of July 23. We will be glad for the items you are sending.

One other thought occurs to me--we want to get people aware of the addresses and organizations and periodicals that they may wish to use, join, or subscribe to. The variety of materials from your organization will be helpful. I wonder, however, if you have a membership folder and blank that you would care to send 60 copies of.

Also, whether you would be interested in providing assorted copies of THE NEW SOUTH, one for each packet. SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS, INTERRACIAL NEWS SERVICE, INFORMATION SERVICE OF THE NCC, and certain other organizations are doing this latter. Let me know if you care to do so.

Again, my thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Harold L. Lunger

Harold L. Lunger

HLL:bt

Enclosure

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

2 Jan 59

HCF -

I think you will find this interesting. I have written Lunger suggesting he order Dec. New Smith and copies of the Atlanta minister's statement from us.

FBR

20 c

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

BRITE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE
DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN ETHICS
HAROLD L. LUNGER

September 30, 1958

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Because of your interest and helpfulness, I am sending you a copy of the report covering our 1958 Institute. This contains numerous details that will be of little interest to you, but portions of it, I am sure, will be.

We are already beginning to lay plans for an institute in 1959. You will be hearing from me, and I doubtless will be asking for further counsel and help.

Sincerely yours,

Harold L. Lunger

Harold L. Lunger

HL:mf

Enc.

R E P O R T

Institute on

THE ROLE OF THE CHURCH IN A MULTIRACIAL SOCIETY

Brite College, Texas Christian University

August 5--22, 1958

1. Sponsorship

Brite College, in cooperation with the Commission on Religious Organizations, National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the Department of Social Welfare, ~~and~~ United Christian Missionary Society.

2. Advance Flier

Exhibit A. (Art work provided by Dept. Social Welfare)

3. Promotion

a. Letters: (Enclosures: Flier; "testimonials" of 1957 institute members)

(1) To selected list of 180 Disciple ministers in south offering scholarship to first 20 to reply. April 22.

(2) To larger Disciple mailing list but without scholarship offer. (Sent by UCMS)

(3) To interfaith list provided by NCCJ. May 12.

(4) To interdenominational list provided by Ft. Worth Area Council of Churches. May 12.

b. Advertisement in CHRISTIAN CENTURY. April 23 (as part of listing of all Brite College summer programs)

c. News releases used by

(1) CHRISTIAN EVANGELIST, May 26, p. 22

(2) CHRISTIAN COURIER, July

4. Program and Lecturers

Exhibit B.

In addition:

Dr. John Broadhurst, Chairman Education Department, University of Dallas, shared in the panel the morning of Aug. 8.

Dr. John W. Drakeford, member of the faculty, Southwestern Baptist Seminary, and a member of the Institute, brought the closing sermon Aug. 22.

5. Worship

The Institute opened and closed with services of worship in Robert Carr Chapel.

Exhibits C and D

6. Visual Aids

Three evening sessions were devoted to the viewing of films and discussion of their possible uses in church and community. The films viewed were:

Burden of Truth
Crisis in Levittown
High Wall
Broken Mask
Face of the South
Commencement
Ask the Brave Soldier
Toymaker

7. Reports on Agencies Working in the Field

Three evenings were devoted to reports on the philosophies, objectives, and programs of various agencies working in the field of human relations. The program of the Citizens' Councils was presented in a role-playing situation by members of the institute who had immersed themselves in the literature of the movement.

Those who reported for the various agencies were:

Mr. M. B. Barajas, Fort Worth, G. I. Forum
Dr. Marion J. Brooks, Fort Worth, Urban League
Mr. Lloyd Evans, Dallas, National Conference of Christian and Jews
Dr. Gustave Falk, Dallas, American Jewish Committee
Mr. U. Simpson Tate, Dallas, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Mr. Melvin Zuck, Austin, American Friends Service Committee
Mr. Theodore Freedman, Houston, Anti-Defamation League

8. Field Trips

In response to numerous requests, four field trips were set up as electives for members who wished to visit religious or social service institutions in the city. Eight or ten persons each visited the following:

St. Andrews Catholic Church
Congregation Beth El
Bethlehem Community Center (Negro)
Wesley Community House (Latin)

9. Work Groups

Each member was given his choice of work group. On the basis of an advance poll, groups were organized around the following interests:

Preparing Youth for a Changing World
Working Through Community Organizations for Better Intergroup Relations
Working Through Men's and Women's Groups in the Church for Better Intergroup Relations
The Churches of the Community Working Together for Better Intergroup Relations

Each group made a brief report to the whole body during the luncheon session Aug. 21.

10. Packet

A packet of books, pamphlets and other materials was assembled for students and made available at $4.00. The attempt was made to include items that would be useful to ministers in their own study and work with groups in their churches and communities. Sample copies of certain periodicals were included with a twofold purpose: for the value of their contents, and to introduce students to publications to which they might wish to subscribe or refer in the future.

Exhibit E

11. Enrollment

Total enrollment was 33, of whom 7 were auditors. The other 26 received two hours credit for the course. Most of these 26 also took a one-hour course during the same three-week period.

Geographical Representation:

Texas	29*
Kansas.	2
Alabama	1
Tennessee	1

*Many of these were Brite students whose homes were widely scattered across the North, West, and South.

Occupational Representation:
Ministers in the field serving full-time churches . 6
College professors, administrators, Laywomen . . . 4
Brite students (most serving part-time churches) . 23*

*Five of the Brite students graduated immediately at the close of the institute and three have already taken up pastorates.in Arkansas, Iowa, and Missouri.

Ethnic Representation:
White 27
Negro 6

Exhibit F

12.. Financial Statement

Exhibit G

13. Student Evaluation

Twenty members of the institute responded to the request to fill out an evaluation sheet from which the following data is drawn:

a. General.

Question: "As you look back over it, what is your general impression of this institute?"

All were deeply appreciative. The following comments were repeated in one manner or another on almost every sheet: "Very helpful," "Outstanding," "Very fine," "Very informative and challenging."

More specific comments:

"We were shocked out of complacency, humbled, and better prepared for service."

"Received a lot of helpful ideas. . . and was led to rethink my position on race relations within the church"

"Shows a great effort of planning and gives a strong area of concern to the curriculum"

"The institute was made by the choice of men who participated in it"

"Most of all I enjoyed meeting some of our fine Negro leaders"

"Being integrated it carries forth its own policy"

"I have attended institutes of this kind since 1947, but this one has come closer to the overall problems faced in America and ways of solving them than any other I have attended"

b. Evaluation of various features

Question: "Which elements did you find most helpful? (Check in order 1,2,3)"(Only 19 listed in numerical order)

	First choices	Second	Third	Total 2d and 3d
Lectures	19			
Work Groups				
Field Trips		1		1
Action Group Reports		4	2	6
Films		5	10	15
Packet		4	3	7
Fellowship		4	4	8

(Several persons rated all items 1 through 7; Work Groups came off with a lower rating than anything else: 2 fourths; 4 sixths; 3 sevenths. Field trips got 2 fourths; 3 fifths; 2 sixths. Action Reports 4 fifths; 1 sixth; Films 1 fourth; Packet 4 fourths; 1 fifth; Fellowship two each of fourths, fifths, sixths)

c. Content

Question: "What areas of content, if any, do you feel should have been covered more thoroughly?"

Three or four thought "both content and sequence of presentation was good, well-thought out." Others had no suggestions, thought the ground was "well-covered."

Five wanted more on what ministers can actually do in the area.

Four wanted more insight into the feelings and point of view of Negroes and other minority group members (with more minority group lecturers).

Three wanted attention given to other minorities than the Negro. Two specifically suggested greater attention to the Latin-Americans, with leaders of this group sharing in the institute and presenting the problems they face.

Two felt that content of agency presentations could be improved by making them briefer, and putting emphasis not so much on "history and glittering generalities" as on the ways in which the church may cooperate with the organizations.

Two felt we should have presentations on local church programming given by ministers of local churches who have had experience with an integrated church or a vital program of education and action in the field. Another suggested "more reports from persons who have had direct experience in communities where transition is taking place such as the Arkansas report, Alabama, or others; especially where national attention has been focused."

Other suggestions (each representing one person only): More attention to "Christian-Catholic" relations; too much Jewish emphasis; more of an anthropologist's point of view; the content of the opposite point of view; more examples like Mr. Mason's presentation; more on international implications of segregation, bigotry and racial tension in the U. S.

d. Procedures

Question: "What changes would you make--in program, time schedule, physical arrangements, or other--if you were planning a similar institute for next year?"

Ten suggested that the institute be set up as a three-hour course so that they could concentrate on it for the period and not have to divide their time with a one-hour course. Two or three felt that if this could not be done the number of sessions should be reduced.

Eight wanted Dr. Lovejoy for the whole three week period. Five urged that the administration try to get Lovejoy on the TCU faculty as a permanent member. One said: "To me, Dr. Gordon Lovejoy was central to the institute. It would be wonderful if his leadership could be provided for the full three weeks. Also, I would personally feel this man to be excellent faculty material for TCU. His contributions to the institute in scholarship, insight, and scope of knowledge were exceptional."

The work groups came in for most of the criticism and suggestions for change. Six suggested assigning resource leaders for the groups. Four suggested more instruction for the leaders and/or more careful structuring of the groups. Two suggested that the work group periods be longer and fewer. One each suggested: that the work groups be deleted entirely, that they be set up to make use of the packet materials, that care be taken to see that each one is interracial, or that they be combined with the field trips.

Five suggested that Brite ought to have its own audio-visual equipment to avoid the inconveniences caused by poor equipment and break down.

With regard to field trips, it was suggested by two that they be combined on either one or two afternoons; and by two others that time be set aside for evaluation and comparison or programs. One suggested the field trips be set up as part of the required program.

Five wanted to hear Dr. Lunger more.

One suggested that afternoon sessions start at 2:30 or 3:00 since 1:30 is such a good "nap time." Another proposed that Dr. Lovejoy be scheduled to lecture at 1:30 when it is so hard to keep awake!

Two suggested showing films in the afternoon so as to leave evenings free.

One suggested a coffee break of 15 minutes between morning lectures instead of the half hour at the end of the morning.

Other suggestions were: that more attention be given to visual aids, that more time be allowed for reading, that there be informal discussion at the luncheon table, and that Mexican ministers, a Catholic priest, and Rabbi Schurr be especially invited to share in the institute as members next year.

e. The unexpected "final comment"

This final word would obviously have earned the author an "A" had not the evaluation sheets been unsigned: "I would like to say 'Thank you,' Dr. Lunger, for the <u>many</u> days, weeks, and months that you have spent on the preparation for this institute. Your planning has 'paid off' in a highly successful institute for 1958."

This gives the director a "shot in the arm" as he begins planning and correspondence for the 1959 institute.

14. <u>Steering Committee's Recommendations</u>

The steering committee was built up around the four persons chosen as discussion leaders by their respective work groups. These four nominated four others to plan the field trips and join them as members of the steering commettee. This group met twice a week with the director and Dr. Lovejoy (while he was here) to take up day-to-day problems connected with the program. In the course of these discussions certain common agreements began to emerge concerning next year's program. During the last week the following ten points were drawn up by the group. While there is considerable overlapping at certain points with the views given on the evaluation sheets, these recommendations are being incorporated into the report verbatim. They represent the unanimous or near-unanimous judgment of those who worked closest to the center of the present institute.

"(1) We recommend that three hours of credit be given for this institute. Thus no other courses would be taken at that time by those participating in the institute. This would allow time for reading and study and would make for more complete and vital participation in all phases of the institute.

"(2) We recommend that Dr. Lovejoy's services be secured for the entire three-week period. This would greatly enhance the value of the institute for those participating in it and for the churches which they serve.

"(3) We recommend that a minister from a successfully integrated church be brought in to share in the institute, preferably for at least a one-week period.

"(4) We suggest that perhaps a better method could be developed for presenting the work and appeal of various agencies. It seems a shame to bring valuable and interesting persons a long distance and then allow them only a brief time for their presentation and discussion.

"(5) We suggest that a broader scope of racial tensions be discussed. We feel that in Texas the Spanish American problem should have some consideration. The primary emphasis upon the Negro-White tensions was perhaps a little out of balance with the problems faced by all the churches.

"(6) We recommend that each work group be supplemented with a resource person. That person's assistance should be limited to answering questions and supplying information upon demand but no lecturing during the work group period.
We suggest that the institute participants be arbitrarily assigned to the various work groups to gain better representation of thinking and problems. We further suggest that these groups be in the form of buzz sessions rather than having specified topics. We also feel they should be longer sessions, perhaps once a week in the evenings in more informal settings.

"(7) We recommend that a grade of "satisfactory" be given instead of using a camparative grading system.

"(8) We recommend that Dr. Lunger be given more opportunity to lecture. We feel that he has a greater contribution to make than some of the lecturers we had this year and that his valuable experience and understanding should be shared more with the institute members.

"(9) We strongly recommend that Brite College should own its own audio-visual equipment.

"(10) We also feel that broader inter-religious representation would be good."

15. Director's Comments and Recommendations

a. The sequence of topics and speakers was much more satisfactory than last year due to the fact that planning started much earlier--in a conference between Dr. Lovejoy, Mr. Evans, Dr. Porterfield, and myself on Nov. 14. Inasmuch as Dean Henson is eager that a similar institute be offered in 1959, I hope we can get under way with planning at once.

b. Though the over-all planning got under way much earlier, direct mail promotion actually began three days later this year than last. Once again we found that many ministers had made plans for the summer before they got the letter inviting them to attend and/or offering them scholarship aid. The date of this year's institute also seems to have been rather unfortunate. I hope that next year the institute can be set earlier--and that direct mail promotion can start immediately after Easter.

c. The smaller student body this year made for a more fruitful experience in many ways. However the smaller percentage of ministers from the field was a handicap. It would seem to me that we should endeavor to balance the group about 50-50 as between students and full-time ministers from the field.

d. The larger percentage of Negro representation was an added strength this year and should be maintained or increased next year.

e. The packet seems to me to have been a little weaker than last year's in terms of materials relating to Biblical, theological and ethical aspects of race, and in terms of handbooks specifically for the guidance of church leaders. It was perhaps fuller than necessary in community studies and in materials slanted toward the school situation. On the basis of the past two years' experience, I believe we can next year draw together a still more usable packet--provided we begin early to assemble materials.

f. The preparation for an institute of this sort requires a seemingly endless amount of correspondence and detail over almost the whole year. This includes clearances with sponsoring bodies, procurement of speakers, visual aids and pamphlet materials, developing lists of prospective scholarship recipients and other prospective students, working with others in the preparation of brochures, letters and publicity materials, working out time schedules and planning worship services, assembling

packets, etc., etc. On the basis of two years of experience, I would recommend that Brite College make more secretarial help available to the director on a year-round basis in order that his other work in the seminary may not suffer.

g. The steering committee was a valuable feature of this institute, giving the director and other lecturers and resource people a channel of communication to and from the student group. It helped unify the total experience and should be continued.

h. All the recommendations of the steering committee seem to me to be valid--with the possible exception of the latter part of #8! From an academic point of view recommendations #1 and #7 are especially important. #7 may not be practical in view of the university policy. But I have found it quite distasteful and embarrassing to have to use an objective test to grade an institute like this in which the values are certainly in the form of attitudes acquired or modified and insights gained rather than in the acquisition of the sort of objective information that can be measured by True/False or Multiple Choice questions. If the institute can be made a three hour course, I can see the possibilities of assigning a paper as a basis for grade, or (if the number is not too large, or I am not under pressure of getting grades in for seniors two days before the close of the course) an essay type examination might be feasible. At the same time, a full schedule like that we have maintained the last two years allows no time for an instructor to read papers or grade an essay type test. And a three semester hour course would probably allow even less! All of which leads me to hope that a "Satisfactory" or "Passing" grade may be feasible.

i. For the second year the work groups have proven to be the weakest part of the program. They need to be carefully rethought. I believe there is need for such opportunities for free discussion in smaller groups--if nothing more than "buzz sessions" to react to the lectures. There may be something artificial about a fifty-minute period for this purpose three afternoons a week. Perhaps it would be better to throw the periods together for one evening-long fireside (in August?) discussion a week. These could be held in three or four homes, with a resource person present but pledged to "keep his place," and with light refreshments to top off the evening.

Or, perhaps the groups need to be more carefully structured, with assigned problems, more careful guidance provided for the leaders, responsibility for a group paper or report (on the basis of which the group's members might be graded?).

Another possibility: instead of allowing individuals to elect a field of interest, might it be better to assign them to work groups to insure a cross section in each--

including both majority and minority group members, ministers in the field and Brite students, persons with southern and those with northern backgrounds, etc.? Yet again, perhaps the work groups should be eliminated entirely and the discussion time be allotted to the whole group--twenty minutes after each of the lectures.

j. We can doubtless make more efficient use of time. For example, field trips might better be combined on one or two afternoons; fewer and longer evening sessions might be scheduled since the evening is spoiled for study anyway.

k. Spanish American problems and personnel should, in my judgment, be brought into the program next year in light of the Texas environment.

l. The method of presenting the programs of the various human relations agencies ought to be reconsidered. There are values in having persons connected with the programs make the presentations--but this is at the cost of imposing upon these peoples' time and considerable repetition for the students. I suggest that we consider next year devoting one or two lectures to this subject. If one person discusses all the programs, he can put them in some sort of framework by which the characteristic emphases of each can be highlighted.

m. Once again the program of the last week seemed to hang together much less satisfactorily than that of the first two weeks. Is it because of the break in continuity when Dr. Lovejoy leaves? Or is it because one can systematize history and psychological and sociological data more adequately than he can systematize the uncertain future? In any event, I believe it would help hold the last week together if there could be a thread of continuity provided by one person whose lectures would run through this week as those by Dr. Lovejoy did the first two weeks.

n. I concur with the students in their high estimate of the contribution Dr. Lovejoy made to the institute, and in their hope that he may be with us again next year--for the whole period if at all possible. Also with the considerable number who singled out Dr. Will Herberg for special mention.

o. A further word of appreciation is recorded for the cooperation of others in the NCCJ--especially to Roy McCorkel at the national level and Lloyd Evans at the local area level for their continued counsel and help. And to Lewis Deer of the UCMS for his support and cooperation. Also to my colleagues on the faculty of TCU--to Dean Henson and Dr. Porterfield for their many helpful suggestions and to the others whose lectures enriched the institute program. Though this report will not reach them, I am also grateful to all those who contributed their services in anyway--through lectures, helping plan publicity materials, preparing and serving the luncheons, handling office details, etc., etc.

Exhibit A

The Role of the Church in a Multiracial Society

Confronting Racial, Religious and Ethnic Tensions

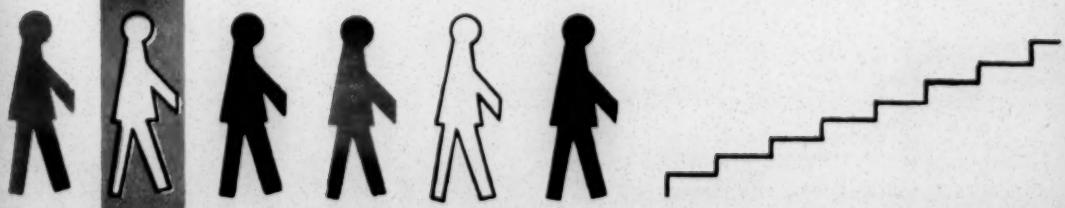
August 5 - 22

A THREE WEEK INSTITUTE for Church Leaders

1958

Conducted by:

BRITE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE
TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, FORT WORTH, TEXAS



And

THE COMMISSION ON RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS, ***The National Conference of Christians and Jews***

THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE, *The United Christian Missionary Society*

"New Occasion

PURPOSE

[illegible] challenge and oppose [illegible] in racial, religious and ethnic relationships in local church and community, against the background of social change in the nation and the world.

Under the most competent and experienced leadership available in America the participants will engage in three weeks of study, lecture-discussion, round-table criticism and project analysis with a view to evolving the most effective procedures possible for the present situation.

PROGRAM

The Program of the Institute will concern itself with four areas of interest all converging upon the practical problems of: "What do we do?" and "How do we do it?"

Lectures will be given each morning, Tuesday through Friday, from 8:30 to 10:30, and each afternoon, Tuesday through Thursday, at 1:30. Informal work and discussion sessions will be held at 2:30 and 7:30 P.M., Tuesday through Thursday.

1. Our Changing Society

An examination of the impact of present revolutionary changes upon the life of the community and the mission of the church.

Lectures by nationally-known sociologists, including Gordon W. Lovejoy, Will Herberg and Austin L. Porterfield.

2. Color, Caste and Christian Conscience

A new look at the moral imperatives of the Bible in respect to present racial, religious and ethnic relationships.

Lectures by Harold L. Lunger, director of the institute.

s Teach New Duties"

Issues of Segregation, Discrimination and Integration

3.

A critical review of the historical, sociological, psychological, economic, educational and legal facts and forces with which we have to deal.

Lectures by Dr. Lovejoy and other specialists, including Otto R. Nielsen, Ernest S. Barratt and John Rogers.

Strategies of Education and Action

4.

Case Studies of community and church experience in human relations, together with principles for the analysis of community forces and the establishment of practical procedures for local church and community action.

Lectures by Lewis H. Deer, Theodore Freedman, Colbert D. Cartwright, Paul Sims and others, together with workshop sessions in which members of the group will share their own experiences and seek to organize the insights gained from the institute.

For further information and for application blanks
WRITE:

DEAN ELMER D. HENSON
Brite College of the Bible
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth 9, Texas

or

LEWIS H. DEER
Department of Social Welfare
The United Christian
Missionary Society
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

The Role of the Church in a Multiracial Society

Participation in the Institute will be open to a limited number of pastors, religious education directors, seminary students, and executives of agencies or local councils of churches who are concerned with the problem to be considered.

Academic Credit (two hours) will be given to those who comply with registration requirements and furnish a letter of academic standing or honorable dismissal from the last school attended.

Expenses of Attending the Institute will consist of room and board, which can be arranged through Brite College of the Bible $45.50 for the three week period), and a tuition charge of $26.00. The student may also register for one of two other courses (for one hour credit) to be offered during the same period at the regular tuition rate.

A limited number of scholarships and grants-in-aid are available for individuals selected by the College of the Bible and the Department of Social Welfare on the basis of their strategic positions and opportunity to make the widest possible use of the experience and training provided.

Exhibit B

the role of the church

in a multiracial society

An Institute Conducted by

BRITE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE

Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas

August 5-22, 1958

With the Cooperation of

The Commission on Religious Organizations
of the National Conference of Christians and Jews
and The Department of Social Welfare
of The United Christian Missionary Society

Schedule

I. OUR CHANGING SOCIETY: ORIENTATION AND IMPERATIVES

TUESDAY, AUG. 5

8:30 A.M.	Worship: Robert Carr Chapel Sermon	*Harold L. Lunger*
9:40 A.M.	General Orientation	*Dr. Lunger & Gordon W. Lovejoy*
10:30 A.M.	Coffee break	
12:30 P.M.	Luncheon	
1:30 P.M.	"The Unity of Mankind"	*Austin L. Porterfield & James A. Farrar*
2:30 P.M.	Work Groups	
7:30 P.M.	Free Discussion	

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6

8:30 A.M.	Daily devotions	
8:45 A.M.	"Our Changing Society"	*Dr. Lovejoy*
9:40 A.M.	"Implications of Change"	*Dr. Lovejoy*
10:30 A.M.	Coffee break	
12:30 P.M.	Luncheon	
1:30 P.M.	"The Dynamics of Prejudice"	*Ernest S. Barratt*
2:30 P.M.	Work Groups	
7:30 P.M.	Film and Discussion	

II. INTER-RELIGIOUS RELATIONS

THURSDAY, AUG. 7

8:30 A.M.	Daily devotions	
8:45 A.M.	"The Shape of American Pluralism: Ethnicity and Religion in the Emergence of a Tri-Faith America"	*Will Herberg*
9:40 A.M.	"Race, Caste, and Social Stratification in the United States"	*Dr. Herberg*
10:30 A.M.	Coffee break	
12:30 P.M.	Luncheon	
1:30 P.M.	"Religion, Class, and Culture in the Current 'Racial' Crisis"	*Dr. Herberg*
2:30 P.M.	Work Groups	
7:30 P.M.	Free Discussion	

FRIDAY, AUG. 8

8:30 A.M.	Daily devotions	
8:45 A.M.	"Religious Tensions in Contemporary American Life"	*Dr. Herberg*
9:40 A.M.	Comments and Queries	*Dean Merriman Cuninggim and member of faculty, University of Dallas*
10:45 A.M.	Coffee break	

III. INTER-RACIAL RELATIONS

TUESDAY, AUG. 12

8:30 A.M.	Daily devotions	
8:45 A.M.	"The Bible and Race"	*Dr. Lunger*
9:40 A.M.	"Roads to the Present"	*Dr. Lovejoy*
10:30 A.M.	Coffee break	
12:30 P.M.	Luncheon	
1:30 P.M.	"The Question Before the Schools"	*Otto R. Nielsen*
2:30 P.M.	Work Groups	
7:30 P.M.	Reports on Agencies Working in the Field	

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13

8:30 A.M.	Daily devotions	
8:45 A.M.	"Constants and Variables in Southern Culture" . . .	*Dr. Lovejoy*
9:40 A.M.	"The Dynamics of Power in Your Community" . .	*Dr. Lovejoy*
10:30 A.M.	Coffee break	
12:30 P.M.	Luncheon	
1:30 P.M.	"Economic Aspects of Segregation and Integration" .	*Edwin A. Elliott*
2:30 P.M.	Work Groups	
7:30 P.M.	Film and Discussion	

THURSDAY, AUG. 14

8:30 A.M.	Daily devotions	
8:45 A.M.	"Action and Reaction"	*Dr. Lovejoy*
9:40 A.M.	"Race and Church History"	*Dr. Lunger*
10:30 A.M.	Coffee break	
12:30 P.M.	Luncheon	
1:30 P.M.	"The Fourteenth Amendment and States Rights as They Affect Minority Groups"	*John Rogers*
2:30 P.M.	Work Groups	
7:30 P.M.	Reports on Agencies Working in the Field	

FRIDAY, AUG. 15

8:30 A.M.	Daily devotions	
8:45 A.M.	"Where Do We Go From Here?"	*Dr. Lovejoy*
9:40 A.M.	Free Discussion	
10:30 A.M.	Coffee break	

IV. STRATEGIES OF CHANGE

TUESDAY, AUG. 19—AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL

8:30 A.M.	Daily devotions	
8:45 A.M.	"Case Studies in Desegregation"	*Theodore Freedman*
9:40 A.M.	"What Can We Do to Prevent 'Trouble'?" .	*Colbert S. Cartwright*
10:30 A.M.	Coffee break	
12:30 P.M.	Luncheon	
1:30 P.M.	"Constructive Community Action"	*Mr. Freedman*
2:30 P.M.	Work Groups	
7:30 P.M.	Free Discussion	

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20—AT THE LEVEL OF INTERCHURCH ACTIVITY

8:30 A.M.	Daily devotions	
8:45 A.M.	"What Can the Churches Do Together?" . .	*Harold Kilpatrick*
9:40 A.M.	"The Philosophy and Strategy of Non-Violence in Montgomery"	*E. H. Mason*
10:30 A.M.	Coffee break	
12:30 P.M.	Luncheon	
1:30 P.M.	"The Disciples of Christ—Segregated or Integrated?"	*Paul Sims and Lewis H. Deer*
2:30 P.M.	Work Groups	
7:30 P.M.	Film and Discussion	

THURSDAY, AUG. 21—AT THE LEVEL OF THE LOCAL CHURCH

8:30 A.M.	Daily devotions	
8:45 A.M.	"What Can the Local Church Do in Education and Action?"	*Mr. Deer*
9:40 A.M.	"Integrating the Local Church"	*Mr. Deer*
10:30 A.M.	Coffee break	
12:30 P.M.	Luncheon	
1:30 P.M.	"Problems Posed by the Negro's Distinctive Religious Backgrounds and Forms of Expression"	*Mr. Sims*
2:30 P.M.	Work Groups	
7:30 P.M.	Reports on Agencies Working in the Field	

FRIDAY, AUG. 22

8:30 A.M.	"The Role of the Minister in Church and Community"	*Dr. Lunger*
9:30 A.M.	Free Discussion	
10:00 A.M.	Worship in Robert Carr Chapel Sermon	

Participants

BARRATT, DR. ERNEST S., Professor of Psychology, AddRan College, T. C. U.

CARTWRIGHT, REV. COLBERT S., Minister, Pulaski Heights Christian Church, Little Rock, Arkansas.

CUNINGGIM, DR. MERRIMAN, Dean, Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

DEER, REV. LEWIS H., National Director, Social Education and Intercultural Relations, United Christian Missionary Society, Indianapolis, Indiana.

ELLIOTT, DR. EDWIN A., Director, National Labor Relations Board for Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico, Fort Worth.

FARRAR, REV. JAMES A., Director of Religious Activities and Assistant Professor of Religion, AddRan College, T. C. U.

FREEDMAN, MR. THEODORE, Director, Southwest Regional Office, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Houston.

HENSON, DR. ELMER D., Dean, Brite College of the Bible, T. C. U.

HERBERG, DR. WILL, Professor of Judaic Studies and Social Philosophy, Drew University, Madison, New Jersey, and member of the staff, Washington School of Psychiatry.

KILPATRICK, REV. HAROLD, Executive Secretary, Texas Council of Churches, Austin.

LOVEJOY, DR. GORDON W., Program Consultant, National Conference of Christians and Jews, and Professor of Sociology, Guilford College, North Carolina.

LUNGER, DR. HAROLD L., Professor of Christian Ethics, Brite College of the Bible, T. C. U.

MASON, REV. E. H., Minister, Ross St. Christian Church, Montgomery, Alabama.

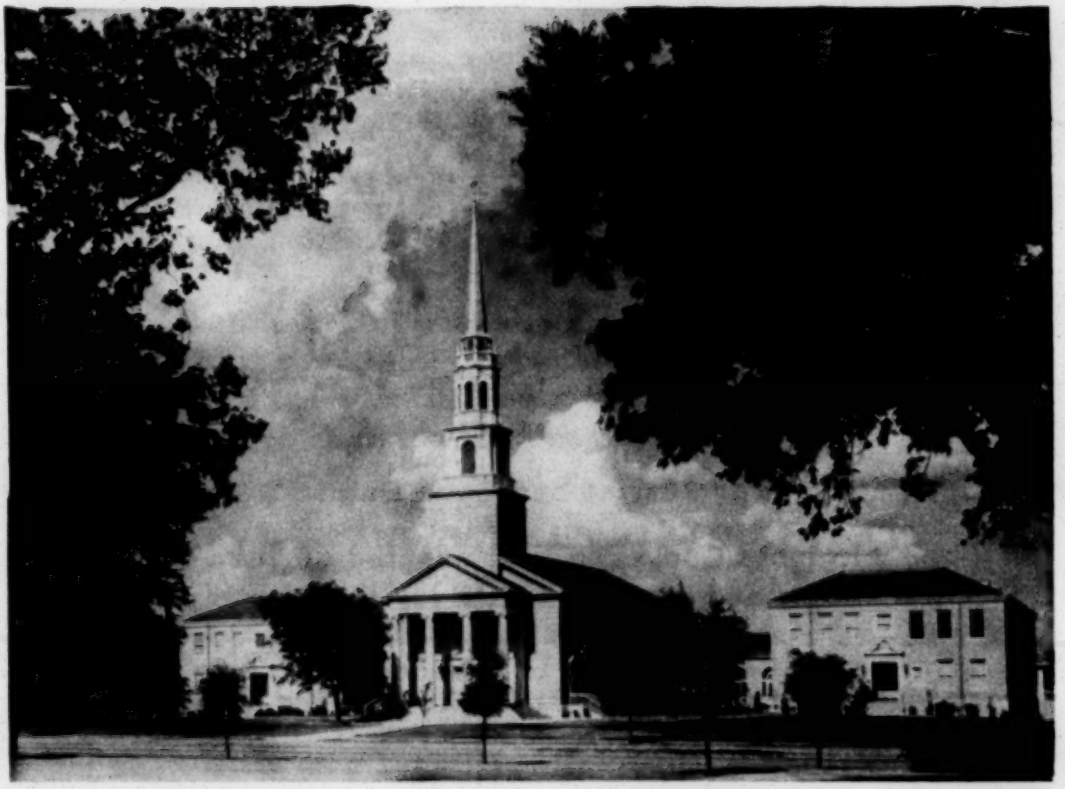
NIELSEN, DR. OTTO R., Dean, School of Education, T. C. U.

PORTERFIELD, DR. AUSTIN L., Professor of Sociology, AddRan College, T. C. U.

ROGERS, DR. JOHN, Professor of Constitutional Law, University of Tulsa Law School, Enid, Oklahoma.

SIMS, REV. PAUL A., Director of Negro Work, Texas Board of Christian Churches, Dallas.

Exhibit C



SERVICE OF WORSHIP

BRITE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE ON

THE CHURCH IN A MULTIRACIAL SOCIETY

August 5, 1958

Dean Elmer D. Henson, presiding

Dr. Harold L. Lunger, preaching

Bobby Poer, at the organ

ORDER OF WORSHIP

Prelude		Organist
Call to Worship		Dean Henson
Invocation		
Hymn of Praise	"In Christ There Is No East or West"	480

Litany "For Justice and Good Human Relations"*

Almighty God, who hast created all men in thy own image; and receivest with joy the worship of all nations, classes and races of men:

WE PRAISE THEE, OUR GOD AND CREATOR.

O thou who dost rule and judge with equity and justice the contending wills of thy rebellious creatures:

WE PRAISE THEE, OUR GOD AND OUR JUDGE.

O thou whose grace and mercy save without distinction all who come to thee in Jesus Christ:

WE PRAISE THEE, OUR GOD AND REDEEMER.

*From "Worship and Witness," Social Progress, Dec. 1956

We come to thee acknowledging our oneness in creation, in sin, and in hope, with those whom men call different from us:

HEAR US, WE BESEECH THEE, O LORD.

We come to thee rejoicing in our uniqueness as persons in one human family--living and loving, seeking and striving, fearing and hoping--each in his own way:

HEAR US, WE BESEECH THEE, O LORD.

For our demanding of others what we are unwilling to do ourselves, for our easy professions of love unmatched by difficult acts of justice, for our pretensions of understanding in the midst of our ignorance:

FORGIVE US AND HELP US, O LORD.

For our disclaimers of prejudice in ourselves and our enjoyment of the fruits of prejudice in others, for our refusal to lead the way until others first reform, for our pious benevolence that leaves the structures of injustice unchanged:

FORGIVE US AND HELP US, O LORD.

For the sense of superiority disguised by acts of charity, for the preference for peace instead of struggle for equity, for the abundance of words when talk is easy and the abundance of silence when witness is costly:

FORGIVE US AND HELP US, O LORD.

For all organizations which work for racial justice; for their victories, by the Spirit, in the church and court and school:

WE PRAISE THEE AND THANK THEE, OUR HEAVENLY FATHER.

For the shaking of our own complacency; for thy love that will not let us go; for our hope in Jesus Christ:

WE PRAISE THEE AND THANK THEE,
OUR HEAVENLY FATHER.

ETERNAL GOD AND FATHER OF US ALL, HASTEN THE DAY WHEN WE AND ALL MEN, DIFFERING IN COLOR, CREED, AND CLAN, SHALL RECOGNIZE OUR COMMON ORIGIN, NEED, AND DESTINY IN THEE, AND DWELL TOGETHER IN BROTHERHOOD WITH JUSTICE IN THE EARTH. BLESS THOU EVERY EFFORT, AND FORGIVE THE FAILURES, TO MOVE TOWARD THIS GOAL; AND, BEGINNING WITH US, WHO NEED AND CLAIM THY MERCY IN JESUS CHRIST, REPLACE WORDS WITH DEEDS AND SENTIMENTS WITH SACRIFICE, FOR WE PRAY IN THE NAME OF THE SAME JESUS CHRIST OUR LORD. AMEN.

Hymn of Worship "At Length There Dawns" 511

Scripture Colossians 3:1-17

Leader O come let us worship and bow down, Let us kneel before the Lord, our Maker!

People For he is our God, and we are the people of his pasture, and the sheep of his hand.

Prayer Dean Henson

Sermon "The Priority of Brotherhood"

Dr. Harold L. Lunger

Hymn of Consecration "Rise Up O Men of God" 374

Benediction Dean Henson

Postlude Organist

Exhibit D

SERVICE OF WORSHIP

BRITE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE

ROBERT CARR CHAPEL • TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE ON

THE CHURCH IN A MULTIRACIAL SOCIETY

August 22, 1958

Rev. Donald F. Clingan, presiding

Dr. John W. Drakeford, preaching

Bobby Poer, at the organ

ORDER OF WORSHIP

Prelude		Organist
Call to Worship		Rev. Clingan
Invocation		
Hymn of Praise	"We Would Be Building"	489

Litany

How good and how pleasant it is for brothers to dwell together in unity. It is like the precious ointment upon the head. It is like the dew of Hermon, or the dew upon the mountains of Lebanon, giving fragrance, and refreshment, and the blessings of God forevermore. God hath made of one blood all nations and people to dwell on the earth.

MAKE REAL TO US, O GOD, THAT ALL MEN ARE BROTHERS, THROUGH OUR DIVINE BROTHER, CHRIST JESUS.

There is no difference between Jew and Greek, male or female, bond or free.

MAKE REAL TO US, O GOD, THAT ALL MEN ARE BROTHERS, THROUGH CHRIST JESUS OUR LORD.

This is the message that ye heard from the beginning, that we should love one another.

MAKE REAL TO US, O GOD, THAT ALL
MEN ARE BROTHERS.

He who loveth God shall love his brother also.

MAKE REAL TO US, O GOD, THAT ALL
MEN ARE BROTHERS.

He who loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen.

MAKE REAL TO US, O GOD, THAT ALL
MEN ARE BROTHERS.

Do ye to others as ye would that they should do to you.

MAKE REAL TO US, O GOD, THAT ALL
MEN ARE BROTHERS.

Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it to me.

MAKE REAL TO US, O GOD, THAT ALL
MEN ARE BROTHERS, THROUGH OUR
DIVINE BROTHER, CHRIST JESUS.

Go into all the world and preach the gospel to the whole creation. He who believes and is baptized will be saved.

MAKE REAL TO US, O GOD, OUR FATHER,
THAT ALL PEOPLES AT HOME AND IN ALL
THE WORLD, OF EVERY RACE, CREED,
AND COLOR ARE OUR BROTHERS FOR WHOM
CHRIST DIED, FOR THIS IS OUR HUMBLE
PRAYER. AMEN.

Hymn of Worship "Where Cross the Crowded Ways of Life" 519

Scripture I Corinthians 13

Leader: O come let us worship and bow down, Let us kneel before the Lord, our Maker!

People: For he is our God, and we are the people of his pasture, and the sheep of his hand.

Prayer — Rev. Clingan

Sermon — Dr. John W. Drakeford

Hymn of Consecration "I Bind My Heart This Tide" 302

Benediction

Postlude — Organist

Exhibit E

LITERATURE PACKET Cost: $4.00

Institute on the Church in a Multiracial Society, 1958

Note: These materials will be distributed throughout the period of the Institute to those who have paid for the packet. Check off the items as you receive them.

1. Allport, Resolution of Intergroup Tensions
2. Anthony, Paul, Pro-Segregation Groups in the South
3. Assualt Upon Freedom of Association
4. Atlanta Ministers, In the Hearts of Men
5. Bibliography of Materials
6. Carmichael and James, Louisville Story
7. Children Together
8. Churches Speak
9. Cousins et al., South Carolinians Speak
10. Dodson, Rearing Children to Meet the Challenge of Change
11. Field Reports on Desegregation: Beaumont, Texas (Breed)
12. " " Clinton, Tenn. (Holden at al)
13. " " Mansfield, Texas (Griffin and Freedman)
14. " " Sturgis, Ky. (Griffin)
15. " " Tallahassee, Fla. (Smith and Killian)
16. Gillin, Race
17. Grambs, Guide to School Integration
18. Grambs, Human Relations and Audio-Visual Materials
19. Goller, When Parents Get Together
20. Handbook on Catholic School Integration
21. Handlin, Danger in Discord
22. Hansen, Miracle of Social Adjustment
23. Heaton, Feelings are Facts
24. Holloway, Lin, How Southern Conference...
25. Information Service, Feb. 23, 1957
26. Interracial News Service, May-June, 1958
27. Landis, Good Citizen in the Good Society
28. Landis, Our Moral and Religious Resources
29. Lesser and Eckel, From Principle to Practice
30. Merit Employment: Why and How
31. National Council of Churches, Churches and Segregation
32. Negro American: A Reading List
33. Neisser et al, Rearing Children of Good Will
34. Platforms of Good Will: Catholic (O'Brien)
35. " " " " Jewish (Eisendrath)
36. " " " " Protestant (Bonnell)
37. Popham, John M., The Southern Negro: Change and Paradox
38. Report on Nashville, Tenn.
39. Social Action, Nov. 1957
40. Social Progress, Jan. 1957
41. " " Sept. 1957
42. South Speaks Out
43. Southern School News, June, 1958
44. Taking Action in the Community
45. Texas Churches Speak on Integration
46. Turner and Lantz, Two Sermons
47. Valien, The St. Louis Story
48. Wright, Public Ethics and the Integration Question
49. Your Neighbor Near and Far

Exhibit F

ROSTER

Institute on the Church in a Multiracial Society
Brite College, August 5-22, 1958

I. LECTURERS AND RESOURCE PERSONS

Barajar, M. B. (G. I. Forum)
2913 Townsend Ave., Fort Worth, Texas

Barratt, Dr. Ernest S.
AddRan College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Broadhurst, Dr. John
University of Dallas, Dallas, Texas

Brooks, Dr. Marion J. (Urban League)
1015 E. Broadway, Fort Worth, Texas

Cartwright, Rev. Colbert S.
1701 N. Taylor, Little Rock, Arkansas

Cuninggim, Dr. Merriman
Perkins School of Theology, SMU, Dallas, Texas

Deer, Rev. Lewis H.
222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis 7, Indiana

Elliott, Dr. Edwin A.
2913 W. Cantey, Fort Worth, Texas

Evans, Lloyd (N.C.C.J.)
1027-1028 National Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas

Falk, Gustave (American Jewish Committee)
523 Fidelity Bldg., Dallas 2, Texas

Farrar, Rev. James A.
AddRan College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Freedman, Theodore
1101 Blodgett Street, Houston 4, Texas

Henson, Dr. Elmer D.
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Herberg, Dr. Will
Drew University, Madison, New Jersey

Kilpatrick, Rev. Harold
504 W. 24th Street, Austin, Texas

Lovejoy, Dr. Gordon W.
Box 507, Guilford College, North Carolina

Lunger, Dr. Harold L.
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Mason, Rev. E. H.
430 Ross Street, Montgomery, Alabama

Nielsen, Dr. Otto R.
School of Education, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Porterfield, Dr. Austin L.
AddRan College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Rogers, Dr. John
Box 911, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Sims, Rev. Paul A.
2310 S. Blvd., Dallas, Texas

Tate, U. Simpson (N.A.A.C.P.)
4211 So. Oakland, Dallas 15, Texas

Zuck, Melvin (A.F.S.C.)
407 W. 27th Street, Austin 5, Texas

II. STUDENTS

Barker, Jack
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Busby, Alvin
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Byus, James
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Clingan, Don
312 W. Avenue South, Lyons, Kansas

Compton, Marvin David
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Drakeford, Dr. J. W.
3964 Spurgeon, Fort Worth, Texas

Duncan, Clarence Wallace
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Elwood, Harry
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Evans, G. A.
475 Flynn Road, Memphis, Tennessee

Fitts, Herbert Milburn
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Forrest, Judith Amy
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Fowler, John Richard
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Gilkerson, Carl William
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Hairston, Andrew
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Hanna, Robert
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Hawkins, J. J.
Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins, Texas

Heckendorm, Ray
Box 270, Eastland, Texas

Hoffman, Robert
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

King, Minta
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Laderson, Mose
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Lambert, Ray
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Mecoy, Don
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Michel, Doug
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Owens, Robert
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Phillips, Ted
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Robertson, Bill
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Rolla, Mrs. Lenora
4751 Ramey, Fort Worth, Texas

Sansom, S. J.
2437 Village Creek Road, Fort Worth, Texas

Shank, Mrs. H. V.
2704 University S., Fort Worth, Texas

Taylor, Delbert
Box 337, Millsap, Texas

Tarr, Richard
Brite College, TCU, Fort Worth 9, Texas

Williams, Loren
504 Second Street, Honey Grove, Texas

Exhibit G

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts	
United Christian Missionary Society	$500.00
Brite College, T.C.U.	500.00
John Rogers	60.00
Literature sale	136.00
Total receipts	$1196.00
Balance from 1957	573.50
Total	$1769.50
Expenditures	
Scholarships	$702.00
Expenses of speakers*	224.22
Literature	338.52
Printing and mailing costs	195.08
Subsidy of luncheons	35.00
Total expenditures	$1494.82
Balance on hand for 1959 institute	274.68
Total	$1769.50

*Services of Gordon W. Lovejoy and Will Herberg were supplied without cost by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

via Air Mail

November 11, 1959

Mr. Raymond Nasher
Program Chairman
The American Jewish Committee
523 Fidelity Building
Dallas 2, Texas

Dear Mr. Nasher:

We are happy to learn that the Dallas Chapter of the American Jewish Committee is working in the direction of preparing the community for calm and peaceful transition to desegregation under the law. We have been somewhat concerned about this situation. Dallas is one of the few communities facing this problem where we have not been informed of what is going forward in the way of community activity.

If your meeting January 14 is primarily a chapter meeting, I would be happy to be with you to discuss these matters. As the field man for the Council, such activities are generally referred to me.

If you plan a somewhat larger meeting which would involve school board members and other such power structure people, perhaps a somewhat different approach would be advisable. You may have noted that Omer Carmichael, Superintendent of Louisville public schools, and Dr. Carl Hansen, Superintendent of Washington public schools, have been consulting with various communities around the South, giving the benefit of their experience. It is quite possible that either of these men could be obtained for expenses plus a slight honorarium. Dr. Herbert Wey, the author of Action Patterns in School Desegregation, has a very broad knowledge of what other communities have done and is available as a consultant in this area. Dr. Wey is currently at the University of Miami, and I am sure would come for expenses and a slight honorarium, if any.

We would be happy to contact Dr. Wey for you. I believe a direct invitation to Dr. Hansen or Mr. Carmichael would be as effective as any good services from the SRC.

Let me know how your planning is coming along and if we can be of service.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/am

PR

DALLAS CHAPTER

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

523 FIDELITY BLDG.
DALLAS 2, TEXAS

RIverside 7-2830

November 6, 1959

JACK GOREN
Chairman

LESLIE L. JACOBS
Hon. Chairman

ROBERT S. STRAUSS
MRS. LEO M. DAVIS
Vice-Chairmen

MRS. ROBERT A. BEER
Sec'y.-Treas.

SAM R. BLOOM
MALCOLM BRACHMAN
HENRI L. BROMBERG, JR.
LEO M. DAVIS
JAKE FELDMAN
IRVING L. GOLDBERG
MORRIS I. JAFFE
EDMUND J. KAHN
MRS. LAURENCE KAHN
MRS. BENJAMIN F. LEWIS
H. STANLEY MARCUS
MRS. HELMAN ROSENTHAL
MRS. MORTON SANGER
MRS. BERNARD SCHAENEN
HENRY X. SALZBERGER
PHILIP SILVERBERG
MILTON TOBIAN
EDWIN TOBOLOWSKY
DR. ALBERT M. TOCKER
MRS. ALEX F. WEISBERG
ALEX F. WEISBERG, JR.
MRS. JULIUS WOLFRAM

GUSTAVE FALK
Southwest Area Director

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

As you no doubt know Dallas is slowly but inevitably moving toward the day when it must desegregate its schools. Very little, however, has been accomplished in the way of preparation.

The American Jewish Committee has long been in the vanguard of efforts to advance intergroup understanding. The Dallas Chapter, which implements the program and policy of the national organization on a local level, is identified with the forces of reason and moderation on this issue. It seemed to us in planning our program for the year that we would be doing Dallas and ourselves a significant service if we could secure as a speaker someone knowledgeable in the techniques of achieving peaceful integration.

It occurred to us that you might have a speakers bureau or at least someone available who can discuss this subject with us - not the moral issues, fundamental as they are - but the "how to", the steps to take to get ready, the steps to avoid violence, a plan for desegregation and for carrying it out. We want to have such a program on January 14 at 8:00 P. M. to which members of the Chapter and other interested and influential people from the community would be invited.

Would you be good enough to let us know immediately whether you can provide such a speaker for us for this meeting and what the honorarium would be?

Cordially,

Jack Goren
JACK GOREN
Chapter Chairman

Raymond Nasher
RAYMOND NASHER
Program Chairman

NATIONAL OFFICERS

IRVING M. ENGEL, *President*
RALPH E. SAMUEL, *Chairman, Executive Board*
MURRAY I. GURFEIN, *Chairman, Administrative Board*
FRED LAZARUS, Jr., *Chairman, National Advisory Council*
MAURICE GLINERT, *Treasurer*
ARTHUR D. LEIDESDORF, *Associate Treasurer*
JULIUS S. LOEWENTHAL, *Secretary*
JOHN SLAWSON, *Executive Vice-President*

JACOB BLAUSTEIN, *Honorary President*
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, *Honorary President*
HERBERT H. LEHMAN, *Honorary Vice-President*
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF, *Honorary Vice-President*
HORACE STERN, *Honorary Vice-President*
ELY M. AARON, *Chicago, Vice-President*
JOSEPH M. BERNE, *Cleveland, Vice-President*
LOUIS CAPLAN, *Pittsburgh, Vice-President*

HERBERT B. EHRMANN, *Boston, Vice-President*
FREDERICK F. GREENMAN, *New York, Vice-President*
WALTER S. HILBORN, *Los Angeles, Vice-President*
LESLIE L. JACOBS, *Dallas, Vice-President*
BARON deHIRSCH MEYER, *Miami, Vice-President*
SOL SATINSKY, *Philadelphia, Vice-President*
MRS. CAROLINE K. SIMON, *New York, Vice-President*
ALAN M. STROOCK, *New York, Vice-President*

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

ELY M. AARON, *Chairman*

A. HAROLD MURRAY, *Director*
DR. S. ANDHIL FINEBERG, *Community Relations Consultant*

NATIONAL OFFICE: 386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

December 10, 1959

Mr. Charles A. Shaw, President
Watchtower Life Insurance Company
2206 Dowling Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Shaw:

I find that I am unable to provide any more information concerning the request we discussed on the telephone the other day. I talked with Harold Fleming and he tells me that the request came to us from a reliable third party who is attempting to find out the facts for another firm. We do not know the name of the company but we are sure that the request is in good faith and concerns a real situation.

All we know is that the company concerned is considering building a small manufacturing plant in the eastern area of Texas. They are interested in information on various communities and would consider Houston and the Dallas - Ft. Worth areas as possible. They are particularly interested in Athens, Texas. They wish a community where they can depart from traditional employment practices without undue difficulty or criticism. Any suggestions that you can make along these lines will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

December 14, 1959

Via Air Mail

Mrs. James S. Crate
Texas Council on Human Relations
8510 Ferris Street
Houston 35, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Do you think it would be of value in Houston or in Texas if Senator Jacob Javits of New York were to give an address in that area to an interracial audience on human relations concerns?

We understand he might be open to an invitation to speak in Texas during the months of January or February without cost to the host group. If you feel that this would be a useful effort and that some group or combination of groups would like to extend an invitation, let me know.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
duplicate to:
The Rev. James Noland

Brown copy in General Texas file with other memos and original draft in Texas "Dope" file.

MEMORANDUM December 18, 1959

To: Harold Fleming
From: Paul Rilling

Re: Recent Relationship of Texas Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council.

This is in response to your request for a memorandum summarizing the relationship between the Texas Council and the Southern Regional Council from 1957 to date. It should be noted that I was not with the Southern Regional Council during most of this period and that consequently this information has come from the files.

1. The fiscal year of 1957-58 was the last year in which the Texas Council received a full grant comparable to that allocated to other state councils during these years.

2. On July 12, 1957, Mrs. Crate, as president of the Texas Council, submitted a request for financial aid during the fiscal year of 1957-58 in the amount of $4,873.33.

3. During the period of August 20-22, 1957, Fred Routh, Assistant Director and Dr. C. H. Parrish, Program Associate, of the Southern Regional Council held conversations with Texas Council leadership in Houston concerning the program of the Texas Council and the request for financial assistance during 1957-58.

4. On August 26, 1957, a memorandum from Dr. Parrish was sent to Mrs. Crate and to Edwin G. Kloppe, Executive Director of the Texas Council. This memorandum stated that, in order to qualify for financial assistance from the Southern Regional Council, the Texas Council was requested to redirect its program emphasis. It said in part: "... the proposal is that the Texas Council on Human Relations amend its request to the Southern Regional Council for a grant-in-aid to include a greater concentration on the major cities of Texas in the manner herein described. 'In the several conversations with Mrs. Crate, considerable time was given to an explanation of the change in relationship between the Southern Regional Council and its state affiliates. I tried to make it clear that no funds were now available to any state merely to carry on a program such as it had carried on in the past....'"

5. On the basis of the new program emphasis concentrating on urban centers of Texas and primarily on Dallas, the Southern Regional Council allocated the sum of $2,500 to the Texas Council for the fiscal year 1957-58. Mrs. Crate was notified of this allocation as of

October 18, 1957. Although the first quarterly grant of $625 was made available to the Texas Council in the fall of 1957, the balance of the $2,500 allocation was forfeited by the failure of the Texas Council to submit the required quarterly program and financial reports during 1958.

6. In the late summer of 1958, SRC began to consider financial aid to state councils for 1959. In a letter to Mrs. Crate, dated July 24, 1958, Fred Routh stated, "If the Texas Council should devise a program or project that would fall within the scope of SRC's current plan of assistance to state groups, I hope you will feel free to submit it to us in detail for consideration by our staff and executive committee...."

On August 25, Fred wrote again to Mrs. Crate, "Should the Texas Council decide to crank up within SRC's framework, we would consider a request for further financial assistance to the Texas Council."

7. The board of directors of the Texas Council did not submit a request for financial assistance in 1959. However, Fred Routh consulted with Ed Kloppe by telephone, learned that Ed had taken a fairly full teaching load at the University of Texas and that he would be available only about one-fourth time for council work. Upon Fred's recommendation, the SRC Board approved an allocation of $600 to the Texas Council for 1959. In a letter to Ed Kloppe, dated November 14, 1958, Fred wrote, "The $600 figure for Texas is based upon your estimate of one-fourth time work which we talked about on the telephone, and because other agencies will be contributing to the special Houston effort." It was apparently understood that the $600 could be claimed by the Texas Council if it was decided to use it for part-time salary for Ed Kloppe or other special program purposes.

8. On April 1, 1959, Ed Kloppe wrote to Fred indicating that he was now working full-time at the University of Texas, and that he was no longer working as a staff employee of the Texas Council in more than name. He suggested that the $600 set aside for the Texas Council might be made available to a new organizational effort known as the Houston Council on Human Relations.

9. Following a survey of the Houston possibilities by Mrs. Bonita Valien and a subsequent trip to Houston by me in late July, Mrs. Crate wrote to Harold Fleming on August 7, 1959, "If Mr. Rilling's report meets with your approval, and as he told the group, it is up to me to request the $600 be given to the Houston Council on Human Relations, please consider this as my request for this action."

The $600 set aside for the Texas Council for 1959 was not claimed by the state group and at Mrs. Crate's request of August 7, was made available to the Houston Council.

10. On September 2, 1959, a memorandum was circulated to all state councils inviting their applications for financial aid for the calendar year of 1960. The Texas Council on Human Relations did not respond to this memorandum, nor did the Texas Council give any other indication of a desire to qualify for such assistance prior to Mr. Shaw's comments at the recent Annual Board Meeting of the Southern Regional Council.

December 21, 1959

Via Air Mail

Mr. Charles Shaw
Watchtower Life Insurance Company
2206 Dowling Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Shaw:

We are anxious to know fairly soon any information you may have been able to pull together concerning the merit employment situation in eastern Texas communities. I realize that it is not easy to gather this kind of information. It would help us, however, if you would send on such information as it comes in. They are pressing us for some word on the matter. We are afraid they may go and locate without us.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

PR.
F.Y.I.
HCS

Afro-American Life Insurance Company

Incorporated under the laws of Florida
DR. A. L. LEWIS, Founder
HOME OFFICE
101-105 E. UNION STREET
P. O. Box 660
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

P. O. Box 2097
Houston 1, Texas
January 6, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Please accept my thanks for your letter of December 18th. It contained information of which I had no knowledge and clarifies for me the matter concerning which we have been corresponding.

Your letter and the memoranda enclosed are being made the subject of a conference with Mrs. Crate from which I hope some constructive action may develop.

It is my hope that the Christmas Season was a joyous one for you and that God's choicest blessings will be yours in abundance throughout the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. A. Shaw

CAS:bjc

via air mail

December 18, 1959

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
P. O. Box 2097
Houston 1, Texas

Dear Mr. Shaw:

We are happy to have your letter of December 11, concurred in by Mrs. Crate and Mrs. Rayzor. You may be sure that this matter will be put before the Executive Committee at its January meeting.

I am somewhat concerned lest you feel that the omission of the Texas Council from the 1960 recommendations represented any lack of interest in or regard for the organization by SRC's staff or Executive Committee. In order that you may be fully apprised of the background, I am enclosing a memorandum, prepared by Paul Rilling, summarizing pertinent developments since 1957.

As you will see, we have made considerable efforts to maintain with Texas the same kind of relationship, financial and otherwise, that SRC has with other state councils. A large part of the problem was that Ed Kloppe, though a very fine person, for some reason simply ceased to communicate with us even while the Texas Council was receiving SRC aid. As you will also see, we received no response to our invitation to apply for aid in 1958 or in 1959. The $600 for 1959 was allocated to Texas in the absence of a written request, and it was finally disbursed as suggested by Ed Kloppe and formally requested by Mrs. Crate.

All of this is water over the dam. The only reason I go into it at all is that I want you to understand our position. You and Mrs. Crate and Mrs. Rayzor are among our most valued members and we have the greatest admiration for the Texas Council's longstanding devotion to interracial justice.

Turning from the past to the future, I am also enclosing a copy of the memorandum sent to state councils in September. This sets forth concisely the information needed in order for a request for aid to be considered. The Executive Committee's consideration of a 1960 grant to the Texas Council would be difficult without the specific projection of finances and program suggested in the mimeographed memorandum.

I shall look forward with anticipation to further word from you and our other Texas "delegates." Meanwhile, my kindest regards and good wishes for the Christmas Season.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2.

PRilling's memos dated Sept. 2, 1959 and Dec. 18, 1959 respectively.

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood 6-3150
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

DIRECTORS

Ponnie Ames
Tivoli

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Fort Worth

Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell
Houston

Mrs. C. H. Christian
Austin

Dr. J. L. Clark
Huntsville

Jerome K. Crossman
Dallas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
Houston

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
Fort Worth

Dr. Erle I. Darnall
Dallas

Rev. Sherwood S. Davis
San Antonio

Mrs. C. D. Eldson
Waco

Miss Laura Edwards
Waco

Thomas S. Friedman
Houston

Mrs. John M. Hanna
Dallas

I. Q. Hurdle
San Antonio

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
Marlin

Mrs. C. L. Johnson
Conroe

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Marshall

A. E. McMillan
Waco

Rev. J. T. Morrow
San Antonio

O. A. Rowe
Jasper

Charles A. Shaw
Houston

Dr. Blake Smith
Austin

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
Waco

Carter G. Wesley
Houston

Mrs. H. D. Winn
Dallas

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. James S. Crate
Houston

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View

Dr. W. J. Kilgore
Waco

SECRETARY
Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox
Houston

TREASURER PRO TEM
W. G. Carnahan
Austin

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

P. O. Box 2097
Houston 1, Texas
December 11, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

No doubt you will recall that when the Outline of "Proposed Allocations To State Organizations - 1960" was submitted at the final session of the Annual Meeting held in Atlanta on November 11, 1959 I called attention to the fact that no allocation was shown for our work in the State of Texas. I also called attention to the fact that the $600.00 shown as a "Regular Allocation" in 1959 was not made to the Texas Commission on Human Relations but was a grant made to the Houston Council on Human Relations for the promotion of a special project.

During the past years the Texas Commission on Human Relations has carried on a year around program in the principal cities of the State - as you will note from the attached outline of activities - without any special grants being received. During the year 1958 - - - we employed a full time director in the person of Mr. Ed Kloppe whose services contributed greatly to the effectiveness of the Commission's program. During the year 1959, however, it was not possible to retain the services of Mr. Kloppe because of lack of sufficient funds to cover this item of expense, as a result of which we have been greatly handicapped in projecting the program of the Commission at a time when it is so greatly needed. It is for that reason that the Texas representatives in attendance at the Annual Meeting are requesting that an allocation for Texas be included in the budget for 1960.

We shall appreciate having the Executive Committee give favorable consideration to our request.

Very truly yours,

Chas. A. Shaw

Chas. A. Shaw

We join Mr. Shaw in the request made in this letter, and have authorized him to notate our signatures thereon.

Mrs Margaret B. Crate

Mrs. Margaret B. Crate

Mrs J. Newton Rayzor

Mrs. J. Newton Rayzor

OUTLINE OF SOME OF THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
DURING THE YEAR 1959

---

1. Ed Kloppe is still working closely with the Texas Council on Human Relations.

2. The Texas Council co-operates closely with groups and Councils in the following cities: Waco, Huntsville, Fort Worth, San Antonio and Houston.

3. Interracial services were held in Waco and Houston on Race Relations Sunday.

   Over 1,500 people were present at the Houston service held at the beautiful new First Christian Church - The main auditorium, also large Educational building were filled and extra chairs brought in - Dr. Howard Thurman was the speaker - music by Texas Southern University Glee Club. It is our policy not to have ushers so the people sit just where they desire.

   At this service each year a beautiful plaque is presented to some person doing outstanding work in Race Relations. This year, Dr. Seastrand, pastor Augustana Lutheran Church, was so honored. This church is entirely intergrated as to choir, officers - all services and Daily Vacation Bible School. On the program with Dr. Thurman were Protestants, Jews and Negroes.

4. The President of the Texas Council serves on the Board of Houston Council of Church Women - also the Texas Council of Church Women, the new Houston Council on Human Relations (recently organized) and works closely with Houston Council of Churches.

5. Thanksgiving Services were held, the Sunday before Thanksgiving, in Waco and Houston with intergrated program. In Houston two services were held in different sections of the city - these were well attended.

   The Houston Council on Race Relations presented the enclosed resolutions and list of intergrated colleges to the Houston School Board - and worked to get Mrs. Chas. White, the capable Negro member on the Board - where she is making a splendid contribution.

6. The Board Meetings of the Texas Council are held in Austin as that city is centrally located and Ed Kloppe can be present from his teaching duties.

7. The Texas Council is now conducting an intensive membership drive - each $5.00 (individual) and $10.00 (organization) membership will receive the New South.

8. The Texas Council is planning the Annual Meeting to be held in Austin in February or early March.

9. Local Councils hold monthly meetings and work closely with the State on intergration of schools, housing and community organizations as well as better general Human Relations.

WHEREAS continued compulsory segregation of a racial minority in the public schools by the white majority is an affront to the dignity and the civic ideals of both races; and

WHEREAS five years have elapsed since such segregation was declared by the U. S. Supreme Court to be a violation of the rights of the individual members of the minority group; and

WHEREAS an estimated 135 Texas school districts have efficiently and peacefully desegregated their schools; and

WHEREAS several communities in the state of Virginia, despite its long and deep-seated tradition of racial segregation, have admitted a number of Negro pupils into their white schools without incident; and

WHEREAS the Supreme Court of Texas, in the Big Spring case, has declared all state and local laws in conflict with the U. S. Court's decision to be null and void; and

WHEREAS the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled in the Mansfield, Texas, case that local opinion on the subject of segregation and other matters involving denial of constitutional guarantees is irrelevant; and

WHEREAS at the same time, the people of Houston in electing a Negro to their school board have, we believe, indicated their desire for more rapid progress in this area; and

WHEREAS in the desegregated Texas school districts only a small fraction of the eligible Negro pupils have chosen to exercise their newly acknowledged rights; and

WHEREAS the local U. S. district court directed the Houston School Board in October, 1957, to desegregate its schools with deliberate speed and without evasion or delay; and

WHEREAS members of the board stated prior to their election last fall that action on the matter was being postponed only until the newly elected board took office; and

WHEREAS the board has taken no further official action;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we, the members of the Houston Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation, respectfully urge that the Board of Education of the Houston Independent School District take prompt and substantial action toward abolishing compulsory racial segregation of the school children of the district; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we believe the school attorney's recently published plan is both discriminatory and arbitrary, particularly wherein it would require entrance tests of Negroes which are not required of White pupils;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we believe the plan is unduly cumbersome, expensive and unlawful, particularly wherein it would require a survey of parental opinion, a popular petition and a popular referendum.

(Unanimously adopted by the Houston Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation at its regular monthly meeting, April 16, 1959. Mrs. James S. Crate, President.)

TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
COURTESY
HOUSTON COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

TEXAS COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES .....1957-58 .....DESEGREGATED

Reprint: Houston, Post(AP) Dallas News' Austin Bureau

I

INSTITUTION	ENROLLMENT	WHITE	NEGRO
The University Of Texas		15,925	163
North Texas State College		5,855	133
San Antonio College		4,950	70
Lamar State College Beaumont		5,003	57
Our Lady Of The Lake San Antonio		6616	26
Incarnate Word San Antonio		616	26
DEL Mar College Corpus Christia		2,100	25
Amarillo College		1,346	23
Galveston Medical Branch		483	22
Trinity University San Antonio		1,450	22
Wharton, Junior College		1,041	22
Texas Western College El Paso		3,500	20
Saint MARY'S University San Antonio		1,845	20 to 30
Mid Western (Wichita Falla		1,435	16
Texas College Of Arts and Industries		2,785	15
San Angelo College		7787	12
Cisco Junior College		323	11
Temple Junior College		368	11
Wayland Baptist College Plainview		446	9
County College (Howard)		576	8
Texas Dental Branch Houston		343	8
Victoria College		947	8
Texas Luthern College (Seguin)		596	5
Southern Methodist University		5,748	4
University Of Dallas		431	4
Odessa College		1,500	5 or 4
Paris Kunior College		382	4
Laredo Junior College		773	4
Sounther Western Theological Seminary Ft. Worth		1,786	8
Mc Murray (Abilene)		800	2
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary		114	2
St Edwards University (Austin)		350	2
Texas South Most College (Brownville)		900	2
Gainsville Junior College		303	1
Episcopal Seminary Of The Southwest (Austin)		89	1
St. Phillips SAN Antonio) Formerly all Negro			800
Non Negro			200

OTHERS WHO HAVE ACCEPTED NEGRO STUDENT OR HAVE POLICIES TO ADMIT THEM:

South Western Medical School Dallas
Concordia College Austin
De Mazenod Schplasticate San Antonio
Pan American College (Edinberg)
Texas Christian University (Ft. Worth) Graduate School
St Anthony Junior Seminary (San Antonio)
South West Texas Junior College(Uvalde)
University Of St. Thomas Houston

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY
DALLAS, TEXAS

PERKINS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

January 18, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:-

Thank you very much for your letter of January 13. I am sorry to have to say, however, that I doubt that we in Dallas would be ready to move toward the formation of a Human Relations Council, in time to have the benefit of your help in mid-February. Moreover, I myself will not be here in Dallas on or around February 13, and thus would not be able to help in arranging meetings for you.

But I do hope that something can be done in a few months, and I will keep in touch with you in case there seems to be a good possibility.

With best personal wishes.

Very sincerely,

Merrimon Cuninggim

MC:an

January 13, 1960

Via Air Mail

Dr. Merrimon Cunninggim
Dean, Perkins School of Theology
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Texas

Dear Dean Cunninggim:

During our recent Annual Meeting in Atlanta, you indicated to me that you hoped to take some initiative in organizing a Human Relations Council in the Dallas area. You suggested at that time that we might be of some assistance in this effort. I will be coming to Houston for a workshop, Saturday, February 13. I will be happy to come to Dallas before returning to Atlanta if your plans are far enough along that this would have any particular value. If not, I am sure there will be other opportunities.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

MEMORANDUM March 2, 1960

To: Jim Noland, Mrs. Crate
and Irwin Glatstein

From: Paul Rilling

I have been on the road during the last few weeks and have not had a chance to write and express our appreciation for the fine local preparation in connection with the recent workshop in Houston. Those of us who came from outside were impressed with the caliber of the local leaders and resource persons and with the size and nature of the group attending. We feel that the effort was successful and hope that it bears fruit in future community developments.

As I remember it, our general discussions on the future relationship of the Houston Council and SRC might be summarized as follows:

1. It is unlikely that SRC can provide any direct financial support until the end of the fiscal year next November, or until a year has intervened since the last grant of $600 to the Houston group.

2. SRC assists the state staffed groups at the rate of around $3,000 to $3,500 per year. This amounts to approximately 25% of the budget of the average state council.

3. Assistance to the group in Texas could not in any case be expected to be in excess of these general figures.

4. The Texas Council on Human Relations, being without staff, has not been financially assisted by SRC during this year or last year. The officers of the Texas Council have indicated that they do intend to apply for a renewal of financial assistance from us.

5. It is possible that a staff person might be employed jointly by the Houston Council and the Texas Council. If such a staff person were based in Houston, we could give aid directly to the Texas Council to be applied directly toward his salary with the understanding that he would spend a certain portion of his time working outside of Houston. The Houston Council would, under such an arrangement, be responsible for raising the necessary funds to supplement the salary and other expenses.

6. I think SRC would be unlikely to consider this arrangement unless it was requested by both groups jointly and unless some substantial funds were on hand to guarantee the stability of the arrangement if SRC assistance were granted.

7. Another possibility might be aid directly to the Houston Council at around the same level that assistance goes to our state council groups. This would be a departure from our usual practice and could be considered only if the Houston Council could indicate certain program achievements and firm plans for the employment of a full time professional director. Again, some local funds would have to be in hand prior to any SRC financial assistance.

8. If the Houston Council continues on its present basis we would be willing to consider again modest assistance at the level of several hundred dollars each year after the pattern of that made available to the Houston Council last summer.

For any of these plans to develop, it seems to me the next step is at the local level and will require consultation between leaders of the Houston Council and the Texas Council.

Let me know how we can be of further assistance in the process of thinking and planning for the future.

May 12, 1960

Via Air Mail

The Rev. James Noland
Greater Houston Council of Churches
9 Chelsea Place
Houston 6, Texas

Dear Jim:

We were very happy to hear here that the Houston Council plans to move ahead with a fund-raising effort looking forward to a staffed operation by next fall. Since it does not seem feasible to plan a joint staff operation with the Texas Council, we would be happy to think in terms of some direct assistance to the Houston Council in view of the importance of developments in Houston even though this would be contrary to our regular procedures.

We are not in a position to make a grant to the Houston Council which you could then use to seek matching funds. In the first place our executive committee would have to approve such a grant and the committee will not meet again for several months. More importantly, all of our funds for field assistance this year are committed and allocation of funds for 1961 will not be approved until late this fall. At this point we do not know what funds will be available for assistance to state and local groups next year. If we are able to maintain our budget next year at approximately the same level, I would be willing to recommend to the executive committee a grant to the Houston Council in the neighborhood of $3,000 to $3,500. As I said in my previous letter, however, this would be possible only if the Houston Council had some funds in hand and was prepared to go ahead with a staffed operation upon the receipt of an SRC grant.

If we have as much money next year as we have this year, and if the Houston Council can raise sufficient funds locally to guarantee a staffed operation with SRC assistance, I think it highly likely that our assistance would be forthcoming. Under normal circumstances we would not be in a position to

make assistance available to you prior to December of this year. If you feel prepared to move earlier in the fall, however, let me know and we will see what we can do about possible emergency measures.

I certainly hope that your plans do materialize and we will do anything we can to help. I will be on vacation during June but will be available the rest of the summer.

We do hear from time to time of persons seeking work in the human relations field and should be able to help you when you reach the point of interviewing personnel.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

July 8, 1960

Mr. Gus Falk
American Jewish Committee
523 Fidelity Building
Dallas 2, Texas

Dear Gus:

I have been away in recent weeks on vacation and am not sure that our office ever sent on to you a copy of Dr. Morland's study of the processes of successful negotiation of sit-in protests in San Antonio and Galveston. I am also enclosing a copy of a broader study of such efforts throughout the South which we have recently published. You may already have them, but I wanted to make sure.

We are still interested in making available to other communities the full story of Dallas when the time seems propitious.

I am also ready at your convenience to fulfill my promise to spend some time in Dallas in the near future. Let me know your schedule and we will work something out for August or September.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enclosures

July 8, 1960

Mrs. Charles White
2410 Truxillo Avenue
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. White:

I have been out of the country on vacation for the last few weeks and returned this week to see the news concerning recent developments in Houston. It would seem that you and other forces of good will in Houston have not had an easy summer. It was disappointing both to note the failure of the Mayor's biracial committee and the margin of the adverse vote on the school desegregation question.

The clippings of recent events make it quite clear that you are playing a highly significant and constructive role and that you have been able to use your position on the school board as an effective sounding board and as a rallying point for people of common sense. All of us who are concerned with progress in the South realize the tensions under which you have been working and appreciate the fine contribution which you are continuing to make.

I hope you will let me know if there is anything that we can do to help you at ANY time.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

First Methodist Church
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS
W. KENNETH POPE
PASTOR

July 15, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Executive Director
Virginia Council on Humam Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Rilling;

Perhaps you will recall our conversation relative to follow-up experiences coming out of the Religious Leaders Conference held in Washington, May the 11th, 1959.

It would be beneficial to us in this part of our nation to become better acquainted with what you have been able to do in the area of human relations as projected by the Committee as projected by the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

If convenient to you or some member of your staff, I would like to have the privilege of sitting down and talking with you about these matters some time during the first week of August. If you could give me a date somewhere between the 2nd and 5th, I would be highly honored.

Sincerely yours,

J. Paul Brown
B.

J. Paul Brown
Conference Director
Christian Social Concerns
The Texas Conference of the
Methodist Church

JPB:b

July 20, 1960

Reverend J. Paul Brown
Conference Director
Christian Social Concerns
Texas Council of the Methodist Church
First Methodist Church
Houston 2, Texas

Dear Mr. Brown:

Since our last meeting I have moved to Atlanta and am now working here with the Southern Regional Council.

I don't know of too many examples of successful follow-up on the religious leaders conference of May 11, 1959. I do know that this spring the Virginia Council on Human Relations held a series of bi-racial workshops for ministers in Richmond, Norfolk, and Lynchburg. These meetings were focused on the general human relations concerns including those emphasized at the religious leaders conference.

The Florida Council on Human Relations is working with the staff of the President's Committee toward the convening of a statewide religious leaders conference in Florida some time this fall. For information on this you might write The Rev. William K. Williams, Executive Director, Florida Council on Human Relations, 4241 S. W. 109 Court, Miami.

If you will be in Richmond during early August you should contact Mr. Dan Bowers at the office of the Virginia Council.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/mf

July 25, 1960

Dr. Edmond Heinsohn
2207 Bonita
Austin 3, Texas

Dear Dr. Heinsohn:

I have been in the position of field director for the Southern Regional Council for approximately a year and during that time, I have not been in direct contact with the Austin Commission on Human Relations. I regret this failure on my part and hope that in the future we can be in regular contact so that you may receive our publications and know what other local and state human relations groups are doing.

We are also anxious of course to be kept informed of your on-going program and hope that we can share your activities with other similar groups across the South.

As you may know, Texas is one of three Southern states that does not have a staffed state Council on Human Relations. This makes it particularly important to us to be in touch with local groups such as those in Austin and Houston.

The Research director of SRC was recently in Austin on other business and had the opportunity to talk with the Rev. Bob Breiham and to learn from him of recent activities of the Austin Commission. He also brought back a file of your recent newsletters and public statements. We knew of the existence of the Austin Commission, but I at least was surprised and pleased to learn that Austin is served by such a large and active interracial commission. We were particularly interested in the statement and negotiating activities of the Commission during the recent sit-in demonstrations in Austin.

I am enclosing a copy of a recent newsletter which we issue on a bi-monthly basis as a sort of clearing house for

news of state and local interracial group activities. I hope that some of the recent activities of the Austin Commission can be noted in this newsletter in a future issue. We have placed the Commission on the regular mailing list for publications and have sent a file of recent materials to Mr. Astor Kirk.

I will probably be in Texas some time in the next few months and look forward to the opportunity of personally meeting you and others active in your organization.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
Enclosure

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

MAILING ADDRESS: 523 FIDELITY BLDG.
DALLAS 2, TEXAS

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000 • Cable Wishcom, New York

August 2, 1960
cc: A. Harold Murray
Dave Danzig
Ed Lukas
Sam Kaminsky

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Your letter of July 8 reached me upon my return to the office after an extended field trip. I leave for Memphis tomorrow and shall be away for the next three weeks which will include, I hope, a two weeks vacation.

At the present time, I do not believe that a visit as we contemplated would serve any useful purpose. The leaders are still insisting on anonymity. Progress is being made along the lines reported to you without any publicity. The leaders fear that a general announcement might interfere with the success of their efforts. The story will eventually be told but I feel that we should subscribe to their request and judgment.

You will be interested to know that a junior of Texas Christian University of Fort Worth was granted a scholarship to the Third Southern Student Human Relations Seminar sponsored by the United States National Student Association which will take place in Minneapolis on August 1 to 21, 1960. In briefing her on the student's role in the emerging issues in the south, I loaned her considerable material and reports of the Southern Regional Council.

The NCRAC is planning a South-Central Conference in Little Rock on November 4-5. I suggested to the regional chairman, Wade Mackie, that the conference take place in Dallas - more centrally located and accessible to the states involved - Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana.

As soon as circumstances appear to be more appropriate for your visit,

JOINT SOUTHEAST-SOUTHWEST AREA CONFERENCE
DALLAS TEXAS – SHERATON-DALLAS HOTEL, OCTOBER 27 - 28, 1960

HERBERT B. EHRMANN, President
FREDERICK F. GREENMAN, Chm., Executive Board
MILTON WEILL, Chm., Administrative Board
WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Chm., Nat'l. Advisory Council
MAURICE GLINERT, Treasurer
ARTHUR D. LEIDESDORF, Associate Treasurer
JULIUS S. LOEWENTHAL, Secretary
JOHN SLAWSON, Executive Vice-President

JACOB BLAUSTEIN, Honorary President
IRVING M. ENGEL, Honorary President
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, Honorary President
HERBERT H. LEHMAN, Honorary Vice-President
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF, Honorary Vice-President
RALPH E. SAMUEL, Honorary Vice-President
HORACE STERN, Honorary Vice-President
FRED LAZARUS, JR., Hon. Chm., Nat'l. Advis. Council
ELY M. AARON, Chicago, Vice-President

JOSEPH M. BERNE, Cleveland, Vice-President
MAX H. BLOCK, Seattle, Vice-President
JULIUS H. COHN, Newark, Vice-President
WILLIAM P. ENGEL, Birmingham, Vice-President
MARTIN GANG, Los Angeles, Vice-President
JACK A. GOLDFARB, New York, Vice-President
J. M. KAPLAN, New York, Vice-President
JAMES MARSHALL, New York, Vice-President
BARON deHIRSCH MEYER, Miami, Vice-President
A. M. SONNABEND, Boston, Vice-President

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
August 2, 1960

I shall advise you. This does not mean that you should delay your regular visit to Dallas. Whenever in the vicinity, perhaps you could include Dallas in your itinerary. A group of professionals which meets periodically could be convened for you.

Cordially,

Gustave

Gustave Falk

GFF:o

October 12, 1960

Mrs. J. Newton Raysor
3207 Groveland Lane
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Raysor:

The Nominating Committee for the Board of SRC met here recently and Mrs. Charles White was suggested as a new Board member. Mrs. White's name will probably be presented to the Board for consideration at the November meeting. Our usual practice is to learn in advance whether those being considered would be willing to accept a position on the Board.

Would you be willing to talk with Mrs. White and let us know as soon as possible whether she would be interested in serving as an SRC Board member if selected next month.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Billing
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

November 29, 1960

Mr. Gus Falk
American Jewish Committee
523 Fidelity Building
Dallas 2, Texas

Dear Gus:

I will be coming to Texas next week for commitments in Houston and Austin. My schedule is quite tight this month and I have no present plans to come to Dallas. If you feel that a day or two in Dallas would be to our mutual advantage, let me know and I will try to come up from Austin on my way back to Atlanta on Thursday, December 8.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

November 29, 1960

Dr. Edmond Heinsohn
2207 Bonita
Austin 3, Texas

Dear Dr. Heinsohn:

I will be in Texas the week of December 5 and would like to stop in Austin briefly and learn more about the program and operation of the Austin Council on Human Relations.

I would like to come to Austin on Wednesday, December 7. Let me know if this is not a convenient time.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

January 16, 1961

Mr. Gus Falk
American Jewish Committee
523 Fidelity Building
Dallas, Texas

Dear Gus:

Mr. James McBride Dabbs, the current president of the Southern Regional Council and author of The Southern Heritage, will be in Dallas for some sort of church conference March 6 - 10. He will be involved in his meeting every evening, but will be eager to meet during the day with persons who can help him get a clear picture of events in Dallas and Texas. He will be available for meetings or speeches with any groups that might be interested. I am suggesting that he contact you soon after his arrival. I hope you will find time to meet with him yourself and will guide him to other knowledgeable contacts.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL COUNCIL

523 FIDELITY BLDG.
DALLAS 2, TEXAS
RIVERSIDE 7-2830

OFFICERS
IRVING L. GOLDBERG, Chairman
MAX NATHAN, Houston, Honorary Chairman
JACK GOREN, Dallas, 1st Vice-Chairman
RALPH RUBIN, Memphis, 2nd Vice-Chairman
REUBEN ASKANASE, Houston, 3rd Vice-Chairman
IRVING MATHEWS, San Antonio, Secretary
HENRY SPITZBERG, Little Rock, Treasurer
GUSTAVE F. FALK, Regional Director

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(INCLUDES THE ABOVE OFFICERS AND THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS)
LEO DAVIS, Dallas
HENRY MACK, Fort Worth
DR. WILLIAM C. LEVIN, Galveston
PHILIP SANGER, Waco
FRANK FREED, Houston
DR. JERME S. LEVY, Little Rock
NORMAN HIRSCHFIELD, Oklahoma City

January 19, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Paul:

Upon my return to the office to-day, I received your letter of January 16, advising me of the contemplated visit of Mr. James McBride Dabbs to Dallas on March 6-10. I am looking forward to meeting him and shall be happy to arrange appointments, individually and with groups, for him during his visit.

It would be helpful to me when setting up this calendar if you would let me know the time of his arrival and departure and the specific areas of concern and any individuals in particular he would like to meet.

I am leaving for New York tomorrow to attend the AJC National Executive Board Meeting and will return to the Dallas Office on January 30th.

Mar 6 — mon
3

Sat 11 —

Regards,

Gustave

Gustave F. Falk
Regional Director.

CC Ray Nasher

NATIONAL OFFICERS

HERBERT B. EHRMANN, President
FREDERICK F. GREENMAN, Chm., Executive Board
MILTON WEILL, Chm., Administrative Board
WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Chm., Nat'l. Advisory Council
MAURICE GLINERT, Treasurer
ARTHUR D. LEIDESDORF, Associate Treasurer
JULIUS S. LOEWENTHAL, Secretary
JOHN SLAWSON, Executive Vice-President

JACOB BLAUSTEIN, Honorary President
IRVING M. ENGEL, Honorary President
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, Honorary President
HERBERT H. LEHMAN, Honorary Vice-President
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF, Honorary Vice-President
RALPH E. SAMUEL, Honorary Vice-President
HORACE STERN, Honorary Vice-President
FRED LAZARUS, JR., Hon. Chm., Nat'l. Advis. Council
ELY M. AARON, Chicago, Vice-President

JOSEPH M. BERNE, Cleveland, Vice-President
MAX H. BLOCK, Seattle, Vice-President
JULIUS H. COHN, Newark, Vice-President
WILLIAM P. ENGEL, Birmingham, Vice-President
MARTIN GANG, Los Angeles, Vice-President
JACK A. GOLDFARB, New York, Vice-President
J. M. KAPLAN, New York, Vice-President
JAMES MARSHALL, New York, Vice-President
BARON deHIRSCH MEYER, Miami, Vice-President
A. M. SONNABEND, Boston, Vice-President

Materials mailed to Chambless by JC - January 24, 1961:

Action Patterns in School Desegregation
Can We Afford to Close our Schools
Desegregation: The First Six Years
Background Report on School Desegregation
If the Schools Are Closed.

via air mail January 23, 1961

Rev. Robert D. Chambless
Trinity Christian Church
1702 Denley Drive at Vermont
Dallas 16, Texas

Dear Mr. Chambless:

Your letter was most welcome, and I apologize for the delay in replying, occasinned by several recent emergencies here.

First, I have asked the appropriate staff member to see that you are properly recorded as a subscriber to New South. I am also placing your name on our general mailing list, and am sending some of our recent materials on school desegregation that may be particularly useful in your local efforts.

There is a Texas Commission on Human Relations, mainly concentrated in Houston and Austin, but it has no staff and carries on no continuous state-wide program. In Dallas I can suggest only two like-minded persons with whom we are in touch: Gus Falk, whom you have already met, and Dr. Douglas Jackson, at the Perkins School of Theology, SMU, whom you may also know. Dr. Jackson has recently been elected to the board of SRC. Mr. Jerome Crossman, president of Ryan Consolidated Petroleum Corporation there, is also a board member, though not a very active one.

If I may turn your request around, it would be a great service if you, in consultation with others, could give us advice on the ways in which SRC could be most helpful in Dallas -- through materials, consultants, or other services to concerned local citizens.

In any case, do call on us whenever you feel we may be helpful.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

****
JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN A[illegible] ORGIA
[illegible]-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date Jan. 19, 1961

To: HCF From: PR

Subject: Chambless letter

I suggest that we send him 6 or 8 copies each of a few of our better publications concerning the dangers of tensions and school closing and emphasizing the feasibility of quiet and peaceful compliance. You might also send him a copy of pieces dealing with the open school type movements and suggesting that such might be possible in Dallas. Perhaps it would be wise for him to call together a consultation of concerned organizations to consider jointly what might be done. Needless to say, offer our further help.

Trinity Christian Church
1702 Denley Drive at Vermont
Dallas 16, Texas

Robert D. Chambless
Minister

January 6, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Friend,

Two things.

First — I was a member for a couple of years of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, circa 1956-1958, and on the Board one year. So much Southern "dues-paying" supporter. Since moving to Dallas (March, '58) I have continued to get "from South," but my memory fails badly as to my financial status. Please

(1) send me a bill, including a 1961 subscription

(2) put me in touch with whoever is at work in Texas and/or Dallas.

Second - we are under court orders to integrate in the Dallas Independent School District, as you know. You may not know that we will have a city election April 4 at which time we will elect a mayor and some of our nine councilmen — I do not know at the moment how many. I am not exactly sure what it is that ought

to be done. I think that, in same way, all the candidates should be apprised of some of your views of the "N South" that have dealt with things of interest in city government, such as Jail (where I formerly was pastor) in December, Vol 15, #12.

The Dallas Morning News is hopelessly reactionary and a negative force. The Dallas Times-Herald is very conservative on the surface, but there is a possibility of some constructive work being done by them (through James Chambers - he is, I think, your best bet) in a sort of underground way. It might be that Chambers would digest some material and disseminate it at your request to these candidates and to the Citizens Charter Association, which has been a power in city gov't & elections for 20 years; which petrified somewhat; and which has been challenged by "independents." As a consequence, it has (overtly, at least) "re-examined itself" and sought to get "back in touch" with the voter and get revitalized grass-roots support.

This letter is sketchy and altogether inadequate and it rambles — and I don't know exactly what I want. Except that I was in Russellville, Arkansas, during "Little Rock" and I don't want that!! If there is anything I can do, or if you want more info, please don't hesitate to contact me.

It is entirely possible that a great deal has been done here "behind the scenes"; I feel sure that <u>some</u> work has been done, and <u>know</u> of some ——— but I'm satisfied not enough has been done. I know Lloyd Evans (NCCJ) and Gus Falk (ANC), by the way. And Robert Lautwright (LRock) and I are close.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Chambless

January 25, 1961

Mr. Gus Falk
American Jewish Committee
523 Fidelity Building
Dallas 2, Texas

Dear Gus:

Mr. Dabbs will be arriving in Dallas the afternoon of Monday, March 6, leaving Saturday, March 11. He will be tied up in sessions every evening but available during the day. I think that actually all that is called for would be for you to feel free to arrange for Mr. Dabbs to meet with or speak to any groups with which he might be helpful. If you need to contact him before his arrival, you can write him in care of Rip Raps Plantation, Mayesville, South Carolina. If you know of no way he could be useful during this period, don't feel it necessary to organize anything special.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

January 25, 1961

Mr. Jerome Crossman
President
Ryan Consolidated Petroleum Corporation
3400 Republic National Bank Building
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Crossman:

We thought you would be interested in knowing that our president, Mr. James M. Dabbs, will be spending a week in Dallas attending a church meeting, March 6 - 10. Although he will be tied up in meetings every evening, he would be available during the day for speeches or consultations. I feel sure that he would be particularly anxious to meet with you as a fellow board member. If you know of any way in which he could be of use during this period, he has indicated that he would be willing to fill a few engagements with groups in and around Dallas.

We do not yet know the address of Mr. Dabbs in Dallas. If you wish to contact him before his arrival to confirm any plans, you could write him at his home: Rip Raps Plantation, Mayesville, South Carolina.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

March 2, 1961

Mr. Guy Watts
Corpus Christi Committee on Human Relations
505½ Garancahua
Corpus Christi, Texas

Dear Mr. Watts:

I have heard from time to time of the activity and program of your committee from persons active in the Austin Commission on Human Relations and the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation. I am anxious that we be in contact so that you can receive all of the publications of this office and so that we may have the benefit of your knowledge and observations concerning local and state developments.

I am placing your name on our mailing list, and will send separately some of our most recent publications. We would appreciate it if you could let us have from time to time information on your group and copies of any newsletters that you may publish.

As you probably know, we cooperate closely with some 50 local groups through state councils on human relations in 9 Southern states. Of course, Texas no longer has a staffed state council and we consequently feel somewhat uninformed about some of the developments in human relations work currently going on in Texas. We would particularly appreciate any suggestions about how we could be of greater service in Texas.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

March 10, 1961

The Rev. C. E. Hubbard
Rising Star Baptist Church
2617 Globe Avenue
Lubbock, Texas

Dear Mr. Hubbard:

We appreciate hearing from you and learning of the plans of the Lubbock Ministers Interdenominational Alliance. I am not sure that we can offer much in the way of helpful advice. It is always difficult to see a situation from this far away.

You raised a question of the problem of desegregating Texas Tech. Of course, the courts have already ruled on several cases involving public colleges and universities in Texas and most of those have already desegregated. Your approach is somewhat dependent on the center of resistance. Is the problem one of resistance by the college officials, of lack of qualified applicants, or what? I would hope that you are in touch with friendly persons on the faculty of Texas Tech. They would be in a particularly good position to suggest the most effective procedure. A conference with the college administration might indicate whether or not there is receptivity. If not, the next procedure would seem to be the official filing of application by several clearly qualified persons who would be willing to see through a legal fight if necessary. The NAACP is usually willing to provide legal assistance in cases of this sort. The issue of the scholarship benefits could be pressed with greater success in future years if the student body is already desegregated.

In the area of fair employment practices, one helpful first step is to survey the actual situation within the community and thus have a clear grasp of the facts. It is important to remember that so far as federal employment or industries with government contracts may be concerned, there are two committees that have been set up by the president. These two committees will shortly be combined into one -- the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, according to a recent announcement by President Kennedy.

We are sending on some materials related to your concerns. In addition, I am taking the liberty of adding your name to our mailing list so that you will receive future publications of the Council. Please let us know if we can be of further help.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

3 List of desegregated colleges
Employment of Negroes.
L-22, L-18, L-20

(To be routed in order numbered)

Date

PLEASE CHECK, DATE AND FORWARD

HCF 3/16/61

PA

MA

LWD PR

MM Please

EW handle.

SM

PR

JC

LEC HCF

MET

BC

RHA

PP

WF

MF

FILE

LUBBOCK MINISTERS INTERDENOMINATIONAL ALLIANCE
LUBBOCK, TEXAS

9 March 1961

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Reverend C. E. Hubbard
Rising Star Baptist Church
2617 Globe Avenue
Lubbock, Texas

RECEIVED
MAR 13 1961

Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We the Lubbock Ministers Interdenominational Alliance are a group of Negro Ministers organized to better the welfare of the Negro citizens of this community in every respect. We meet each Monday alternating the use of our respective facilities.

We are presently faced with several problems within our community, namely, gaining entrance of qualified applicants to Texas Tech College in this City, fair employment practices and support for needy families. We would be most grateful to you for any information, pamphlets or any periodicals that you feel would be helpful to us in this endeavor.

We are also soliciting your help or opinions in our efforts as to the correct approach etc., to these problems. At this time the education project holds precedence on our agenda inasmuch as students in this locale are required to go approximately 350 to 400 miles to attand college. The somewhat newly integrated Wayland College of Plainview, Texas, is approximately 45 miles from here; however, it is not rated very highly. We have several high school graduates, honor students, who were not awarded scholarships and consequently are not obtaining college benefits, because their parents are unable to financially support them at the distant Negro Colleges.

We would appreciate any help or information that you can give us. We feel it our duty as Ministers and leaders in the community to try to help these children in every possible way.

Thanking you in advance.

Sincerely,

Rev. C. E. Hubbard

REVEREND C. E. HUBBARD
Secretary

CEH/jwj

LUBBOCK MINISTERS INTERDENOMINATIONAL ALLIANCE
LUBBOCK, TEXAS

9 March 1961

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Reverend C. E. Hubbard
Rising Star Baptist Church
2617 Globe Avenue
Lubbock, Texas

Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We the Lubbock Ministers Interdenominational Alliance are a group of Negro Ministers organized to better the welfare of the Negro citizens of this community in every respect. We meet each Monday alternating the use of our respective facilities.

We are presently faced with several problems within our community, namely, gaining entrance of qualified applicants to Texas Tech College in this City, fair employment practices and support for needy families. We would be most grateful to you for any information, pamphlets or any periodicals that you feel would be helpful to us in this endeavor.

We are also soliciting your help or opinions in our efforts as to the correct approach etc., to these problems. At this time the education project holds precedence on our agenda inasmuch as students in this locale are required to go approximately 350 to 400 miles to attend college. The somewhat newly integrated Wayland College of Plainview, Texas, is approximately 45 miles from here; however, it is not rated very highly. We have several high school graduates, honor students, who were not awarded scholarships and consequently are not obtaining college benefits, because their parents are unable to financially support them at the distant Negro Colleges.

We would appreciate any help or information that you can give us. We feel it our duty as Ministers and leaders in the community to try to help these children in every possible way.

Thanking you in advance.

Sincerely,

REVEREND C. E. HUBBARD
Secretary

CEH/jwj

March 20, 1961

Mr. ~~Gus Falk~~ ST
American Jewish Committee
523 Fidelity Building
Dallas 2, Texas

Dear ~~Mr. Falk~~, Gus

We were quite impressed here with the formidable agenda which you managed for Mr. Dabbs, and with your proposals for future and expanded involvement of the Southern Regional Council in your area. We very much appreciate, as did Mr. Dabbs, your effective use of his time and talents while he was in Dallas.

I have not yet had an opportunity to discuss with Mr. Dabbs the two concerns you raised in your letter of March 16 and which you discussed with him. As far as this office is concerned, let me say that we are receptive to both of the ideas suggested. I have run into suggestions from several quarters that we move toward the reorganization of a state-wide Texas Commission on Human Relations. We have tended to delay because of two facts -- the residual remains of our former operation there which would have to be involved, and our assistance to the Houston Council on Human Relations and our tendency to wait and see how this effort develops this year before considering a broader operation. It has been our hope that the Houston Council might conceivably provide a base of operation for a state-wide effort.

If you feel that we need to be moving before next fall on either of these two ideas, then perhaps it is timely for me to plan our long considered trip to Dallas to talk them through with you in more detail. I could plan to come to Dallas the week of April 10, or April 24, or May 15, if this seems advisable.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

Southwest Regional Office
The American Jewish Committee
523 Fidelity Building
Dallas 2, Texas

March 16, 1961
cc: Paul M. Rilling

Dr. James McBride Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Dabbs:

I hope that you had a pleasant return trip to South Carolina. We all enjoyed your visit here and were greatly enriched by your counsel and presence. We appreciated your willingness to give so much of your time and knowledge. Please convey our thanks to Mr. Rilling for advising us of your Dallas visit.

As you know, I am particularly interested in furthering the work of community relations in this area. The Southern Regional Council can, I am confident, assist in raising our sights in a field that is still groping for difinitive direction and professionalization. I hope that you will consider the two propositions I discussed with you and explore the role of the Southern Regional Council in implementing them in Texas.

The first proposal was the establishment of a lay Texas Commission on Human Relations and the second dealt with the possibility of conducting a Community Relations Seminar for Professionals at one of the universities in the state, similar to the Institute for Junior Executives, sponsored by the University of Texas and Southern Methodist University. I am sure that the university officials would welcome this opportunity to assist in initiating this program.

I hope that we shall have the pleasure of your early return to Dallas.

Cordially,

Gustave F. Falk

GFF:o

Regards
Gustave

James McBride Dabbs Itinerary for March 6-10

March 6-10	7:30 - 9:30 p.m., First Presbyterian Church, Dallas.
March 7	Luncheon meeting with the Dallas Pastor's Association, the group which sponsors our school of Christian Learning.
March 8	Luncheon meeting at Neiman-Marcus with the American Jewish committee, closed executive board meeting. Arranged by Mr. Falk.
March 8	4:00 p.m., small forum group at Perkins Theological, students and faculty. Arranged by Dr. Jackson.
March 10	Luncheon meeting with a newly formed group of men who wish to discuss open-mindedly the important topics of the day. Intergrated. Arranged by Pastors.
March 11	Morning meeting with the Dallas Community Committee, a group of representatives of 50 Negro organizations. This group has been largely responsible for the fact that there have been no demonstrations in Dallas. Arranged by Mr. Falk.
March 9	Luncheon meeting at Downtown YMCA with selected group of Professional Community Workers to discuss local conditions and The Southern Regional Council. Integrated. Arranged by G.Falk and Lloyd Evans

Mr. Dabbs' transportation will be handled by the group to whom he is speaking.

July 3, 1961

Mr. Gustave Falk
American Jewish Committee
523 Fidelity Building
Dallas 2, Texas

Dear Gus:

We are anxious to have your evaluation of the prospects for orderly implementation of desegregation in Dallas this fall. What kind of preparatory efforts are underway, etc.. We are anxious to have some sort of first hand contact with communities undergoing this experience this September. Toward this end I am tentatively planning a visit to Dallas the first week of August to get the feel of how things are moving. Will you be available for consultation during that period, or would you advise a visit at a different time?

Are other major changes scheduled in Texas? I believe that Galveston is scheduled for desegregation this fall. Let me know what you can.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Tex - Gen -

July 31, 1961

Mrs. C. A. Dupree
Executive Director
Negro Community Council, Inc.
3411 Mallo Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dupree:

It was good to hear from you and to know of the program and projects of the Negro Community Council in Houston.

We do not have any updated version of America's Tenth Man; however, under separate cover we are sending copies of some of our recent publications in which you may be interested. We will most assuredly place the Negro Community Council on our mailing list.

You ask about coordinated activity. We have no provisions in our set-up for official affiliation with any other organization, but this may not be what you have in mind by the term "coordinated activity." We are, however, always searching for opportunities to be of service to other organizations and we would be happy to work with you in any way that we can. This would simply involve your letting us know how and when we can help, and we would attempt to cooperate. We have been cooperating to some degree with the Houston Council on Human Relations, and helped them with a program workshop last year.

I plan to visit Houston this fall, and look forward to meeting you and perhaps others of your group at that time. We can then explore how we can be of assistance to each other.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm BLIND cc: Mrs. Dumbauld -

NEGRO COMMUNITY COUNCIL, INC.

A NON-PROFIT COMMUNITY SERVICE ORGANIZATION

3411 NALLE STREET HOUSTON 4, TEXAS
PHONE FA. 3-3801

MRS. THOMAS E. DIXON
President
MRS. C. A. DUPREE
Vice President, Executive Director
MR. CLIFTON L. BANKS
Treasurer

THE REV. MISS MABLE E. KILPATRICK
Secretary
MR. PERRY BRANTLEY
Committee Chairman
ATTY. ALOYSIUS M. WICKLIFF
ATTY. GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR.
Counselors

July 17, 1961

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Belatedly your organizations's America's Tenth Man has come to the attention of the Negro Community Council, Inc. From information given of the bcak cover of the aforementioned publication, it is readily discernible that our organizations have comparable objectives. Heretofore our efforts have been concentrated on a small scale, specifically in Harris County. But it is our belief that more profound effects accrue when these activities are a part of a larger organizational movement.

Admittedly forward, we are sending literature which outlines our projects, with the hope that we can join forces.

Kindly put the Negro Community Council on your mailing list and indicate the requirements for coordinated activity by our two bodies. This correspondence, however, is not to be construed as a request for endorsement.

Finally, if there is a publication which updates your America's Tenth Man, kindly forward same.

Thanks for your attention.

Respectfully yours,

Anna Dupree

(Mrs.) C. A. Dupree
Executive Director

Do we want to coordinate our two bodies?
No!

Tex
Gen

July 31, 1961

Mrs. Edward C. Stern
Administrative Assistant
American Jewish Committee
523 Fidelity Building
Dallas 2, Texas

Mat. in Research files

Dear Mrs. Stern:

Thank you so much for your information concerning desegregation preparations in Dallas. We found this most helpful and it suggested several ideas that we have passed on to groups in New Orleans and Atlanta.

If possible, could you send to us several copies of the leaflets and posters that have been used in Dallas, and would it be possible for us to borrow or rent copies of the film DALLAS AT THE CROSSROADS?

We were particularly interested in the initiative that business leadership seems to be taking in Dallas. A considerable effort is underway in Atlanta, but business leadership is way in the background.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

August 18, 1961

Mr. Gustave F. Falk
American Jewish Committee
Southwest Regional Council
523 Fidelity Building
Dallas 2, Texas

Dear Gus:

We are very grateful for the material which you and your assistant have sent us from Dallas. It has been quite useful here in Atlanta and also, I believe, in New Orleans. If another of the booklets ("Dallas at the Crossroads") is available, would you send a copy to Mr. Lester Kabacoff, Edgar Stern Family Fund, 521 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

I did have fine resolves for visiting Dallas but am again caught up in the usual rush in August, with particular concerns for the Atlanta situation. I will get to Dallas this fall and will try to come at a time convenient to you, but this will have to wait until after school opening.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

W. L. SNELL

National Printing Company
971 Peachtree St. • NE • Atlanta 9, Georgia
• TRinity 5-7081

Printers & Lithographers

DM ✓ - note & return to PR - Research should keep clips

PR

We already have clips. Do you want them, PR? DM

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL COUNCIL

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

523 Fidelity Bldg. • Dallas 2, Texas • RIverside 7-2830

August 9, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Upon my return to the office yesterday, ending an enjoyable vacation period, your letter of July 3 and reply to Mrs. Stern were received.

I know that you are reading newspaper reports on the developments in Dallas which, from all indications, are most hopeful and optimistic. I am enclosing several newspaper items which detail the educational program now being pursued in the community.

Enclosed also is the instructional booklet on the film "Dallas at the Crossroads", targeted to white groups only with emphasis on the "law and order theme". The film was produced by the Sam Bloom Advertising Agency, one of the finest public relations firms in the southwest. In speaking to Sam, I learned that the reception to the film has been tremendous. In fact the demand exceeds the 40 available prints. Sam has offered to make available permanent prints to me at $50.00 each though there is no rental charges. If you wish to write to him directly, his address is 512 South Akard Street in Dallas.

You will note from the attached newspaper items that the Negro leaders are also conducting Workshops for parents with first-grade children eligible for transfer placement in white schools. However, the"brother-sister restriction clause" will reduce the number of applicants. In discussing the matter with Rhett James, about 22 districts will be involved, two thirds of which will be located in large Negro populated areas. The other districts are fringed by Negro residents and will constitute only a small number of eligible children.

The reprint of the editorial on the Dallas lunch counter desegregation (attached) furnishes the pertinent facts. No incidents in the forty establishments involved. The hotels will undoubtedly desegregate in the middle of October which will be followed by cafeterias and motion-picture houses. The Texas State Fair which attracts several million

OFFICERS

JACK GOREN, Dallas
President

SYLVAN LANG, San Antonio
Chairman of Board

IRVING L. GOLDBERG, Dallas
MAX NATHAN, Houston
Honorary Chairmen

REUBEN W. ASKANASE, Houston
NORMAN HIRSCHFIELD, Oklahoma City
RALPH RUBIN, Memphis
HENRY E. SPITZBERG, Little Rock
Vice-Chairmen

MRS. FRANK H. FREED, Houston
Secretary

IRVING A. MATHEWS, San Antonio
Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(Includes the officers and following members)

SOL BRACHMAN, Fort Worth
CARROLL D. JACOB, Houston
DR. JEROME S. LEVY, Little Rock
DAVID NATHAN, Galveston
HENRY MACK, Fort Worth

RAYMOND D. NASHER, Dallas
DR. WILLIAM N. RODDY, Waco
JAY SILVERBERG, Corsicana

GUSTAVE F. FALK
Southwest Regional Director

MRS. EDWARD C. STERN
Administrative Assistant

visitors from the southwest and southeast regions will be completely integrated. The Fair takes place in October and should have a significant impact upon the area as visitors from small towns and rural sections will experience, some for the first time, desegregation in practice.

I am keeping in close touch with the white and Negro leaders in a consultative and cooperative capacity.

From your letter of July 3, you were contemplating a trip to Dallas. Has your plan been modified? While we have carried on a continuous corresponence, we have never met formally. So if you come to Dallas, I shall certainly welcome the opportunity of seeing you and arranging conferences with the active leaders.

Please give my regards to Dr. James Dabbs. We enjoyed his visit.

Sincerely,

Gustave

Gustave F. Falk

GFF:o

—Dallas News Staff Photo.

C. A. Tatum . . . Respect for law is vital.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

DCC Works for Peaceful Mixing

By DENNIS HOOVER

Details of a vast educational program to condition Dallas residents for peaceful acceptance of public school desegregation beginning Sept. 6 were bared Saturday.

The program has been quietly under way for about 17 months, ramrodded by 250 of the city's super civic dads who make up the Dallas Citizens Council.

Almost every organization in Dallas—civic, religious, service, fraternal, labor and professional—has joined in a community-wide move to assure law-abiding transition to the new era, it was stressed in a press briefing held by DCC leaders.

Early in 1960 the DCC saw ultimate desegregation as inevitable. It vowed that for the well-being of Dallas the strife of a Little Rock or New Orleans must be avoided, absolutely.

Since then, plans have been carefully laid and carried out.

Co-operating have been such encompassing organizations as the Dallas Bar Association, Dallas County Medical Society and Greater Dallas Council of Churches.

The inevitable became clear last April 6 when school authorities' last legal bastion in a 5½-year court battle crumbled.

The new era will start in about four weeks, when a 12-year "stair step" desegregation plan, beginning with first graders at some of the district's 100 elementary schools, will be launched. A potential 18,000 white and 3,102 Negro first graders will be involved.

If the launching is minus brickbats, blood and mob hysteria, it will be because thousands of Dallas people, humble and prominent alike, agree with the DCC's central tenet. This is: whether you favor desegregation or not, good citizens obey the law.

The DCC comprises the chief executives of Dallas' largest corporations. Many times in the past this organization has acted when it deemed the welfare of Dallas at stake.

Educational Project Unveiled

Last week President C. A. Tatum and other DCC leaders decided it was time to unveil formally the educational project—its mechanics, philosophy and success to date. The conference of news media representatives was called at Hotel Adolphus.

A hint of the program's success is the fact that on July 26, a Wednesday, precisely 150 Negro men and women lunched alongside whites in 40 major restaurants and store eating places in downtown Dallas and suburban shopping areas.

There wasn't an incident.

This was not a freak episode or a "sit-in" planned by agitators. It was a deliberately staged test by the city's most responsible white and Negro leaders. It proved, say these leaders, that desegregation of the city's major eating places has been accomplished, with Negro leaders, white proprietors and the general public ready to behave responsibly.

Silence on the conditioning program has hitherto been observed for two reasons, it has been brought out. One, to avoid stirring up extremist elements. Two, to avoid setting up personal targets for citizens rabid over the desegregation question.

But now all can be told. Here are the mechanics of "operation education for desegregation":

Committee Mapped the Plan

Out of the deliberations that began 17 months ago inside the DCC came a 7-member committee.

This committee, after consultation with psychologists, law enforcement officials and citizens of other communities that have faced desegregation problems, has been rallying organizations numbering tens of thousands of Dallas residents to the cause of peaceful compliance with the law.

Members of the committee are Karl Hoblitzelle, C. A. Tatum, W. W. Overton, James Aston, Carr P. Collins, Julius Schepps and John E. Mitchell.

No major group of citizens, whether Parent-Teacher Assn., service club, women's club or communications outlet, has been overlooked. All the sharpest tools have been used, including professional public relations guidance, to get across the message: good citizenship and the well-being of Dallas necessitate respect for the law.

Among tools used in the program has been a potent, locally prepared documentary film entitled "Dallas at the Crossroads." The movie contrasts scenes of a happy, forward-marching Dallas with pictures of violence in other cities confronted with changes in their school systems. It contains personal pleas from top Dallas civic leaders to avoid making these mistakes.

The film has had scores of showings, and will have hundreds more between now and Sept. 6. Its showing is always after an introduction by the leader of the group to which it is shown—a firm head, church rector, labor leader, women's club president, etc. Viewers are made conscious of the desegregation problem as it could affect them individually.

Today in churches over Dallas 100,000 "Dallas at the Crossroads" booklets are being distributed to church congregations with the enthusiastic approval of the clergy and lay religious leaders.

Inserts bearing the same message are to be distributed by many companies with their employes' paychecks. Thousands of posters presenting the face of a happy Dallas and urging that its citizens avoid violence, have been prepared for display in all public gathering places.

Typical of the reception accorded the movement, say its leaders, is that of Dallas organized labor. It voted overwhelmingly to help immunize Dallas against desegregation violence. Labor's viewpoint is that a city's reputation has definite bearing on job opportunities.

Also particularly, the otherwise unnamed DCC "committee of seven" has been working with a Negro "committee of seven" that represents 125 Negro organizations numbering hordes of members.

As occasion required, the two committees have met to iron out problems and plan action. This action, as the July 26 luncheon test indicates, has been broader than that linked directly to mixing school classes.

Significantly, national organizations concerned with the desegregation dispute have been trusting the white and Negro civic committees to oversee desegregation in Texas' second largest city. This evidences the degree to which Dallas' effort to meet the question in advance is unique.

Negro Committee Plans, Too

W. J. Durham, regional counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is a member of the Negro committee. His associates on the panel are A. Maceo Smith, George Allen, Ed Reed, Jack Clark, the Rev. Brooks Joshua and the Rev. E. C. Estell Sr.

A tract widely distributed by the DCC committee puts the educational mission into focus. It reads in part:

". . . by law, white and colored children will attend school together in Dallas for the first time.

"Further, if Dallas' experience parallels that of other Southern cities—and there is no reason to suppose that it will not—the schools are only one area of community life in which Negro leaders will press for change. Restaurants, theaters, increased use of department store facilities, hotels, churches—all are likely targets. Here, as with the schools, the problem may ultimately have to be resolved by law.

"Respect for and acceptance of the law is a vital part of the American tradition. It is also a part of the American tradition that every citizen may hold whatever opinions he chooses on the questions of his time.

"Where his opinions differ from the law as defined by the courts, the good citizen does not resort to violence to express his disapproval or attempt to violate the law. He endeavors to change the law by peaceful and orderly means. This is his right as a free American.

"In the present problem, brought to a head by the court's decision, the Dallasite is not asked to change his opinion on the subject, be it 'pro' or 'con'. He is asked to respect the law."

Desegregation Violence Shunned

Other written pieces and speakers on behalf of the opinion-molding program have been stressing the devastation wreaked by desegregation violence. They point out that not only has Little Rock lost in population and industry, but unofficial evidence points to widespread emotional illness among the populace—particularly children.

Warns a committee pamphlet entitled "Dallas Opportunity":

"Violence is a problem that affects the whole community and not merely a few isolated segments of the school or business public. Violence destroys a community. It not only disrupts business and education, but undermines the health and moral fiber of all citizens. Extremist elements and self-seeking individuals come into control, and the city's children are forced to bear alone a burden which rightfully is an adult responsibility."

If the "conditioning" effort works as planned, extremists will feel lonely on desegregation day, the committee believes.

Because "good" citizens obey the law, those who do not will perforce be labeled as "bad" citizens and have difficulty gaining a following.

Moreover, via the documentary film and otherwise potential troublemakers are being assured that every Dallas policeman has been specially trained to cope with disrupters of law and order.

With apparent understatement, former Mayor R. L. Thornton Sr. noted at the briefing last week: "Our law enforcement authorities have ample means to be very helpful if a disturbance arises."

Racial Bars Lifted Elsewhere

While the city's white and Negro leaders have addressed themselves to the main aim of a peaceful Sept. 6 in elementary school environs, other areas of racial discord have quietly been smoothed out in Dallas.

It is no mere fortuity that Dallas has had little "sit-in" trouble and been by-passed by "freedom riders," say these leaders.

Also labeled products of the "conditioning" program are such changes as:

The recent shifting of Dallas Negro plainclothes policemen into uniforms.

Desegregation of the State Fair Musicals.

The re-classification of jobs by many Dallas employers. (It was found that 139 types of jobs over Dallas were being lumped under the titles of janitor and porter. Reclassification made one erstwhile porter a "receiving clerk"—the job he was actually performing.)

Desegregation of Fair Park's amusement area at the start of this summer season.

Progress being made toward accommodating mixed groups at Dallas hotels. Even now, visiting Negro government leaders and other dignitaries are being accommodated.

Those who have ramrodded the education project seem to be optimistic about its outcome.

They believe the doctrines of "active acceptance" of the inevitable by white Dallas people, and "active containment" by Negroes of perhaps normal instincts will pay off in a continuing peaceful, progressing and wholesome Dallas.

Suspect, 15, Pulls Escape From Home

By GRIFF SINGER

A 15-year-old boy, described as the "mastermind" for an otherwise adult safe-cracking team, escaped from the juvenile detention home about 9:30 a.m. Saturday—five hours after being returned from Gilmer.

Burglary and theft officers were obviously irked about the escape of the boy, who stands 6-foot-2 and weighs 190 pounds.

When Detectives Cal Jones and W. H. Millard returned about 2:30 a.m. Saturday—after a 700-mile round trip by auto that [illegible] at the home, said the boy had been in custody there twice before.

"He was very cooperative then and we didn't consider him a security risk," Stone said. "He just went over the fence this morning before the supervisor could stop him."

Stone said only in cases of extreme emergency are juveniles taken to the jail, "and after talking at the case report about the offense for which he was being investigated didn't appear too serious. There was no other reason [illegible]"

Negroes Face School Drive

DALLAS NEWS 8/9/61

By FRANK HILDEBRAND

Parents of some 3,000 Negro children who will enter the first grade here next month were under increasing pressure Tuesday to seek transfer to previously all-white schools when the 10-day transfer application period opens Monday.

Behind the "recruitment" drive is the education committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dallas branch.

Scheduled to begin late this week is a series of 20 area "workshops" at which an expected 400 parents will receive instruction in the mechanics of asking transfers for their children.

The Rev. H. Rhett James, pastor of the New Hope Baptist Church and chairman of the committee, said a second purpose is to "let parents talk through their feelings on the matter so they will have no reservations and be determined in their own particular desires."

At the same time the Rev. Mr. James disclosed that the NAACP's national director of branches, Gloster B. Current, will be here from New York Sunday to address a mass meeting of Negro parents.

The session, scheduled to begin at 3 p.m. at the New Hope Baptist Church, is designed "to stimulate interest in transfer applications and also bring about an awareness of community responsibility in the current transition with parents of 6-year-olds."

A number of Negro ministers devoted portions of their sermons Sunday to bringing the application period to the attention of their parishioners — and urging them to seek transfers.

The Rev. Mr. James told The Dallas News the workshops will be set up in most of the 26 school districts that have Negroes living in them or immediately adjacent to them.

"We aren't at all interested in promoting cross-town transfers," he emphasized.

Transfer regulations, adopted by the board April 26, call for the "home" principal to interview each applicant "with courtesy and dispatch." He is then to forward the request in triplicate to the principal of the school the applicant desires to enter.

Picture of transfer application card, Page 2.

He, in turn, is to study the document and forward it to the coordinator of administrative services, C. C. Miller.

Final step comes when Miller, after evaluating the request, notifies the principals of his decision.

The factor that concerns Negro leaders most—among those which school officials will weigh in considering transfer requests—is the so-called "brother-sister" clause.

It orders that any first-grader who has an older brother or sister in a particular school must also be assigned there to "keep the family together."

There are also 16 "factors" that may be considered in passing on the transfer request.

Among them are the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils; breaches of the peace, ill will or economic retaliation; status of the established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and teachers; effect upon academic progress of other children and the scholastic aptitude, relative intelligence and psychological qualifications of the applicant.

Transfer applications may be made only at the applicant's "home district" school and only during the afternoons of the period from Aug. 14-25.

Application forms are identical to those used in the past—except for requiring a list of "all brothers and sisters eligible to attend elementary school."

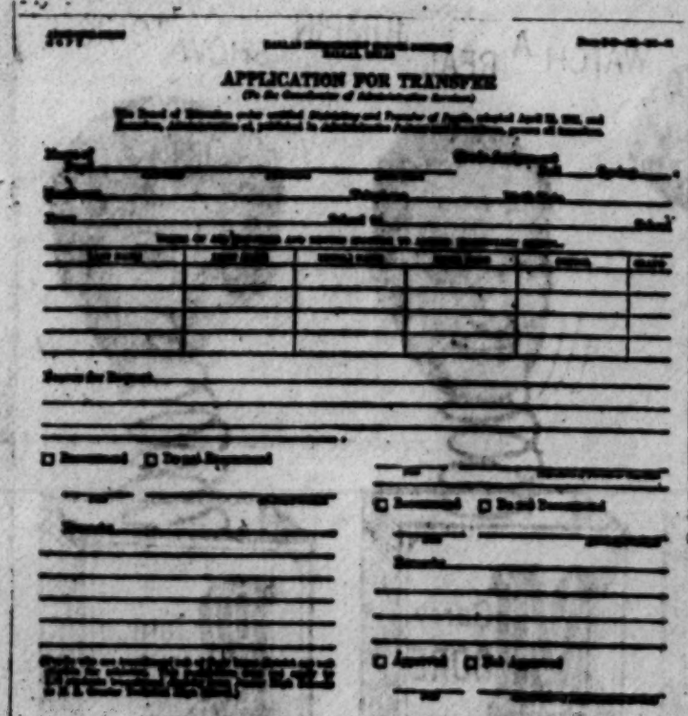
Nowhere is the applicant's race requested.

DALLAS NEWS 8/6/61

EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR DESEGREGATION

Quietly for many months Dallas' top business and civic leaders have been trying to ready Dallas for peaceful acceptance of public school desegregation in September.

An intensive educational program has been under way, one that racks up a new first for Dallas. Details of the program in all its ramifications have now been officially disclosed. To inform yourself about "Operation Education for Desegregation," turn to this vitally important story in Section 3, Page 1.



APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER

TRANSFER APPLICATION

Cards like these will play an important part in desegregation of Dallas schools in September. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has begun an intensive campaign urging parents of some 3,000 Negro children who will enter the first grade this fall to ask that their children be transferred to nearby previously all-white schools. (Story, Sec. 4, Page 1.)

DALLAS NEWS 8/9/61

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dallas, Tex. Post. 7/29/61

Dallas School Transfer Laws Termed as 'Rigid' by NAACP

NEW YORK — A Fordham university Seminar on race relations was told here last Thursday that the transfer policy under which the Dallas School District will desegregate its schools in September, is "the most rigid to be found anywhere."

The speaker was Clarence A. Laws, Southwest Regional Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. That office is located in Dallas.

In discussing the tests which will be used in determining whether or not pupils will be transferred into an integrated situation. Laws said.

"There is no doubt that the policy and rules which will govern approval on applications for transfer which will result in desegregating public schools in Dallas are the most rigid to be found anywhere.

"In addition to 16 factors and effects and results to be considered, each application for transfer will have to be acted upon by 1) the principal o fthe school from which transfer is requested and, finally, by an administrative officer appointed by the school board to handle such matters.

"This," Laws predicted, "will be next to an impossible set of barriers, unless the school board shows greater concern for the constitutional rights of Negroes than has been evidenced in the past."

The NAACP spokesman further predicted peaceful desegregation in Dallas schools this fall, "if, first, responsible citizens show sufficient concern about the rights of Negroes and the good name of the city and, secondly, if the school board will not repeat the desegregation farce which was witnessed at Little Rock and New Orleans".

Laws stated, "Experience has shown that the worse school crises have occurred where token integration has been attempted in one or two schools. This permits the segregationists to concentrate all of their hate and violence at one point and upon a few helpless children and their parents. I believe the school officials of Dallas will attempt to avoid this sort of thing."

Dallas Is Paid A Compliment

The following editorial on Dallas appeared recently in the Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald-Journal.

THIRTY-SIX previously all-white restaurants and cafeterias served a total of 150 Negroes in Dallas, Texas, the other day. The Negroes were business and professional men, clergymen and their wives. At least four visited restaurants in every important department store.

There were no incidents. There was no publicity. The Dallas newspapers reasoned that, since nothing happened, there was no news. One Negro leader capsulized his group's reaction with this comment:

"The experience was a very happy one and without anxiety for those who took part. We were served with extreme courtesy."

The integration was arranged by the Dallas Citizens Council, an organization (all-white) of business leaders. Council members had worked closely with a special committee of seven whites and seven Negroes.

THE PURPOSE of the project was to prepare for court-ordered integration of schools at the first-grade level in September. A council statement explained it this way:

"We thought this should be an adult experience before it is a child experience. If adults couldn't handle it well, we couldn't expect the children to do so."

A few ("four or five") protests were registered with the council. The integrated restaurants reported three complaints from white customers. Otherwise there was no opposition. Dallas has no scars, no bad taste, no ugly debris of riots and mob demonstrations.

Dallas, of course, has a reputation for being sophisticated and cosmopolitan. Provincialism is not part of its character. But it provides a startling contrast to the freedom-rider debacle. Both sides maintained dignity and demonstrated good will. There was adequate preparation and coordination.

All of Dallas certainly is not happy with the new integration. But Dallas has a right to be proud. It stands as a lesson in basic civilization.

DALLAS News 8/9/61

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Tex
Gen

Southwest Regional Office
The American Jewish Committee
523 Fidelity Building
Dallas 2, Texas

August 22, 1961
cc: Paul M. Rilling

Mr. Lester Kabacoff
Edgar Stern Family Fund
521 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Kabacoff:

At Mr. Paul Rilling's request we are happy to make available to you a copy of the booklet "Dallas at the Crossroads" which is part of the efforts of the Dallas community to ready itself for school desegregation next month.

If we can be of help to you in any other way, please write.

Cordially,

Mrs. Edward C. Stern
Southwest Administrative Assistant

ECS:o

Tex - Gen
Houston

November 3, 1961

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
P. O. Box 2097
Houston 1, Texas

Dear Mr. Shaw:

Thank you for your letter of October 20th. It was helpful to me in my efforts to interpret the activities of the Houston Council during the past year.

We of the staff are recommending to the executive committee at its meeting next Wednesday that the 1962 assistance budget should include a modest increase in the neighborhood of $500 in the assistance to the Houston Council. If approved by the executive committee, this budget will be submitted to the total board Wednesday afternoon, November 8. I assume you will be on hand to help with any necessary interpretation at that time.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

LWD ✓
PR

Afro-American Life Insurance Company

Incorporated under the laws of Florida
DR. A. L. LEWIS, Founder
HOME OFFICE
101-105 E. UNION STREET
P. O. BOX 660
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
P. O. Box 2097
Houston 1, Texas

October 20, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Houston Council On Human Relations I was requested to confer with you relative to the possibility of having Southern Regional Council increase the amount allocated to the Houston Council during the past year. After giving this request some thought, I decided to write you at this time rather than wait to confer with you after my arrival in Atlanta next month.

During the past year the Houston Council on Human Relations has done a commendable job. Its office has been a beehive of activity in the field of human relations under the leadership of Mrs. Pliny Shaw and Mrs. Ethel Dunbauld. The active membership has increased, the program of the Council has been vigorously prosecuted, as a result of which its office has become the clearing house for its activities, and those of other community agencies in the area of human relations.

During the past year its program has included workshops and forums which have attracted city-wide interest. One of these forums was initiated Saturday, October 7th, and will cover a period of six weeks. Much good is expected to come from this effort.

The membership and financial campaign for the next fiscal year is now being organized and will be launched within the next two weeks. Because of its expanded program and increased demand for its services a larger operational budget is necessary. It is the hope of the Campaign Committee that Southern Regional Council will find it possible to assist us in the attainment of this budgetary requirement by increasing, as much as is possible, the grant-

Afro-American Life Insurance Company

Incorporated under the laws of Florida
DR. A. L. LEWIS, Founder
HOME OFFICE
101-105 E. UNION STREET
P. O. BOX 660
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
P. O. Box 2097
Houston 1, Texas

October 20, 1961

Mr. Paul Billing

in-aid allocated to the Texas region. Any influence exerted by you in our behalf will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Chas. A. Shaw

Charles A. Shaw

CAS
/mlr

cc. Mrs. Pliny Shaw
Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld

Tex
Gen

November 16, 1961

Sam Bloom Advertising Agency
512 South Akard Street
Dallas, Texas

Gentlemen;

Please send us three copies of the booklet "Dallas at the Crossroads," if they are still available. Bill the Southern Regional Council for their cost; a check will be forwarded to you as soon as the total cost is known to us. We would also appreciate your advising whether you have the booklet available in such quantity as to allow us to order ten or so additional copies at some time in the near future, and the price per single copy.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Margo Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

Tex-
Gen

BLOOM ✓ ADVERTISING ✓ DALLAS

November 20, 1961

Miss Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

Enclosed are three copies of the booklet, "Dallas at the Crossroads," which was distributed widely during our desegregation education program. These can be supplied to you, without cost, in greater quantities if you have need for them.

Since several different types of material we prepared for this program bear the same title, "Dallas at the Crossroads," it occurs to me that you may have had in mind when writing your letter of November 16 the blue, mimeographed folder outlining the program's aims and procedures, rather than the enclosed booklet.

If this is the case, please let me know, and we will forward three copies of this folder at once. These are in somewhat limited supply, and should you later need a quantity of them, there might be a small charge for remimeographing and binding them.

Very truly yours,

Pat Henry

Pat Henry
Public Relations Department

Tex - Gen

November 22, 1961

Mr. Pat Henry
Public Relations Department
Sam Bloom Advertising Agency
512 South Akard
Dallas 2, Texas

Dear Mr. Henry:

Thank you very much for the copies of "Dallas at the Crossroads." They will be very useful, although we did have in mind in our earlier letter the blue, mimeographed folder. If you can spare them, we would be grateful for three copies of the folder. The procedures of Dallas's very successful program of preparation are of great interest to many groups and individuals concerned with orderly desegregation of schools in their own communities; we receive requests for this type of information with regularity.

We will let you know as soon as possible whether or not we do wish to order quantity copies, with the understanding that there would be a charge for remimeographing and binding.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

Tex
Dope

Savannah
Alabama
New Orleans
Atlanta

~~Memphis
Gall
Jacksonville~~

BLOOM ✓ ADVERTISING ✓ DALLAS

PR ✓
EWD ✓
PA ✓
~~JM~~
M'L ✓

(return to MM)

November 24, 1961

Miss Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

Enclosed are three copies of the blue booklets describing our desegregation program in Dallas.

It occurs to me that if you would like to have additional copies of the booklet, you are perfectly at liberty to reproduce them in your offices. We would be glad to send the necessary payroll inserts and 8-page booklets for them.

Do you want to do this?

We would be interested in knowing, if you do not mind taking the time, what communities have received copies of this material.

Answered, MM

Very truly yours,

Pat Henry

Pat Henry
Public Relations Department

Perhaps would have a copy

Tex. Gen

December 12, 1961

Mr. Pat Henry
Public Relations Department
Sam Bloom Advertising Agency
512 South Akard
Dallas 2, Texas

Dear Mr. Henry:

Thank you so much for sending us the three copies of the blue folder "Dallas at the Crossroads." I am extremely sorry to be so long in replying to your letter of November 24, which accompanied the booklets.

In reply to your question regarding communities receiving copies of the material, one of the two copies we acquired in the late summer was given to interested parties in New Orleans, and one was given to the Alabama Council on Human Relations, for state-wide use. One of the copies we now have on hand is soon to be used in Savannah, Georgia. The booklet was used by the OASIS group here in Atlanta; however, I believe this was a copy obtained directly from you or from another Dallas source. Similarly, we know that Memphis and Chattanooga groups made use of your materials, but we did not supply them. An organization in Jacksonville, Florida has indicated to us that they have the material used in Dallas; I assume this includes the mimeographed folder.

Again I must postpone final word on the matter of our need for quantity copies of "Dallas at the Crossroads." Thanks for your offer to permit us to reproduce them here.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

Tenn
Gen

March 6, 1962

Mr. Reed Sarratt
Executive Director
Southern Education Reporting Service
P.O. Box 6156, Acklen Station
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Sarratt:

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations would like to have copies of an issue of Southern School News to distribute to its membership, if you care to overprint a future issue. They can use 250 copies---and, again, I should have let you know this long ago.

ACHR's Executive Director is Nat R. Griswold, the address is 1220 West Capitol, Little Rock, Arkansas. It is the only remaining state Council with professional staff and office facilities which has not already mailed out copies of SSN.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

cc: Mr. Nat Griswold

Tenn
Gen

department of racial and cultural relations

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive, new york 27, n. y. Riverside 9-2200

j. irwin miller, president rev. roy g. ross, general secretary

john w. thomas
chairman
j. oscar lee
executive director

Southern Field Office
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee
May 7, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Regarding your letter of April 23, 1962. May be $50.00.

I will let you know.

Cordially yours,

Will

Will D. Campbell
Associate Executive Director

WDC:imf

galen r. weaver, vice chairman • theressa hoover, recording secretary • will d. campbell, s. garry oniki, assoc. executive directors

a unit of the division of christian life and work

Tenn
Gen

department of racial and cultural relations

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive, new york 27, n. y. riverside 9-2200

j. irwin miller, president rev. roy g. ross, general secretary

john w. thomas
chairman
j. oscar lee
executive director

Southern Project
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee
May 24, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

With reference to your letter of April 23, 1962, regarding a donation toward a reprint of the Oak Ridge church bulletin on testimony by missionaries, Mr. Campbell feels that we can contribute $50.

Could you let me know to whom this money should be sent? Would it be possible to get an invoice that I can send in to the main office with the warrant for the money?? As soon as I hear from you, we shall start the wheels rolling.

Cordially yours,

May Foster

(Mrs. A. L. Foster)
Secretary

galen r. weaver, vice chairman • theressa hoover, recording secretary • will d. campbell, s. garry oniki, assoc. executive directors

a unit of the division of christian life and work

Tenn - Gen

June 5, 1962

Mr. Will D. Campbell
Associate Executive Director
Southern Field Office
Department of Racial and Cultural Relations
National Council of the Churches of Christ
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Dear Will:

Hold the damn $50.00 for the time being. The project will not move until fall. We trust it will accumulate interest during the interval.

Cordially yours,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Tenn
Gen

June 18, 1962

Mr. Reed Sarratt
Executive Director
Southern Education Reporting Service
P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station
Nashville 12, Tennessee

Dear Reed:

There were some rather serious and unfortunate errors in the story on the organization of the Mississippi Council (page 13, June issue) in Southern School News.

The article states that H. Power Hearn of Jackson was anmed as chairman. This is incorrect. Hearn served as president of the planning committee, but Dr. A. D. Beittel, President of Tougaloo College, was elected chairman of the Council.

Your article carries virtually the full text of an "organizational statement." This was not a "declaration of purpose adopted by the group," as stated. It was a statement submitted to the group for consideration at the meeting May 3. It was, in fact, considerably altered from the preliminary draft which was summarized in the Southern School News. Among other things, the Mississippi Council determined not to affiliate with the Southern Regional Council or any other group.

Needless to say, this is not a "Letter to the Editor," but intended for your guidance.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Memo from **JEAN T. LEVINE**

Mr. Lyon asked how he might work with SRC and could we give him any names of people in his area -"wants someone to talk to."

This phone call was prompted by his having just read the Houston study and Executive Support of Civil Rights.

Thinks everyone in Civil Service Commission should have a copy of Houston study.

6/26/62

June 26, 1962

Mr. Louis Lyon, Director
Civil Service Commission
1114 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Lyon:

Thank you so much for telephoning yesterday and for your enthusiastic comments about our Houston employment study and the Executive Support of Civil of Civil Rights. I have forwarded copies of these two publications, as well as the Federal Executive and Civil Rights, under separate cover.

Mr. Paul Rilling, Director of Field Services for the Council is out of the country, as I told you. I have, however, relayed your comments to his secretary and it is possible that he will get in touch with you when next he visits Dallas. Meanwhile, you might be interested in writing to Mrs. James S. Crate, 8510 Ferris Street, Houston 35, Texas. Mrs. Crate is chairman of the Texas Council on Human Relations, which is a membership organization.

It was very pleasant talking with you, Mr. Lyon, and if we can assist you in any way in the future, please let us know.

Cordially,

Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary
Research Department

Tenn — Gen

Southern Education Reporting Service

P. O. BOX 6156, ACKLEN STATION
1109 NINETEENTH AVE., SOUTH
NASHVILLE 12, TENNESSEE

June 19, 1962

Publishers of
SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS
CYpress 1-1262

OFFICERS:

BERT STRUBY
CHAIRMAN

THOMAS R. WARING
VICE CHAIRMAN

REED SARRATT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

FRANK AHLGREN
EDITOR
THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENN.

HARVIE BRANSCOMB
CHANCELLOR
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENN.

LUTHER H. FOSTER
PRESIDENT
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

C. A. McKNIGHT
EDITOR
THE OBSERVER
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CHARLES MOSS
EXECUTIVE EDITOR
THE BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

FELIX C. ROBB
PRESIDENT
GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE
NASHVILLE, TENN.

REED SARRATT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN EDUCATION
REPORTING SERVICE

JOHN SEIGENTHALER
EDITOR
THE TENNESSEAN
NASHVILLE, TENN.

DON SHOEMAKER
EDITOR
THE HERALD
MIAMI, FLA.

BERT STRUBY
GENERAL MANAGER
THE TELEGRAPH & NEWS
MACON, GA.

THOMAS R. WARING
EDITOR
THE NEWS & COURIER
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HENRY I. WILLETT
SUPT. OF SCHOOLS
RICHMOND, VA.

STEPHEN J. WRIGHT
PRESIDENT
FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Paul

Dear ~~Mr. Rilling~~:

Your letter pointing to errors in our account of the organization of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations distresses me. Above all else, we strive for accuracy in Southern School News.

I am sending a copy of your letter to Kenneth Toler, our Mississippi correspondent, with the request that he follow through on it. As much as the knowledge of our error pains me, I do appreciate your writing to call it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Reed Sarratt
Executive Director

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

CC: Mr. Kenneth Toler, Memphis Commercial Appeal,
King Edward's Hotel, Jackson 5, Mississippi.

GREATER DALLAS COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
763 Rio Grande National Building • RIverside 8-5235 The Rev. Luther Holcomb ,D.D., Executive Director

May 27, 1963

Dr. Douglas Jackson
Perkins School of Theology
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Texas

Dear Doug:

I am so sorry I have been so slow in getting action in regard to yours of April 26 pertaining to Dallas hotels. I have been told that I could advise that the Statler-Hilton, Baker, Adolphus, and Sheraton "accept overnight guests without regard to race."

Devoted regards,

Luther

Luther Holcomb
Executive Director

OFFICERS L. A. Jennings, President; C. A. Tatum, Jr., Vice President; Mrs. Wesley Goyer, Vice President; Mrs. O. C. Lindemann, Secretary; Michaux Nash, Treasurer. **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE** James W. Aston, J. D. Francis, James B. Goodson, The Rev. Dean Harrison, Mrs. W. H. Jack, Mrs. James J. Ling, Gerald C. Mann, Eugene McElvaney, W. E. Mitchell, The Rev. Russell R. Mueller, Mrs. Clint W. Murchison, Jr., Troy V. Post, L. T. Potter, Mrs. Leon S. Price, John M. Stemmons, W. Dawson Sterling, Robert H. Stewart, III, Charles P. Storey, Mrs. R. G. Storey, Jr., R. G. Storey, Mrs. Ethan B. Stroud, R. L. Thornton, Sr., Charles E. Watson, Dan C. Williams.

Tex Gen

MM

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY
PERKINS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
DALLAS 22, TEXAS

June 3, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Your April Newsletter requested information concerning facilities open to Negroes without hindrance. I passed this word on to Dr. Luther Holcomb of the Greater Dallas Council of Churches. His reply is enclosed.

Dr. Holcomb was very instrumental in the integration of the public schools and other facilities in Dallas in September 1961. He has been able to secure more and more acceptance of Negro customers.

Sincerely yours,

Douglas Jackson
dl

Douglas Jackson

DJ:dl
Enclosure

(Dictated by Dr. Jackson,
signed in his absence)

June 20, 1963

Mr. Emerson Stone, Jr.
P. O. Box 60
Jacksonville, Texas

Dear Mr. Stone:

Under separate cover we are sending you a collection of Council publications which may be of some interest to you. These will also give you some idea of the Council, its interests and methods of operation.

If specific situations arise we will be happy to provide any information we may have.

The Council has special consultants available to work in communities with community leaders on request. These include police officials to discuss police training, educators, a child psychiatrist, persons to advise on the formation of biracial committees and to advise on crisis situations, etc.. Should you be interested in exploring the possibility of using any of these services we would probably be able to share a large part of the cost, though it would be necessary to have some help with travel expenses.

Please call on us at any time that we might possibly be of help.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Les — ✓

thought you would want to see.

MA

next + check w/ Paul

Tex Gen

LAW OFFICES OF
STONE AND STONE
306 COMMERCE
JACKSONVILLE, TEXAS

WM. EMERSON STONE
WM. EMERSON STONE, JR.
RICHARD L. STONE

MAILING ADDRESS
P. O. BOX 60
PHONE 2591

June 10, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Civil Rights Division of the United States Department of Justice through the person of Arthur B. Caldwell has suggested that you might be able to supply our city with information and training material which might be helpful.

We have had no real racial conflicts, but the things that are happening elsewhere do cause tension, and one never knows when our day will come, so we would like to be prepared to the extent that one can be prepared.

Any assistance you can furnish will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Wm. Emerson Stone, Jr.

WESJ:sd

McMillan, Racial Violence + Law Enforcement
Business, Next Target
Employment: Houston
H.R. Committee ?

August 19, 1983

Dr. Walter Wink
First Methodist Church
P. O. Box 45
Hitchcock, Texas

Dear Dr. Wink:

Ten copies of Action Patterns in School Desegregation, by Way and Corey, are being mailed to you under separate cover today. There is no charge for these booklets.

Let us know if there is any way in which we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Marge Henderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

FAVERMAN

Dear Miss Manderson,

Thank you so much for the bundle of material you sent. It has proved most valuable. We would like to order 10 copies of Action Patterns in School Desegregation, by H. Way & J. Corey, @ $1.50 each.

Send to

Dr. Walter Wink
First Methodist Church
P.O. Box 45
Mitchcock, Texas

Send me the bill, make out to R. L. McDonald, School Superintendent, Mitchcock Independent School District.

Thank you very much (and speed would be appreciated).

Walter Wink

August 2, 1963

The Rev. Walter P. Wink
First Methodist Church
P. O. Box 45
Hitchcock, Texas

Dear Rev. Wink:

Several studies related to the practical problems of school desegregation are today being sent to you under separate cover. I believe most of the specific issues you raise are dealt with in these studies; I would particularly recommend "Action Patterns in School Desegregation" for priority reading among them. In addition, you may want to order from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., "Civil Rights U.S.A.-Public Schools North and West 1962" and "Civil Rights U.S.A.-Public Schools Southern States 1962. (The former booklet costs $2.00; the latter .75¢.) The beport covering the Northern schools contains a section on "Discrimination Against Teachers."

I do not know of the existence of prepared studies estimating the savings involved in the abolition of a dual school system, but I will check further on this and write you if I locate useful material.

Please let us know if there are any other ways in which we might be of help.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

First Methodist Church
P. O. Box 45
HITCHCOCK, TEXAS

July 31, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs,

Our school system here has decided to voluntarily integrate and has appointed a bi-racial committee, of which I am a member. I have for some time been familiar with your work and wondered if there were any information which you might have available directly related to our work, such as

1. Model integration plans;
2. Studies of the practical problems of integration, such as redistricting, re-allocation of building space, the problems of the negro teacher in an integrated system, etc;
3. Reports of reactions to various integration attempts; and
4. Estimated savings (areas in which savings could be expected) from the abolition of segregated facilities.

If you have a prepared bibliography which you might send, please mark those works most appropriate to our needs. Since we have no budget I'd better place a $3 maximum on what you might send on this working (you see the confidence I place in your reputation!), but do send as much as you can by return mail as we want to have a report by September if possible. I will then contact you

First Methodist Church
P. O. Box 45
HITCHCOCK, TEXAS

later about other literature which might be available from you.

I would appreciate very much your attention to this at your earliest convenience. If there is any charge (up to $3.00), bill me at the above address and I will guarantee payment.

Yours truly,
Rev. Walter P. Wink

Sent -
Action Patterns
Field Report on Dallas
Miracle of Social Adjustment
Token Des. + Beyond
Baltimore
Louisville

Texas - Gen.

THE DEPARTMENT OF
HISTORY — School of Arts and Sciences - Prairie View, Texas

"Prima Veritas"

Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College

October 3, 1963

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The report of the study on Integration in TIME for August 16, 1963, made under the auspices of The Southern Regional Council and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith by Dr. Robert Coles has come to my attention. I am the Director of an annual Educational Conference which has been held at this college for over twenty-five (25) years for the benefit of school administrators and teachers. As I have been talking with my advisors since our reading of the "Time Report," there has been the feeling that its content is in line with a series of conferences we have had over the past several years in the same direction and represents an area of concern which all public school officials and those concerned with higher education, especially in Texas where the rate of change is somewhat faster, should devote some attention.

This letter is written to explore the possibility of getting Dr. Cole to be a keynote speaker at our conference which comes the first Friday in March in each year. Though we are in no position at the moment to make a firm committment at the present, our tentative thought is to pull in mental health people on the problem and have in our section meetings either papers read on the subject or "experience" sessions with persons who have been involved with the problem so that areas of emphasis and preparation may be defined for the training of public school administrators and teachers in our colleges. In-service activities may be carried forward for the same personnel which would facilitate the solution of problem areas that might exist with reference to children who might have to make the transition from segregated to integrated learning situations.

We have the feeling that such a public conference is urgent now. Whether a child enters integrated training now or eventually enters an integrated job situation, what Dr. Coles and others like him have learned is important to all public school people and should be shared as knowledge in the public interest. We would certainly appreciate any suggestions you might make to our tentative deliberations at this time.

Cordially yours,

George Ruble Woolfolk, Chairman
The Research Committee

GRW/cjr

cc: Dr. J. M. Drew
Dean of Instruction

Gen -

October 16, 1963

Mr. George Ruble Woolfolk
Department of History
Prarie View Agricultural and Mechanical College
Prairie View, Texas

Dear Mr. Woolfolk:

Your letter of October 3 to Mr. Fleming has been referred to me. While Dr. Coles continues as association with the Council, he is presently living in Massachusetts. Although his schedule is somewhat uncertain, I am sure he will give every consideration to your request.

Your letter is being forwarded to him and you will probably hear from him soon.

A copy of Dr. Coles' study is being sent under separate cover. Your plans for the conference are indeed sound. If we can be of any possible help, please call on us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Dr. Robert Coles

Gen

November 19, 1963

Dr. George Ruble Woolfolk
Chairman
The Department of History
Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College
Prairie View, Texas

Dear Dr. Woolfolk:

Dr. Coles will be in Atlanta on November 25. If he has not written you by that time I will discuss the matter with him and let you know of the result.

We remain available to be of any possible assistance.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

THE DEPARTMENT OF
HISTORY — School of Arts and Sciences - Prairie View, Texas
"Prima Veritas"

Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College

November 4, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have your letter of October 16, 1963, and was very happy to hear of the interest of your organization in our Annual Educational Conference and your willingness to help us in it. Unfortunately, we have had no answer from Dr. Coles and this is complicating the completion of our arrangements which must be solidified rather soon now.

I have no way of knowing the nature of his delay in answering our inquiry, but can say that our arrangements committee would welcome his consent to come to our campus the first week in March if he were invited. I am sure that it is something of an imposition to ask you to help us again in this matter, but would appreciate anything you may be able to do.

Thanking you again for your good offices in this matter, I remain

Cordially,

George Ruble Woolfolk
Chairman

cjr

Gen

THE DEPARTMENT OF
HISTORY — School of Arts and Sciences - Prairie View, Texas
"Prima Veritas"

Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College

November 26, 1963

Margaret Anderson

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I am sorry to say that Dr. Coles has already stated his inability to be with us at the time designated. However, we still hope to build a conference around the concerns of his excellent study.

The Annual Conference on Education for the College is scheduled for the First Friday in March, 1964. We had thought to focus our attention upon the general problem of the psychological conditions surrounding the integration process in our public schools. We are of the opinion that these concerns should be understood by teachers and Administrators in the public schools because there is a good deal they and the teacher-training colleges could do in preparing themselves and their students for participation in an open society. Frankly, a good deal is being said now about rights and too little about the psycho-social adjustments necessary for their enjoyment.

What we would like is some help in planning a conference where persons with practical experience and learned papers could be presented in sectional meetings and general sessions to highlight a theme in this area. Some of the studies made under your direction and by your staff in this general area would be most helpful. We see the problem as one of concern for both white and black, and studies demonstrating reactions on both sides of the line would be germaine in such a meeting.

Hoping to explore this idea further with you and welcoming any suggestions as to how we may make such a conference meaningful, I remain

Cordially yours,

George Ruble Woolfolk, Chairman
The Research Committee

1878
The Second Oldest State Supported Institution for Higher Learning In Texas

Gen.

December 4, 1963

Mr. George Ruble Woolfolk, Chairman
Research Committee
The Department of History
Prairie View A and M College
Prairive View, Texas

Dear Mr. Woolfolk:

The meeting in Atlanta to which Dr. Coles was to come was cannelled. I am sorry to hear that he cannot participate in hour conference since the ~~work~~ he has been doing bears uniquely on your concerns.

Under separate cover we are sending you a collection of materials which have some bearing on your interests. All of the publications are availabel from SRC; most are available in quantity at little oost.

Several persons come to mind as possible participants. Whether or not they participate, each would be good to turn to for advice in planning.

Dr. C. H. Parrish, Chairman, Department of Sociology, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky. Dr. Parrish is the first Negro professor at this school, long involved in race relations work.

Dr. Kenneth C. Clark, Professor of Psychology, City College, New York. Dr. Clark is a distinguished child psychologist whose work in the field of psychology parallels that done by Dr. Coles in psychiatry. Some years ago he did a brief study for SRC (unpublished) of the children involved in the first Little Rock school desegregation.

Miss Margaret Anderson, Clingon High School, Clinton, Tennessee. Miss Anderson is a guidance counselor at Clinton High School and was there at the time of the initial and stormy desegregation of that school. She has taken a very special interest in the reaction of all of the children in this situation, and has written several articles on this subject for the New York Times Magazine. In many ways Miss Anderson might be the most suited advisor and participant for your purposes.

I hope these ideas are of some help, and shall be interested in knowing of your plans as they develop.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Tet - Gen

PRAIRIE VIEW AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

December 19, 1963

Send 780 Program

COLLEGE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Dr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Anthony:

The Research Committee of the college has chosen as the theme for our 35th Annual Conference to be held the first Friday in March, 1964, "Testing In Relation to the Educational and Social Adjustment of the Culturally Deprived." Such an approach was thought better for the public school officials and teachers who normally attend and would give a focal point to the entire range of factors and forces that surround the problem. It would indicate further, how they could participate in a positive way in its solution.

We are especially interested in presenting the role testing has played in successful or creative approaches to the solution of the problem and would welcome consultants who have worked in programs providing such experiences. While test instrumentation and administration are important, our hope is for an emphasis that stresses how their interpretation can lead to creative problems and policies. Most of our school systems are committed to testing as an instrument of policy, but they need the assurance and inspiration creative examples can provide.

We are in the process of trying to obtain the services of Dr. Clark. We would also appreciate the services of anyone else you know of who worked with Dr. Cole, either in the Atlanta or the New Orleans Study. We would also welcome any assistance you might give in the way of format for such a conference.

Cordially,

George Ruble Woolfolk, Chairman

cjr

Tex.-Gen.

February 25, 1964

Dr. George Ruble Woolfolk
Chairman
College Research Committee
Prairie View A and M College
Prairie View, Texas

Dear Dr. Woolfolk:

Our very best wishes for a most successful 35th Annual Conference on Education.

Should any of the addresses, papers, or conclusions of your meeting be circulated, we would be grateful for copies. The subject is of importance for all of us.

Again, our best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

35TH ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

PRAIRIE VIEW A. & M. COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

MARCH 6, 1964

THEME: "TESTING IN RELATION TO THE EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE CULTURALLY DEPRIVED"

KEYNOTE SUBJECT: CULTURALLY DEPRIVED: SOME PRE-REQUISITES TO THE EFFECTIVE ACTION

KEYNOTER: DR. WILLIAM C. KVARACEUS
THE LINCOLN-FELINE CENTER
TUFTS UNIVERSITY
MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

THERE WILL BE THREE CONFERENCE SEMINARS:

1. Educational: This phase will be given over to a consideration of test instruments and test programs and will be under the leadership of Dr. Donald Hood, Assistant Director, Division of Guidance and Supervision, Texas Education Agency (Austin, Texas). He will be assisted by personnel from the American Testing Service. The theme here will be "the Use and Misuse of Tests."

2. Psychological Aspects: This phase will be given over to the broad spectrum of evaluation for the detecting of behavior patterns of cultural deprivation. Dr. Wayne Holtzman of the Hogg Foundation, Dr. Harry Moore of the Department of Sociology of The University of Texas, and Dr. Robert Bell of the Veteran Administration Hospital at Waco, Texas, will be in this group.

3. The Sociological Aspects: The concern here will be the understanding of the environment of cultural deprivation. Dr. Frederica Rice, Chief of Social Service of the George Jr. Republic at Freeville, New York, Dr. William C. Kvaraceus, The Lincoln-Feline Center, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, Mr. T. Mc Kinley, Chief of the Education Branch, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Pentagon, Washington D. C.

Tex
Gen-

PRAIRIE VIEW AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

January 28, 1964

COLLEGE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I cannot tell you how much your sympathetic understanding of my problem and your willingness to help out has meant to us in the framing of this 35th Annual Conference on Education. I am indebted to you and would like to bring you up to date as to our program and progress. Enclosed please find the format of what we hope to do.

We have been most fortunate in securing consultants and setting seminars. My one regret is that you could not be here for what we believe will be a most provocative and stimulating meeting.

Cordially yours,

George Ruble Woolfolk
Chairman

mvg

Enclosure

April 7, 1964
AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Journal of Southern History
Rice University
Houston, Texas

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is our check for $800 representing payment for the Silver reprint. Please accept my apology for the delay.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

114P EST APR 7 64 AB247

DB131 D HSA458 COLLECT 1 EXTRA HOUSTON TEX 7 1140A CST

PAUL ANTHONY

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 5 FORSYTH ST NW ATLA

PLEASE REMIT WITHOUT DELAY $800.00 FOR SILVER OFFPRINTS. THANKS

JOURNAL OF SOUTHERN HISTORY RICE UNIV HOUSTON

$800.00

(00).

Tex-Gen

THE JOURNAL OF SOUTHERN HISTORY
RICE UNIVERSITY
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77001

10 April 1964

Dear Mr. Anthony,

Thank you very much for the check. I hope you do much good with the offprints of Mr. Silver's presidential address.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew Forest Muir

Andrew Forest Muir
Associate Editor

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

4800 W. 15th Street
Amarillo, Texas
May 25, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

An informal biracial group in our City is in the exploration stage in trying to form either a Biracial Committee or a Commission on Human Rights. To our knowledge there is no city wide organization for this type of dialogue.

The Rev. John Morris of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity has recommended inquiry through your office.

We are gathering information from several key cities in the country and would be grateful if you could provide us with pertinent information from Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

J. Pedersen

J. Charles Pedersen, Curate
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church

JCP:dr

Please Air Mail as we need to be at work. Many thanks!

Tex-Gen-

June 5, 1964

Mr. J. Charles Pedersen
Curate
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
4800 W. 15th Street
Amarillo, Texas

Dear Mr. Pedersen:

Please accept my apology for the delay in responding to your inquiry. Enclosed are two publications which have been done on the general subject of establishing biracial groups. Both of these, however, are written from the point of view of establishing an officially sponsored organization.

Mr. Morris probably suggested us because of our close cooperation with private councils on human relations. We also enclose several examples of local programming by these grpups. We do not, unfortunately, have in writing a guide to the establishment and development of such groups. You should know there is in Houston the Houston Council on Human Relations which does an excellent job. This group, with some 500 members, maintains a very effective program led by a professional staff of two persons. The Director of the Houston Council is the Rev. Charles Kelly, 5403 Austin Street, Houston, Texas. I am sure Mr. Kelly would be happy to discuss their organization and program with you.

In general, such efforts are usually begun by a few people who follow the normal procedures of organization. (We will be happy to senddyou sample by-laws and related organizational documents if you have need of them.) The selection of the leadership and bcard of directors is crucial since such people must be not only concerned, but imaginative, with a high capacity for work, and as honestly representative of all the elements of the community as possible. This observation is easy to make; needless to say, the implementation of it is considerably more difficult. For a beginning, I have a strong prejudice that beginning from any point possible, and with any people available, is infinitely better than waiting for the "perfect" time with the "perfect" people. And, while you may need as much advice and help as possible, experience has

also shown that good and concerned people, given the instruments and the oppprtunity, have a way of analysizing their problems and of effectively beginning to find solutions.

I hope you will be in touch with Mr. Kelly and if possible plan to visit his office of have him visit you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Tex Gen.

PO Box 2180

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY

HOUSTON, TEXAS 77001

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

August 28, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I did so enjoy our meeting last week and from it learned much. Messrs. Satterfield and Metzger of the Atlanta Housing Authority impressed me as men of good will and competency. Huntsville provided some new approaches to old problems not the least being those guided by L. C. McMillan, executive director of AHAC (Association of Huntsville Area Contractors). I'm sure the Council would be interested in learning more about his activity, which you might want to look in on.

Many, many thanks, Paul, and all good wishes.

Sincerely,

George

G. A. Lloyd

GAL:ts

cc: Mr. Charles Kelly

Tex.-Gen.

September 8, 1964

Mr. Robert F. Greenwald
2631 Bachman
Apt. 120
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Greenwald:

In response to our phone conversation, enclosed is a listing of the state Councils on Human Relations, their staff and budgets.

There are over 200 local councils on human relations in the South. These range from very small groups to staffed operations. Local Councils with professional staff existsin Atlanta, Jacksonville, and Houston. Among the larger non-staffed councils are the Richmond, Virginia Council with over 700 members, the New Orleans (Community Relations) Council, with over 300 members, the Nashville, Tennessee Council of approximately 200 members. A number of local groups are now in the process of organization in Louisiana. I am especially encouraged by the progress being made in Lafayette and in Baton Rouge.

The essential idea behind these councils is thatconcerned local citizens organize themselves into a grouppto work on the human problems of their community. Where successful, these groups are representative of the whole community--Negro and white, Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish, and of range in professional interest, from clergymen to businessmen.

Programs fall into two main categories, preventative and remedial. For example, the Arlington, Virginia Council among its many programs conducts a very effective program for pre-school children from underprivileged homes. These children, all potential school dropouts if not helped, are assisted before their inadequacies become critical. The Miami, Florida group has an excellent program "New Horpzons," to work with school children of all grade levels for the same purpose.

The Houston Council has done excellent work in merit employment.

Several of the local groups in Virginia have worked closely with local industries, training and recruiting employees and working with all the employees already on the job. Some of the Councils in the deep South continue work in assuring peaceful transition to school desegregation. The Nashville Council, in addition to its other interests, has several times served in the capacity of mediator.

I hope you will remain in close touch with Charles Kelly of the Houston Council. That group has done an excellent job and I believe they could be of much help, especially in sharing with you programs they have conducted.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

Rec'd 10/29/64

Tex Gen

TA - Good news? Obviously, you should get TB a fuller reply

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY
PERKINS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
DALLAS, TEXAS 75222

October 27, 1964

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Les:

Here in Dallas a number of us are engaged in the organization of a Greater Dallas Council on Human Relations. We are working with the Citizens' Council to secure important support, but also to gain a broadly-based organization. This seems to be a genuine breakthrough toward a positive all-embracing program of human relations.

The notice of annual meeting indicated on Thursday, November 19, there would be an all-day session devoted to problems and progress of the state councils. Would the matters dealt with at the Thursday meeting be important for me to attend as I am likely to be a member of the executive committee of our new council. Also, would you recommend the attendance of another person for orientation purposes? Does the S.R.C. have any funds to underwrite the expense of such an additional person? (As you may well guess, our new council information has not yet obtained any funds.)

yes? no?

I look forward to seeing you at the annual meeting.

Sincerely,

Douglas Jackson

Douglas Jackson

DJ:an

Tex Gen

November 30, 1964

Mr. John Howard Griffin
Mansfield, Texas

Dear Mr. Griffin:

In response to a letter from Mr. Bradford Daniel, enclosed is a list of the full membership of the Southern Regional Council. If you will write them about World Friendship International Correspondence Program, I believe you will find that many of them are interested in your good idea.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

1/19/65

Paul —

Here's something I'm working on part time. Pardon "cluttered" up card which was made in a hurry. My main responsibility is recruiting minority groups.

Ethel

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

ETHEL C. DUMBAULD (MRS.)
RECRUITER - CONSULTANT

111 McTIGHE DRIVE
BELLAIRE, TEXAS 77401
MOHAWK 4-0017

5403 AUSTIN STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JACKSON 6-1829

copy

111 McTighe Drive
Bellaire, Texas 77401
March 13, 1965

Mr. Henry Groppe, President
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Henry:

It has been a real privilege to serve as the first staff person of the Houston Council on Human Relations. The experience has been an enriching one for me to watch the Council grow from a membership of 33 to 500 as I served in this capacity. But more important is the image that the Council now holds in the community and the service which it is rendering.

Everything is progressing nicely under the splendid leadership which we now have and our present membership is nearly 800. A new venture beckons me which promises to be most challenging and for this reason it is with deep regret that I wish to submit my resignation effective March 31, 1965.

I shall always cherish the friends which I have made through the Council and the opportunity which it has given me to serve my fellowman.

May God's richest blessing be upon each of you as you work together to uphold human dignity and promote the democratic way of life in our community.

With affection and sincerity,

Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary

The Houston Council On Human Relations

JAckson 6-1829 - 5403 AUSTIN STREET - HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004

AV
MM

OFFICERS

*HENRY GROPPE
PRESIDENT

*MISS BARBARA JORDAN
VICE PRESIDENT

*FREDERIC A. FLEMING, JR.
RECORDING SECRETARY

*WILLIAM J. SALMAN
TREASURER

BOARD MEMBERS

R. W. ASKANASE
JOHN N. BARNHART
MRS. HOWARD BARNSTONE
PETER J. BRENNAN
HENRY A. BULLOCK, PH. D.
JULIUS CARTER
ROBERT T. COCHRAN, JR.
*WM. F. COMER
MRS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM
*G. E. DODD, M.D.
*MRS. A. E. DUKLER
ROY ELIZONDO
BENJ. FELD
MRS. FRANK FREED
MRS. STREET FULTON
GEORGE B. GIBBS
*MARY ELLEN GOODMAN, PH.D.
THE REV. HARTSELL H. GRAY
J. B. GREENFIELD
CHARLES R. GREGG
THE REV. THOMAS J. GRIFFIN
MRS. EUGENE H. HUGHES
EDITH IRBY JONES, M.D.
*THE REV. WM. A. LAWSON
GEORGE A. LLOYD
*LELAND G. MARSTERS, JR.
REV. JOHN MCCARTHY
R. L. MOTARD
THE REV. JOHN P. MURRAY
THE REV. JAMES R. NOLAND
MRS. KENNETH DALE OWEN
MRS. CHARLES W. PEMBERTON
MRS. WARREN S. PERET
ARTHUR G. PFEIFFER
ARMSTRONG PRESCOTT
MRS. J. NEWTON RAYZOR
MRS. JOSEPH F. REILLY
WOODROW SEALS
*MRS. E. PLINY SHAW
MELVIN P. SIKES, PH.D.
DONALD J. STONE
MRS. ADOLPH O. SUSHOLTZ
MRS. CHARLES E. WHITE

STAFF

CHARLES R. KELLY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MRS. V. BESSELLE ATTWELL
BATTAGLIA PROJECT DIRECTOR

MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MISS FRANKIE AUSTIN
SECRETARY

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

March 31, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

You will be surprised in more ways than one. First, that you are receiving this letter and report so early and secondly that I am resigning from the Council. Yes, I felt that I'd be here as long as there was a Council in Houston, but being the bread winner in my family now, I cannot seem to manage on the salary that I am now receiving and in that no arrangement can be made otherwise, it was my only alternative. For your information, I am enclosing a copy of my letter of resignation. I have loved the work and almost lived and breathed it for about five years, but sometimes changes are good and I am hoping that it will be so in this case. Certainly as stated in my letter, the council is on firm footing and has a really good image in the community and is doing a needed and worthwhile job. I had hoped to get to see and visit the SRC offices and maybe I will sometime as I come through Atlanta. You all keep up the good work you are doing over that way.

As you can see by the financial statements, we are keeping a pretty good balance in the bank. The membership count as of this morning was about 828. Not bad, eh?

By the activities you can see that we have been busy. Besides listed activities, Mrs. Attwell has had numerous meetings not on the forms and she may yet get a separate report to you, but did not have it ready for today. I have enclosed all the Battaglia activities on Charles and my calendars. Charles has had many, many individual appointments and many of them have been with potential employees for openings (in case) with industry and business. I have assisted several groups in planning program on human relations subjects.

Enclosing a copy of an Anti-Poverty Council of Houston mailing. Representatives from this group are in constant touch with our office and the organizations invited to their meetings are the ones listed in our Battaglia Project that were interviewed by Fred Holt last summer.

Au revoir.

Most sincerely,

Ethel

Ethel Dumbauld (Mrs.G.K.)
Executive Secretary

P.S. Bess had ready — P.S.
rough copy of Bat. enclosed

Enclosures(many)

April 5, 1965

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
Executive Secretary
The Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Ethel:

The news of your resignation is received with mixed feelings. Certainly I understand the financial situation and I have sensed for some time that you had a vague dissatisfaction with your work there, but for all this, it will be difficult to imagine the Houston Council without you.

You have made a magnificent contribution at the difficult and vital time. Few people can know as you do the satisfaction of building a small band of people into the strong community influence of the present HCHR. You should be very proud.

Please let me know your home address, so we can put you on the mailing list, and let's keep in touch.

All of us here send our feelings of appreciation for what you have done and our best wishes for the future. To this I add the pleasure of our work together and the warm pleasure of knowing a real, working doer.

Best of wishes for all things.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Personal

111 McTighe Drive
Bellaire, Texas 77401
April 27, 1965

Dear Paul,

Thanks for your letter of April 5th. It beats me that you had sensed a vague dissatisfaction on my part for some time. Really I wasn't at all dissatisfied — just a little disappointed when the budget was doubled last October and nothing increased for me. But other than talking with Charles, I let it go.

The job I am on is a brand new idea and I had been approached when the "idea" first came up but said no. Then I was approached in December again and said I would definitely consider it. So after talking things over with Charles on a tentative basis and the "idea" was still in formative stages I made no decision. But about the 10th of March I was

again approached & I spoke to Charles asking if he felt I could be released about March 31st. He did not see any reason why not and so my resignation was submitted to Mr Gropfe about the 12th effective March 31st.

Paul, I believe this is the way Charles wanted it. He is a real swell guy doing an excellent job, but somehow it must have been hard for him with me still there & certainly I did not want to stand in the way. I believe I left with good feeling all around. I know I served the Council well because I love intergroup work and they had a lovely party honoring me at Mary Ellen Goodman's — the Freeds were co-hosts.

Henry was ill, but Carol was there. I wrote Henry to check up another success for the Council as it was really great!

My new work is exciting — a little discriminating (Ha!) but something I feel needs to be done and in so doing will render the community a real service, as well as businessmen who live their religion "on the job."

It is the first profit organization I have worked with in over twenty years — so this is a new experience too.

Please do put me on your mailing list and thanks for all "them" kind words.

The very best of everything to you all. Most sincerely,

Ethel

For Your Information!

Christian Business Bureau

Telephone CA 7-1587

CHRISTIAN BUSINESS BUREAU
ESPERSON BUILDING
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

CHRISTIAN BUSINESS BUREAU

Christian Principles Are Good Business

WE BELIEVE . . .

- Christianity should have a vital place in everyday business.
- Small businesses are the foundation of the free enterprise system.
- Businessmen can give their customers highest quality and personalized service for a fair price.
- Customers in the Houston area need to know which businessmen they can trust.

We invite as members businessmen who want to apply their Christian principles in business and join with others who also believe in maintaining high standards.

New Customers and Increased Sales

We tell the public about our membership through regular advertising.

We invite the public to call us and we recommend your services as honest, trusted businessmen.

Public Relations

We will assist your customers by courteously receiving inquiries and passing them along to you.

We will assist you in your relationship with your customers.

Business Development

Upon request we will provide you with assistance in planning for improved services and higher profits.

Community Improvement

Together with you, our members, we will encourage businessmen and the buying public to practice higher moral standards.

MEMBERSHIP

The cost is $40.00 each year. There is an application processing fee of $10.00.

You can belong if you can honestly and proudly place this creed on your wall.

TRUST

- I am a businessman who believes in the free enterprise system.
- I am a Christian and I attend the church of my choice.
- I conduct my business according to high ethical standards.
- I serve my customers with absolute honesty.
- I am a member in good standing and recommended by the Christian Business Bureau.

Christian Business Bureau

Pres. J. DONALD STILLWELL
Exec. Vice Pres. MRS. GEORGE DUMBAULD

Member — Houston Chamber of Commerce

May 10, 1965

Mrs. Ethel Dumbauld
111 McTighe Drive
Bellaire, Texas

Dear Ethel:

Your use of the word "disappointed" was considerably better than my choice "dissatisfied." And you had grounds to be. I don't know the particulars of the situation but it is difficult to understand.

Whatever -- I'm very happy you've worked out a good alternative and are pleased with your work. If you serve the Bureau half as well as you served the Council, they're in for a great future.

All the best,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Tex Gen

TEXAS AFL-CIO

Box MM, Capitol Station • Austin, Texas • GR 7-6195 • GR 2-0600

H. S. HANK BROWN
President

ROY R. EVANS
Secretary-Treasurer

May 26, 1965

Mr. Les Dunbar
Southern Regional Conference
S Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Not enclosed !!

Enclosed you will find the initial brochure on our Summer Citizenship Conference for Youth.

It would be great if you would accept our invitation to participate as one of the Summer Citizenship Conference leaders. You will have to pay for your own expenses, as we are very limited on funds.

The school will run from June 14 to June 26. The main theme will be: BUILDING CITIZENSHIP. Three ways to build citizenship activity will be covered: (1) The Labor Movement, (2) The Civil Rights Movement and (3) National, State and local political action.

The history, economics and techniques of each of these three subjects will be covered. We expect at least 250 high school seniors and college students to be in attendance. We are recruiting so that there wi will be a good racial, economic and social balance.

Hoping to hear from you real soon. Please accept my best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Munoz, Jr.

Henry Munoz, Jr., Director
Department of Equal Opportunity

HM:st
oeiu298
enc.

June 2, 1965

Mr. Henry Munoz, Jr., Director
Department of Equal Opportunity
Texas AFL-CIO
Box MM, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas

Dear Mr. Munoz:

Mr. Dunbar has asked me to respond to your invitation of May 26, to express his regrets that he cannot take part in the conference and to offer the services of someone else on the staff.

Either I or Al Ulmer of the field activities staff would be happy to participate, although either of us would have to limit our stay to two days at the most. For your purposes, enclosed is biographical data about Ulmer, whom I think would be especially appropriate for your needs. If you wish him to participate, please write him at this address.

We have heard a great deal about your conferences and would like to be of any possible help.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

file - Houston Council - General

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY

HOUSTON, TEXAS 77001

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

July 26, 1965

ES - let's discuss PA

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I enjoyed our phone chat. Here's Jim Avery's talk which we discussed. If you think it has "New South" possibilities you may go right ahead. If not, the mail lists you mentioned would be most appreciated and I'll be glad to reimburse you for any expense.

Meanwhile, our Houston Council's Objectives Committee (which I chairman) is moving ahead slowly; the principal finding pointing to need of organization, program and communication refinements rather than to statement of purpose. Will let you know how we do.

Best,

Sincerely,

George

G. A. Lloyd

GAL:ts
Attach.

HC Gen

OFFICERS

*G. E. DODD, M.D.
PRESIDENT

*HENRY GROPPE
VICE PRESIDENT

*MISS BARBARA JORDAN
RECORDING SECRETARY

*LELAND G. MARSTERS, JR.
TREASURER

BOARD MEMBERS

R. W. ASKANASE
*MRS. HOWARD BARNSTONE
A. D. AZIOS
JOHN N. BARNHART
EVERETT O. BELL
PETER J. BRENNAN
HENRY A. BULLOCK, PH. D.
THE REV. SAMUEL M. CALDERON
JULIUS CARTER
ROBERT T. COCHRAN, JR.
WILLIAM F. COMER
MRS. ROBERT W. COSSUM, JR.
MRS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM
MRS. A. E. DUKLER
ROY ELIZONDO
FREDERIC A. FLEMING, JR.
MRS. FRANK FREED
MRS. STREET FULTON
GEORGE B. GIBBS
*IRWIN L. GLATSTEIN
*MARY ELLEN GOODMAN, PH.D.
THE REV. HARTSELL H. GRAY
CHARLES R. GREGG
J. B. GREENFIELD
THE REV. THOMAS J. GRIFFIN
THE RT. REV. JOHN E. HINES
MRS. EUGENE H. HUGHES
MRS. WALTER R. KAYE
MAX A. KING
THE REV. WM. A. LAWSON
REV. JOHN MCCARTHY
*THE REV. JAMES R. NOLAND
MRS. KENNETH DALE OWEN
*MRS. CHARLES W. PEMBERTON
MRS. WARREN S. PERET
ARTHUR G. PFEIFFER
ARMSTRONG PRESCOTT
MRS. J. NEWTON RAYZOR
MRS. JOSEPH F. REILLY
MRS. J. MILTON RICHARDSON
WILLIAM J. SALMAN
*WOODROW SEALS
*MRS. E. PLINY SHAW
MRS. ADOLPH O. SUSHOLTZ
DR. B. A. TURNER
MRS. A. S. VANDERVOORT, JR.
CARL WALKER, JR.
WALTER WHITSON

STAFF

CHARLES R. KELLY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MRS. GEORGE K. DUMBAULD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5403 AUSTIN STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JACKSON 6-1829

August 13, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Conference
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

As you may know by now, our Executive Director, Mr. Charles Kelly, is resigning from our organization to become Executive Director of the Houston Harris County Economic Opportunity Organization which was formed earlier this year to administer our community's participation in the anti-poverty program. We in the Council interpreted this as an endorsement by community leaders of the work that has been done by the Council, as well as an acknowledgment of Charles Kelly's abilities.

We are presently looking for a new Executive Director and wonder if you might be able to give us any leads. We would appreciate hearing any comments which you might offer.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

William J. Salman

William J. Salman

WJS:vha

~~HC Gen~~
H. C. - gen.

August 17, 1965

Mr. William J. Salman
The Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mr. Salman:

We do know of Charles' leaving and are both pleased at his opportunity and very unhappy at the loss to the Houston Council and the private agency field.

As I'm sure you agree, it's always a mistake in a situation like this to try to find "another Charles Kelly." However, should there be another active layman in Houston, from the clergy, business, or of almost any background, I think this would be your best bet. We have found that a genuine sense of commitment coupled with mature emotional balance are the strongest qualifications. At this stage in the growth of the Council it would appear that a good sense of administration would be another highly desirable item. I don't feel that previous salaried work in this field is of high priority.

We know of several young clergymen who are interested in the field -- and possibly of several people now working in the field who wish to make a change. Should your local efforts prove unsuccessful we'll be happy to send you information on these men. None of them, however, seem to be the ideal candidate.

We are fortunate that Charles is remaining in Houston and I know we can count on his continued support.

The Houston Council is a magnificent study of sugcess -- undoubtedly the best in the South and likely in the Nation. Please

know that we are eager to be of any possible help.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

cc: Charles Keely

HC ~~Tex.~~ Gen.

August 25, 1965

Mr. Jerry L. Lasater
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Mr. Lasater:

Thank you for the good reports. Our check for the quarterly grant-in-aid payment of $500.00 is enclosed.

The Houston Council's program continues to be outstanding.

I too hope we will have an opportunity to meet soon.

At your convenience please have receipt of these funds acknowledged on the enclosed carbon of this letter and return it to us.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

HC ~~Tex.~~ Gen.

October 4, 1965

Mr. Jerry L. Lasater
The Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Mr. Lasater:

Thank you for the good report.

Enclosed is our check for $500, representing the final payment of our 1965 grant-in-aid to HCHR.

At your convenience please have receipt of these funds acknowledged on the enclosed copy of this letter and return it to us.

I do hope to visit you sometime.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:mm
Enc.

Tex Gen

October 11, 1965

Dr. John Quill Taylor King
Huston-Tillotson College
Austin, Texas

Dear Dr. King:

We deeply regret that the Council will be unable to have a representative at your inauguration.

On behalf of our membership, please accept our congratulations and know that we would like to be of any possible assistance to you in your new responsibilities.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:mm

file

September 1, 1966

Miss Nancy Pollard
VISTA Supervisor
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Miss Pollard:

Thank you for your letter of August 22 concerning the program assistance we can make available to state and local councils on human relations.

This incidental assistance is not limited to human relations councils as such, so that any neighborhood organization there in Houston could apply for help. However, you will notice that we are able to help only with certain specific kinds of programs, many of which are programs of research and action of the sort in which human relations councils engage.

Of the projects which you mention (arts and crafts supplies, baseball equipment, and a citizenship class for Latin American adults) perhaps a shelf of books on history and politics from our paperback books project would help. I don't believe we could suppy baseball equipment or arts and crafts gear unless they were to be used as part of a student human relations project.

If the assistance you desire comes under the head of one of our "special projects" you could write directly

to the project director concerned. On other matters you could write to me stating what you want to do, the kind of assistance you need, the estimated cost (if you are asking for funds, etc.)

I shall ask Miss Louise Cole, who is handling our paperback books project to write to you about that. It seems to me that some of your community organizations could use the categories of books we have available.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES/km

cc: Louise Cole

HOUSTON COUNCIL
ON
HUMAN RELATIONS

If Not You . . . Who

5403 AUSTIN STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
JA 6-1829

OFFICERS

•HENRY GROPPE
PRESIDENT

•MISS BARBARA JORDAN
VICE PRESIDENT

•FREDERIC A. FLEMING, JR.
RECORDING SECRETARY

•WILLIAM J. SALMAN
TREASURER

BOARD MEMBERS

R. W. ASKANASE
JOHN N. BARNHART
MRS. HOWARD BARNSTONE
MRS. MAX F. CARMAN
JULIUS CARTER
•WM. F. COMER
LAURO CRUZ
MRS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM
•G. E. DODD, M.D.
•MRS. A. E. DUKLER
ROY ELIZONDO
REV. EMILE J. FARGE
BENJ. FELD
MRS. FRANK FREED
MRS. STREET FULTON
GEORGE B. GIBBS
MRS. MORRIS GLESBY
•MARY ELLEN GOODMAN, PH.D.
THE REV. THOMAS J. GRIFFIN
DON A. HORN
MRS. EUGENE H. HUGHES
EDITH IRBY JONES, M.D.
•THE REV. WM. A. LAWSON
GEORGE A. LLOYD
•LELAND G. MARSTERS, JR.
MRS. JOHN MCGINTY
R. L. MOTARD
THE REV. JOHN P. MURRAY
MRS. KENNETH DALE OWEN
MRS. CHARLES W. PEMBERTON
MRS. WARREN S. PERET
ARMSTRONG PRESCOTT
LOUIS K. RACHAL
MRS. J. NEWTON RAYZOR
MRS. J. MILTON RICHARDSON
WOODROW SEALS
•MRS. E. PLINY SHAW
J. REUBEN SHEELER, PH.D.
MELVIN P. SIKES, PH.D.
DONALD J. STONE
MRS. ADOLPH O. SUSHOLTZ
FRED M. TAYLOR, M.D.
MRS. CHARLES E. WHITE
STEWART A. WILBER, M.D.

EX-OFFICIO

CHARLES E. HALL
MISS ELIZABETH KIMMEL
MRS. PAUL SCHENCK

STAFF

ROBERT R. ALEXANDER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MISS NANCY POLLARD
OFFICE MANAGER

MISS FRANKIE AUSTIN
SECRETARY-RECEPTIONIST

•EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

August 22, 1966

The Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sir:

I received your publication regarding program assistance available to Councils on Human Relations and would be very interested in more specific information on eligibility requirements and how to apply.

The HCOHR sponsors a VISTA project as you know. These 17 Volunteers are involved mainly in community development on a very basic level and have many small projects that could be run more easily by these modest funding you spoke of. I am thinking specifically of a citizenship class for Latin American adults, a small neighborhood center that needs arts and crafts materials, a baseball team in need of equipment. These kinds of programs are vital to the VISTA project and we hope for the development of other similar ones.

Sincerely,

Nancy Pollard

Nancy Pollard
VISTA Supervisor

alg

September 14, 1966

Miss Frankie Austin
Houston Council on Human Relations
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas 77004

Dear Miss Austin:

Thank you for the financial statement and balance sheet for the Houston Council on Human Relations.

We normally like to have these statements each month. This helps us to put together a financial picture of the state councils at any time without regard to different quarters and fiscal year on which the various councils operate.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:mlm

Houston - GENERAL

MEET THE MAYOR

HILLIARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OCTOBER 12, 7:30 P. M.

MEET THE MAYOR program

is designed and planned

by Neighborhood leaders

for the purpose of

strengthening communications

that lead to better intergroup

understanding.

Community Committee

in cooperation with the
Houston Council on Human Relations

MEET THE MAYOR

PROGRAM

INVOCATION ..... Rev. R. W. Worsham, Pastor
True Vine Baptist Church

INTRODUCTION ..... Community Leaders

INTRODUCTION OF MAYOR ..... W. A. Nevels

"TODAY AND TOMORROW" ..... The Honorable Louie Welch
Mayor of Houston

QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CLOSING ..... Father Henry Harper
St. Peter Claver Church

Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel Houston, Texas

Ed:

Had a real nice visit with Mrs Deabler (Acting Exec. Secy Houston Council) Saw Mr Fleming and Miss Nancy Pollard was on the Panel with me. Wonderful Enthusiasm, as you know!

Visited "Meet the Mayor" Sponsored by HCHR - Most impressed. (See attached) Not a perfect meeting but good and on the right track. Gov Vernon is visiting Houston - They might be ready to understand the potency of Political Action!

I was impressed with your team there

Moreland

S T R I C T L Y C O N F I D E N T I A L

Subject: Dallas Negro-white relations -- a Resume of an Informal Meeting.

On Monday, February 17, a meeting of twenty-two Negro and white community leaders met at the First Unitarian Church from 10.00 am. to 3.30 pm. This informal group was held to review developments in the desegregation issue and to attempt to reestablish lines of communication between the Negro and white community which, unfortunately, had deteriorated in the past year.

Attached is an attendance list and also the names of those invited persons who were unable to be present.

Since the meeting was conducted in executive session, which assured open and frank discussion of views and opinions, no official minutes were kept. This report is, therefore, a summary of the deliberations without any attempt to identify the individual participants.

A. BACKGROUND DEVELOPMENTS

The meeting also implemented the plans recommended at the Inter-agency Meeting on October 11 in Austin, sponsored by the Southern Regional Council. At that time, it was decided that since Dallas was the next critical target in the integration issue and because of its leadership position in the Southwest, the opposition force would concentrate its attack in that community. Ed Kloppe, Director of the Texas Council on Human Relations (headquarters in Austin) was assigned by the Southern Regional Council to make an inventory of the situation, and Gustave Falk, Southwest Area Director of the American Jewish Committee, agreed to act as consultant and furnish office facilities for this purpose. Mr. Kloppe visited Dallas several times, met with Mr. Falk, who also conferred with the steady stream of professionals from national organizations to examine the Dallas situation.

The meeting on February 17 was an outgrowth of these activities and was conducted under the auspices of the Southern Regional Council. Fred Routh, Assistant Director, acted as chairman. One week prior to the meeting, Dr. Bonita Valien came to Dallas and assisted Mr. Falk in contacting, particuarly, the Negro leadership and in setting up the agenda and general assembly. The attendance, participation, and results warranted the effort.

B. THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL ROLE

The initial stage of the discussion was devoted to a clarification of the role and responsibility of the Southern Regional Council. It was definitely stated that the responsibility rested in the local leadership, and that the Southern Regional Council acted only as a resource and consultative agency.

C. LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

With this question settled, the group reviewed the current preparations of the School Board and the community in meeting the court's ruling to desegregate the schools in the Fall. The School Board promised to present a plan between August and October, but was not attempting in any way to involve, actually, or on a consultative basis, the community leaders or interested groups. It was pointed out, however, that the School Board had "Taken the position that this is the law and was not concerned with its philosophical aspects. Therefore, it was working on the plan to develop a workable plan to desegregate." The Dallas Power Structure Group had not been inactive during this period. Realizing the possible complications as a result of the Little Rock crisis, this group had concentrated on the "law and order" aspects and had set into motion, for the proper time, a program which would preserve law and order. The Mayor, the Chief of Police, etc., had made the necessary preparations for this policy. Also, on the lower echelon levels, the Ministerial Groups, etc. had met and prepared statements, etc. for publication at the appropriate time.

D. REACTIONS AND CRITICISM

While recognizing the validity of this effort, the procedure was criticized on the basis that the responsible leadership, white and Negro, had not been apprised of these preparations nor involved in the developmental phases, even on a consultative basis. The Negro leaders expressed a moderate point of view and confessed frankly that without this rapport, they could not be assured of rallying the support of the Negro community to any plan if it were felt by the people that the program was formulated without some involvement. As a result of this secretive procedure, rumors were rampant, distrust was mounting, and dissatisfaction growing. This point of view flowed back and forth in the disscussion and evidenced the urgent need for setting into motion a counteracting process.

E. NEXT MEETING

After exploring this area, it was decided that this meeting had initiated the reestablishment of communication between the Negro and white leadership and that these exploratory free-wheeling discussions should be continued on this informal basis. It was noted, though not expressed, that the Negro participants represented the Power Structure group, while the white members belonged, in the main, to the second echelon group. This was done deliberately in the planning stage as it was felt that if the white Power Structure group had been invited there was a question as to whether the Negro members would have spoken frankly without the initial meeting. This disparity in representation will be corrected in the future.

Mrs. Morton Sanger (AJC Executive Board Member) was appointed next convening chairman. Messrs. Falk and Sims agreed to act as consultants in the preparation of the next meeting and future developments. The meeting would be sponsored by the Texas Council on Human

Relations. It was decided to reconvene the group within three weeks and to include additional persons.

F. AGENDA ITEMS

The following items were suggested on the agenda which, also, crystallized the suggestions and recommendations expressed in the discussion.

a) A member of the Power Structure Group agreed to convey, informally, the opinions and ideas expressed to the Power Structure Group and report their reactions at the next meeting. He promised, also, to arrange an informal meeting of the Negro members with the School Board President or Superintendent to confer on the impending desegregation plan. It was reasoned that this meeting would give the Negro group the opportunity to express their views and to feel that it was a part of the developmental process.

b) The ministers agreed to contact their various associations and suggest areas of cooperation.

c) An exploration of community resources and civic agencies would be made by the respective members and suggestions made on the utilization of these channels in preparing the community to accept the desegregation process. These included the Chamber of Commerce, PTA, civic and luncheon associations, religious bodies, press, radio, television, etc.

d) Workshop on desegregation. Considerable time was devoted to the organization of a workshop or institute of agency leaders and professionals on the desegregation issue as an important step in making the community aware of the problem, giving direction in handling it and in developing lines of communication between the various institutional segments of the community. It was proposed that the workshop would be held in the spring, though doubt was expressed as to whether such an activity could be organized on such short notice.

G. CONCLUDING COMMENTS

As a first meeting, the results were satisfactory, but also indicated the challenging job ahead. It was the first time that the Negro and white responsible leaders exchanged views and discussed, informally, at a luncheon the most critical and complicated problems facing the Dallas community. It was a beginning and a good one, but only a beginning . . .

As I stated previously, the meeting was a confidential discussion and no official minutes were taken. This is only a resume of a general nature and should in no way be construed as minutes.

A summary of the proceedings:

1. An examination of the role of the School Board . . . its attitude and procedure . . . its lack of communication with the community leaders and the public . . . in the preparation and implementation of the integration program.

2. The need for opening channels of communication between the Negro and white leadership, the public and elsewhere.

3. An attempt was made to spell out methods of handling the situation . . . what needs to be done, types of action to be taken . . . community and individual resources.

4. The importance of mobilizing organizational interest and support in evolving a program to sensitize the public on the issue, to make them aware of its implications and to promote cooperation in handling the situation.

5. Mr. Kloppe was appointed by the Southern Regional Council to cooperate with the convening chairman and the two consultants, Falk and Sims, in arranging the next meeting and in implementing the plans of the groups.

H. ADDENDUM AND CONFIDENTIAL

The following developments took place since the meeting and indicate positive results of this initial discussion:

1. Reverend Estell was invited to arrange a Negro delegation to meet with the President of the School Board on March 3rd. This is the first time the Negro group has been approached.

2. On February 20th, a newspaper report was released describing the preventive measures planned by the Police Department in the desegregation issue. This release was unquestionably the result of the dissatisfaction expressed at the failure to adquaint the community with preparatory plans to handle the desegregation issue in the Fall.

3. General approval of the Negro and white members who attended the meeting on February 17th was expressed to me in my conversations with them. We are now preparing for the next meeting on Monday, March 10th, from luncheon to 3.00 pm. The area director has been in consultation with Mrs. Sanger regarding these arrangements.

ROSTER OF PERSONS INVITED TO ATTEND FEBRUARY 17th MEETING

* -- Negro members
x -- did not attend

A. SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL CONSULTANTS

* Dr. Bonita Valien, Associate Professor of the Social Sciences at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

* Dr. C. H. Parrish, Professor of Sociology, Louisville University.

* Dr. John Hope, Director of Interracial Department, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Dr. Fred Routh, Assistant Director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia.

Ed Kloppe, Director, Texas Council on Race Relations, 407 West 27th Street, Austin, Texas. GR 2 - 5522

B. DALLAS MEMBERS

* George Allen, G. Allen & Co., 2527 Ross Street RI 2 - 4155

Joe Allen, Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University (substituted for Dean Merrimon Cunninggim) EM 3 - 2411

* Mrs. Pearl C. Anderson, 2835 Dathe HA 8 - 6069

Jerome Crossman, 3400 Rpublic Bank Building RI 1 - 4901

* W. J. Durham, 2600 Flora Street RI 7 - 1130

x Rev. Ernest C. Estelle, St. John Baptist Church, 2019 Allen TA 6 - 4382

x Jack Goren, Neiman-Marcus, P.O. Box 5325 RI 1 - 6911

Gustave Falk, AJC, Southwest Area Director, 523 Fidelity Bldg. RI 7 - 2830

* R. N. Hester, 2526-1/2 Elm Street RI 7 - 0160

Felix McKnight, Dallas Times-Herald, Herald Sq. RI 1 - 4355

Rabbi Levi Olan, Temple Emanu-El 8500 Hillcrest EM 8 - 3613

Dr. Robert Raible, First Unitarian Church, 4015 Normandy St. LA 8 - 1813

Mrs. Morton Sanger, 5923 Averville Way EM 1 - 1785

* Rev. Paul A. Sims, 2310 S. Boulevard Street HA 8 - 5365

x James Smith, 2814 Tanner Street HA 8 - 4809

ROSTER - continued

*	Mrs. L.L. Smith, 2509 S. Boulevard	HA 8 - 4263
*	A. Maceo Smith, 1621 Main Street	RI 8 - 5611 Station 2011
*x	Rev. E. V. Valentine, Church of God in Christ, 1855 Canada Drive	RI 2 - 7811
*x	Dr. Joe Williams, 12217 High Point Street	AD 5 - 7238 TA 4 - 5946
x	Rev. John F. Anderson, Jr. First Presbyterian Church in Dallas 408 Park Avenue	RI 7 - 5535
x	Irving L. Goldberg, 2232 Republic Bank Building	RI 1 - 6252
x	Judge Sarah T. Hughes, 14th District Court, Records Building.	RI 7 - 2576

Keep this copy for SRC file

Sample

MAR 17 1947
Southern Regional Council

AGREEMENT OF AFFILIATION BETWEEN
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
and
The ~~and~~ TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

This document, when signed by the authorized representatives of the Texas Commission and of the Southern Regional Council, shall constitute an agreement of affiliation. The Texas Commission shall become an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council with the following understandings:

I. The Texas Commission agrees:

A. To require all of its elected Officers to become members of the Southern Regional Council.

B. To encourage all of its other members to become members of the Southern Regional Council.

C. To promote the program of the Southern Regional Council in Texas ~~(State)~~ to the best of its ability.

D. To work toward the goal of becoming a state unit of the Southern Regional Council as soon as practicable by striving to make the membership of the Council in Texas ~~(State)~~ and the membership of the Texas ~~(State~~ Commission identical.

E. To use as its official title a designation such as "The Texas ~~(State)~~ Commission on Interracial Cooperation -- An Affiliate of the Southern Regional Council," or "The Texas ~~(State)~~ Commission of the Southern Regional Council," or some similar means of showing the fact of its affiliation with the Southern Regional Council.

II. The Southern Regional Council agrees:

A. To accept all members of the Texas ~~(State)~~ Commission who wish to become members of the Council.

B. To encourage all of its members living in Texas ~~(State)~~ to affiliate with the Texas ~~(State)~~ Commission, in the hope that eventually the membership of the Council and of the Texas ~~(State)~~ Commission will become identical and that the Texas ~~(State)~~ Commission will become a state division of the Council.

C. To assist the Texas ~~(State)~~ Commission in planning and implementing a program of action by providing, insofar as its resources will allow, consultants, speakers, informational material, and special literature.

D. To assist the Texas ~~(State)~~ Commission financially, insofar as its resources permit.

III. It is understood that the executive officers of both organizations will work out to their mutual satisfaction such details as the collection of dues, the distribution of literature, and other matters.

For the Southern Regional Council	For the Texas ~~(State)~~ Commission
Guy B. Johnson Executive Director	Mrs. Jas S. Crate Chairman
Inez B. Tillman Secretary	H. J. Mason Secretary
Date 3/25/47	Date March 14, 1947

BALANCE

Published intermittently by the AUSTIN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS, Jean Holloway, editor GR 7-4659

Volume Three | October 25, 1959 | Number One

*** NOVEMBER 12 SET FOR ANNUAL DINNER - VIRGIL T. BLOSSOM TO BE GUEST SPEAKER ***

Dr. Blossom is the holder of the BS and MS degrees and of an honorary doctorate from Missouri Valley College. He has received various professional and civic awards and in 1955 was chosen "Little Rock Man of the Year."

The tensions that thereafter developed in that community have been recounted by Dr. Blossom in his Saturday Evening Post serial, now available under the title It Has Happened Here in book form from Harper.

Despite his trying experiences, he is, according to a recent Saturday Review comment on his book "bravely hopeful for the future" and confident "that the South will intelligently and ably face the future."

The dinner will again be held at the Methodist Student Center, 2434 Guadaloupe, Time: 6:30 p.m. Price: $1.40. Make your reservations early, please, with Venola Schmidt, GR 6-8804, Helen Spear, GR 2-3687 or Bob Breihan, GR 7-5317.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED AT BUSINESS MEETING

At the Fall business meeting of the ACHR on October 15 the following officers were elected:

Chairman	Edmund Heinsohn
Vice-Chairman	W. Astor Kirk
Secretary	Tommi Furushiro
Treasurer	Azie B. Taylor
Committeemen-at-Large	
3-Year Term	John T. King
1-Year Term	Bob Breihan

Connie Saulson is the third committeeman-at-large, carrying over from last year's election.

The out-going Chairman Bob Breihan spoke briefly outlining to the membership the plans projected for 1959-60 in recent sessions of the Executive Committee. He suggested that areas of major emphasis for the ensuing year should be in aiding integration of the schools, recreation and restaurant facilities, and of employment, and that work of committees currently active in these fields should be strengthened and extended. There followed a general discussion by the membership.

ACHR SPONSORS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Within the past few months there have been openings in several integrated situations for Negro secretaries. No qualified applicants appeared.

In an effort to bridge this gap the ACHR is sponsoring a scholarship program for office workers. The funds for one six-month scholarship are now at hand, and our goal is to provide two or more additional scholarships this year.

Our membership is solicited for contributions to this fund. (Just $2.00 apiece from each of you would turn the trick.) Checks made payable to Scholarship Fund, St. James Episcopal Church, are income-tax deductible.

Father Callaway heads the committee in charge of selection of recipients and of supervision of their training. Other members of his committee are Azie Taylor, Myrtle Johnson, Robert Whitby, and Mary Street.

JUNE PICNIC WELL ATTENDED

Despite the conflicting engagements of Commencement Week the Spring Picnic of the ACHR was well attended. Some 170 persons, a group comprised mostly of family parties of both races, observed the annual occasion, held this year at Austin City Park.

After swimming, barbecued chicken was served by Venola Schmidt's Entertainment Committee, and an informal sing-song was touched off by the folk-singers invited: Senora Maria Leon Ortego and Miss Jennie Franklin.

/In the American edition of Image of America (N. Y., Viking Press, 1959), Father Bruckberger, a French Dominican, appens "A Letter to America." We quote from his impassioned peroration:/

"I am aware that, by tradition, as well as by temperament, you Americans like to take your time, advance prudently, make sure at each step that you are on solid ground. But time is running out...It is a disgrace that a negligible white minority should be able to prevent the full implementation of your Declaration of Independence and deprive your Negro citizens of their right to frank and fraternal acceptance in the community, and it is just as much of a disgrace that the great majority of your people, believing as they do in integration, should nevertheless continue to allow, year after year, a handful of racists to nullify the law of your republic.

"Two nations now stand at the outposts of civilization: America and France. Should you Americans succeed in integrating your races in the spirit of unreserved confidence and joy that always accompanies great achievement; should France in turn succeed in forming a European-African community through a wholehearted renewal of the French tradition of liberty and fraternity--the threat that hangs over the West would be averted. For that would be the proof that the rich by being rich can help the poor, and that to ensure all men equal rights and opportunities is also the best way to keep the world at peace.

"Americans, Americans, return to the first seed you sowed, to that glorious Declaration of Independence in which, for the first time, the rights of man--I mean the rights of every man, rich or poor, white, yellow, or black--were explicitly defined and defended on the field of battle... What ill luck, how great a misfortune it is for us all, that it should be the ideology of the Communist Manifesto, and not that of your Declaration of Independence, which is now conquering so large a part of the world and firing the imagination of the colored races. Americans, for this you may well be to blame, just as undoubtedly all Christians are to blame for the fact that today, the name of Lenin is held in greater veneration than the name of Jesus.

"Americans, it is time to admit that you have erred; it is time to recognize that the Declaration of Independence is not yours alone. That solemn Declaration was made not just for you, but for everyone; not just for the men of one time, the eighteenth century, and one place, America--but for the whole world and for all the generations of mankind. You have done your best to make it work, or if not your best, you have at least gone a long way toward implementing it, and that is how you succeeded in solving your social problem, and why you are advancing, though advancing rather slowly, toward the solution of your racial problem.

"But now, Americans, your task is to extend the Declaration of Independence to the whole world, to all nations and all races. If you are to remain worthy of your heritage, you must now help solve the social problem between proletarian and capitalist nations, and the racial problem between white and colored peoples. The West would be doomed, and you eternally shamed, if today you proved incapable not only of fulfilling the splendid hope of the Declaration of Independence in your own country, but also of bringing that hope to the rest of the world.

"It will mean your everlasting glory and salvation for mankind if, as I believe and hope, you can find it in you to proclaim and defend once again the right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and determine to consecrate your utmost strength labor and generosity to the task of making it possible for all men, in America and throughout the world, to enjoy these rights to the full."

/Image of America is high on the best-seller lists and was the Book-of-the Month choice for July. In the light of this wide distribution and in the context of Father Bruckberger's laudatory appraisal of America as "the hope of the world," we feel that his emphasis upon the integration problem is indeed significant and will be influentail on public opinion./

BALANCE

Published intermittently by the AUSTIN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS • *Gail Beagle, editor* • GR 7-5317, GR 6-2486

Volume Three | April 18, 1960 | Number Two

*** AUSTIN COMMISSION ISSUES STATEMENT OF POSITION RELATIVE TO SIT-INS IN SOUTH ***
---NEGOTIATIONS UNDERWAY FOR POSSIBLE INTEGRATION OF DOWNTOWN RESTAURANTS---

The executive committee of the Austin Commission on Human Relations recently issued a statement of its position in view of the situation which has developed in other parts of the nation, particularly in the South.

It is as follows:

The Austin Commission on Human Relations recognizes the democratic and moral rights of Negroes to equality of service at the lunch counters of stores serving the public. It further recognizes that pressure is mounting in the Negro community of Austin for non-discriminatory service.

We commend our Negro citizens for their long self-restraint in this matter. We recognize the problems faced by management of public eating establishments in adjusting their policy to provide non-discriminatory service. We strongly urge them, however, with more haste than in the past, to re-assure discriminated groups that changes are underway.

Recognizing the receptivity of the Austin community to change, we urge our fellow citizens of Austin to unite with us in openly and firmly defending this basic human right. In this regard, we humbly offer the good offices of The Austin Commission on Human Relations for continued negotiation to these ends.

The preceding statement was issued at a called meeting of the executive committee presided by Dr. Kirk in the absence of Dr. Heinsohn which was held at Casa Loma Restaurant, March 9th, just prior to the demonstrations conducted by Negro students of the University of Texas.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

THE REPORTER, March 31, 1960, the following articles:

"Up from Tokenism" - an editorial, Max Ascoli

Negotiations are underway for the possible integration of downtown restaurants. Meetings are being held with representatives of the Austin Commission, Negro community of Austin, student groups and restaurant managers and owners.

No statement can be issued at this time concerning the progress of these negotiations. However, it is anticipated that a statement will be made following a meeting next Thursday.

Representing the Commission in the discussion held last Wednesday were chairman Heinsohn, Rev. Brandoch Lovely, Rev. Bob Breihan, Dr. John King, and Dr. W. Astor Kirk.

Commission representatives found the discussion to be cordial and informal and relatively free for full and frank discussion of the matter.

JEAN HOLLOWAY RESIGNS POST AS EDITOR

The eight of our members who sat down at High Oaks one evening three years ago to inaugurate this bi-racial newssheet are scattered now: The Alexanders in L.A., the Underwoods in Syracuse, and the Holloways temporarily hors de combat.

While current events have moved from Anti-Troop Bills to sit-in strikes the symbolism of our masthead has remained suggestive of the ideals of the ACHR.

Balance connotes the scales of an unprejudiced Justice; the poise and stability of mature social responsibility; the adjustment of inequalities in accounts; the efficient meshing of the gears of strategy; and the balance of power which undergirds the moderate position.

(continued page 2)

"Static Politics in a Changing South," Douglass Cater

"A Good City Gone Ugly," David Halberstam

"How the Northern Negro Uses His Vote," James Q. Wilson

Jean Holloway resigns (continued)

This syndrome of attitudes will continue to inform your paper which passes now to the competent hands of Gail Beagle of the Texas Methodist Student Movement who has graciously agreed to assume its editorship.

For my part - - the job has been fun for the past few years. Thanks for reading.

Jean Holloway

DR. KIRK TO ATTEND HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL CONFERENCE, APRIL 21-22

Dr. W. Astor Kirk, professor of government at Huston-Tillotson and vice-chairman of the Austin Commission will attend the Conference of Educational Leaders on Community Action for Housing and Urban Renewal in Washington,D.C. April 21-22.

The conference has been planned by Dr. George W. Snowden, Assistant to the Administrator for Intergroup Relations of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Conferees will examine in detail many aspects of urban renewal that directly affect minority groups in American cities throughout the nation.

More than twenty-five colleges and universities are cooperating with the Housing and Home Finance Agency in promoting the conference.

Dr. Kirk was also the main speaker at the recent observance of Brotherhood Week at Westminster Presbyterian Church in Peoria, Illinois.

A WHITE MAN DISCOVERS WHAT IT IS LIKE TO BE A NEGRO IN THE SOUTH

In the March and April issues of SEPIA magazine, John Griffin, a white man, tells his experiences of traveling as a "Negro" in the South.

The journalist through taking a drug and spending some time under a heat lamp was successful in changing the color of his skin and was accepted unquestionably as a Negro.

The abuses he suffered by changing only the color of his skin and concealing nothing else of his identity as John Griffin, the white man, have caused him to harbor new doubts about his own race. "I like to see good in the white man. But after this experience, it's hard to see it in the Southern white."

Note: News relative to the concerns of the Austin Commission would be welcomed by calling or writing the "Balance" editor.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. Edmund Heinsohn, Chairman, 2207 Bonita, Austin 3, GR-2-6687

Dr. W. Astor Kirk, vice-chairman, 1189 Graham, Austin 2, GR-6-4736; Allen Hall, Huston-Tillotson, GR-2-8894

Mrs. Louis Furushiro, Secretary, 1907 Pearl Street, Austin 5, GR-6-1786, (% Drs. Griffin & Fox, GR-7-9494)

Miss Azie Taylor, Treasurer, 1306-B Cotton, Austin 2, GR-6-5983, (% AFL-CIO office, GR-7-6195)

The Rev. Bob Breihan, 1-year member-at-large, 2705 Warren, Austin 3, GL-2-3664, Texas Methodist Student Movement, 2434 Guadalupe, GR-7-5317

E. H. Saulson, 2-year member-at-large, 920 East 37th, Austin 5, GR-2-3902, Hillel Foundation, GR-6-2695

Dr. John T. King, 3-year member-at-large, 2400 Givens Avenue, Austin 2, GR-2-9652, King-Tears Mortuary, 1300 East 12th, GR-6-9128

John W. Bode, Membership chairman, 3905 Balcones Drive, Austin 3, HO-5-8275

Rev. Brandoch Lovely, Restaurant-Theaters chairman, 5000 Parkcrest, Austin 3, GL-3-6373

Mrs. Fred Schmidt, Employment chairman, 700 West 32nd, Austin 5, GR-6-8804

Rev. Blake Smith, Program chairman, 1509 Hardouin, Austin 3, GR-6-5625, University Baptist Church, GR-8-8559

Miss Gail Beagle, Publicity chairman, 2506½-A Rio Grande, GR-6-2486, GR-7-5317

METHODIST GROUP PUBLISHES A COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF THE NASHVILLE DEMONSTRATIONS

The Wesley Foundation in Nashville, Tenn. has published a special edition of its paper, "Wesley Notes," regarding the sit-ins conducted by Fisk and Tennessee A. & I. students, the legal and judicial actions of city government in relations to the these students, and about the person and role of James Lawson in these affairs.

It was the feeling of the editors of the paper that the local papers had presented a garbled, prejudiced, or irresponsible accounts of these matters and therefore felt constrained to disseminate as accurate an account of these events as possible. Requests may be directed to the Rev. Charles Dean, % "Wesley Notes", 130 21st Avenue S., Nashville, Tennessee.

BALANCE

Published intermittently by the AUSTIN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS • *Gail Beagle, editor* • GR 7-5317, GR 6-2486

VOLUME THREE June 18, 1960 NUMBER THREE

**********ACHR PICNIC TO BE HELD ON GROUNDS ADJACENT TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL JUNE 27**********

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES FALL SPEAKER

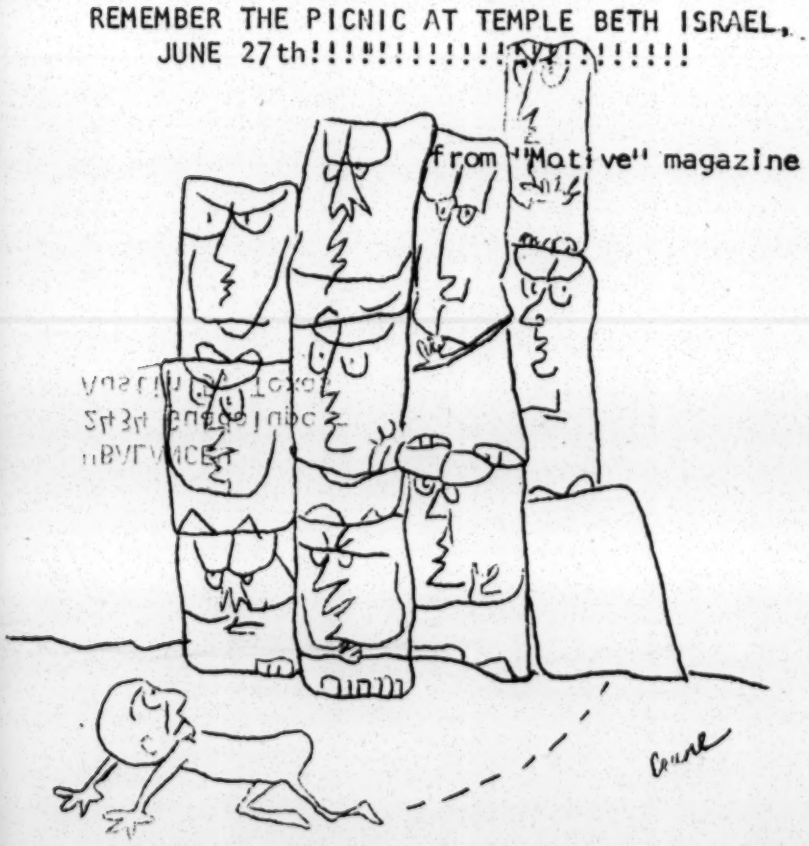
The ACHR executive committee has asked that chairman Heinsohn and Rabbi Mintz call Ralph McGill to find out if it would be possible for him to be the speaker for the annual fall dinner meeting. The committee felt that ACHR could afford a $250 honorarium plus travel expenses, which may also be shared by the University school of journalism, if this can be arranged.

Other speakers that have been suggested are: Ralph Bunche, Harry Golden, Bishop Lucey of San Antonio, Levi Olan of Dallas, and Bishop Martin of Dallas.

SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE REPORTS

Mrs. Venola Schmidt and Jean Holloway have reported that an Anderson High School graduate, who ranked 15th in her class of 150 and has fine references, to be the top applicant for ACHR's scholarship to the University of Texas. The scholarship recepient will be introduced at the fall meeting.

REMEMBER THE PICNIC AT TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL, JUNE 27th!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!



You'll do better here to stay in your own place.....

The Austin Commission on Human Relations will hold a picnic on the grounds adjacent Temple Beth Israel, 3901 Seiders, from 6 to 9 p.m., Monday, June 27th.

Each family attending is asked to bring a covered dish and the trimmings. Cold drinks will be available.

Rabbi Charles Mintz offered the facilities of Temple Beth Israel for a picnic at the June 10th meeting of the ACHR executive committee at which time the committee accepted the invitation. Rabbi Mintz was appointed by chairman Heinsohn this spring to fill the vacancy left Dr. Blake Smith on the executive committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1960-61

A business meeting will be called some time prior to the annual fall dinner meeting for the election of new officers. A nominating committee headed by Dr. John T. King will be sending letters to the membership requesting suggestions for nominees.

Others members of the nominating committee are: Bob Breihan, Connie Saulson, Jean Holloway II, Azie Taylor, and Roy Valasquez.

A fall meeting report similar to the one put out during the sit-in demonstrations by Bob Breihan has been suggested by the executive committee. Breihan will ask Dr. Bill Kirk to help him compile such a report for the membership.

The audit of books will be available at this meeting. Treasurer Azie Taylor reported at the June 10th meeting that there was a balance of $225 in the treasury.

APARTMENTS AVAILABLE TO NEGRO STUDENTS

Mrs. Q. S. Franks of 1108 West 25th will rent apartments to Negro students if any are in need of housing accomodations. Her number is GR-8-5946.

NEW SPONSORS OF THE COMMISSION

New sponsors of the the Commission this year include: The Rev. Frank Charlton, the Rev. William Logan, Rabbi Charles Mintz, and the Rev. James Wm. Morgan.

✓ HCF FYI

SM

BY LAWS
of
THE AUSTIN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Founded December 12, 1955

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this organization shall be The Austin Commission On Human Relations.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose and objectives which motivated the founding of this organization were to provide for the highest level of human relations among the various racial, cultural, ethnic, and religious groups of the Austin community by:

- -- providing experiences for leaders and members of the different groups to know each other personally and to share objectives commonly held and mutually appreciated;
- -- taking an inventory of the community's practices and policies with respect to its racial, cultural and religious segments;
- -- providing media for the collection and dissemination of salient facts for improving intergroup relations and practices;
- -- establishing attitudes of confidence and goodwill and dispelling suspicion and fear;
- -- engaging in concrete action for effecting constructive changes in intergroup relations;
- -- cooperating with existing community organizations and agencies that are also seeking to effect democratic patterns in intergroup relations.

This organization shall be non-sectarian and non-partisan.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

Any individual person who is in agreement with the statement of purpose and willing to work in the program of the Commission may be an active member. The annual membership dues shall be $1.00 for students, $2.00 for an individual, $3.00 for a married couple, and $5.00 for a contributing member. Payment of the dues entitles the member to full voting privileges in the Austin Commission. By payment of $2.00 in addition to membership said member is entitled to a year's subscription to "New South", publication of the Southern Regional Council, and to membership in the State Commission On Race Relations.

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The officers of the organization shall be a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer with the responsibility of the usual duties of these offices.

The Executive Committee shall be composed of the officers, the chairmen of all standing committees, and three members-elected-at-large. It shall direct and co-ordinate the activities of the Commission between meetings.

The Standing Committee chairmen shall be appointed by the officers in consultation with the members-elected-at-large. Provision shall be made for at least the following standing committees: Membership and Finance, Surveys and Research, Publicity and Public Relations, and Projects and Social Action.

ARTICLE V. MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

The Commission shall hold bi-monthly meetings. Special meetings may be held upon call of the Chairman.

Elections shall be held annually at the first meeting in May.

The officers shall be elected for a term of one year with a limit of three successive terms in a particular office after which one year must lapse before the person can be elected again to that office.

The members-elected-at-large shall serve a term of three years. At the first election following adoption of these by-laws, the members-at-large shall be elected to either a one, two, or three year term in order to provide for staggered terms of service.

Elections to fill vacancies may be held at any regularly called meeting.

ARTICLE VI. RELATIONSHIPS

The Commission shall be associated with the Texas Commission on Race Relations which in turn is associated with the Southern Regional Council. The Commission shall also cooperate with other city, state, and national organizations working in the area of Human Relations.

ARTICLE VII. AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a simple majority at any regularly called meeting, provided the proposed amendment shall have been presented for discussion at the last previous meeting.

Gail Beagle, Chairman of Publicity

Austin Commission on Human Relations
2434 Guadalupe
Austin 5, Texas
GR_7-5317, GR-6-2486

News Release: For Immediate Release

AUSTIN, TEX., April 27 -- The Executive Committee of the Austin Commission on Human Relations in a meeting late Wednesday at the Hillel Foundation commended Austin students for the character of the demonstrations conducted today.

The committee said: "Today, students from four Austin educational institutions walked along Congress Avenue in an orderly and legal manner carrying placards calling for integration of dowtown eating establishments. The Austin Commission on Human Relations commends these students for the peaceable manner in which they conducted themselves."

The Commission reaffirmed its statement of March 9th which said in part: The Austin Commission on Human Relations recognizes the democratic and moral rights of Negroes to equality of service at the lunch counters of stores serving the public.

We commend our Negro citizens for their self-restraint in this matter. We recognize the problems faced by management of public eating establishments in adjusting their policy to provide non-discriminatory service. We strongly urge, however, that immediate steps be taken to reassure discriminated groups that changes are underway.

We continue to offer the offices of the Commission in whatever matter they may be useful.

On Tuesday of this week the Commission sent letters to all cergymen in Austin and to all downtown lunch counter operators calling for immediate indication of openess in order to avoid imminent demonstrations.

--30--

(note: copies of the letters indicated above are attached)

THE AUSTIN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Austin Commission on Human Relations is a citizens group dedicated to the improvement of Human relations in the city of Austin. Its membership, numbering approximately 300, have announced by their belonging that they affirm this general concern. Functioning through its standing committees in such major areas as employment, schools, recreation and eating facilities, The Commission attempts by careful research to become aware of the facts and by realistic and thoughtful action assist in the elimination of discriminatory practices against any minority group in the city based on stereotyped characteristic as a minority.

The Commission invites all who are similarly concerned to evidence such by joining its membership. This is done by completing the form attached below and attaching the membership fee.

Each member receives announcements concerning the activities of The Commission, is placed on the mailing list of Balance (the publication of The Commission) and assists in the committee work when desireable. The membership list is not public information and is used for mailings that in the judgment of the Executive Committee are in keeping with the overall aims and purposes of the Commission.

. . . . . .

_____ _____

Name (please print or write legibly) telephone number

_____

Address

( ) I desire to become a member of The Austin Commission on Human Relations
( ) I am already a member and wish to renew.
( ) I am interested in the work but not personally in membership

(membership dues are $ 2.00 annually for single
$ 3.00 " for couples
$ 1.00 " for students

. . . . . .

Inventory of interest in Commission activities:

( ) interested but do not have time to work.
( ) will take occasional short-term responsibilities.
( ) will take minor continuous responsibilities.
( ) will take some major responsibilities.

I am interested as follows:

	(minor)	(major)
Schools - - - - - - -	( )	( )
Employment - - - - - - -	( )	( )
Recreation facilities - -	( )	( )
Meal facilities - - - -	( )	( )

EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP PROJECT, AUSTIN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

There are job opportunities open in Austin for Negro employment for which there are no trained applicants. A great many reasons contribute to this among which is the expense of the training. The Austin Commission has therefor projected a Scholarship Fund to which interested friends and members may contribute. A committee will screen as many candidates as there is financial ability to help, assisting them to receive training leading to qualification for these employment opportunities.

Anyone wishing to make a contribution to this Fund is invited to do so. In order that you may receive income tax deduction for the contribution you may make the check payable:

*ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH SCHOLARSHIP FUND

and give it to Miss Azie Taylor, Treasurer of The Austin Commission, or leave it on the table attached to this page.

*This is definitely a project of The Austin Commission on Human Relations.

A REPORT TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF AUSTIN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS -- NOT FOR PUBLICATION

(The Chairman, Dr. Heinsohn, has asked that I write this synopsis of events as a report to the membership of event transpiring in the last few weeks relative to the mounting pressure to integrate dowtown lunch counters.)

EARLY MARCH, 1960:

A south-wide methodology began to develop called "sit-ins". Some letters were received by Huston-Tillotson students urging them to "demonstrate" against particularly "nation chain stores"having lunch counters. These letters came from other southern Negro college groups. A number of students at UT, primarily Negro at first, later to include other fellow students and those from the two seminaries as well, intersected the HT students forming what was sometimes referred to as a "coalition". Imminent demonstration were apparently delayed at the request of officers of the ACHR in order to provide time for negotiation with dowtown restraunt managers.

MARCH 9, 1960

ACHR Executive Committee adopted resolution stating its position(Copies sent to membership in last "Balance". This was given to all news media as a press release. Published outside of Austin in daily papers, in Austin only by radio.

MARCH:

Mayor Tom Miller called Dr. Heinsohn asking that he negotiate with managers, particularly Wolworth and White Pharmacy. This Dr. Heinsohn did at some length, expressing the judgement that he had reason to believe that Austin was ready for this move. After long discussion they asked for a meeting of all restraunt men, indicating they would go along with the group. Approaches were made to the Austin Restraunt Assoc. with negligible results, stating that it would be brought before the "board" in the future.

LATE MARCH:

The first of two negotiation session was held in Driskill Hotel with representatives from Continental Bus Lines, Greyhound Cafe, HL Green, Kress Co., Woolworth, White Pharacy and Driskill Hotel sat with members of ACHR (Lovely, Kirk, King, Breihan) and students. Aimiable discussion ensued, but requests were clear for a larger meeting of the 15 merchants invited. It was set for a week later.

EARLY APRIL:

The 2nd Negotiation meeting was held under difficult circumstances in a local bank. The press and more students tried to attend meeting and tenseness of the atmosphere made real ne gotiation impossible. Approximately same number of restraunt men were there. ACHR representative told the press that this seemed to be the final effort of the Commssion, it had no further sessions set.

LAST WEEK:

The students felt that a new thrust was in order and went to The Rev. Jack Lancaster, President of the Austin Council ofChurches. A committee was formed with The Rev. Charles Sumners as Chrm. Additional, significant Austin citizens were present at a meeting April 25. It appeared they might "do something" but this really failed to move into reality. At any rate demonstratin were postponed to give it time.

APRIL 25:

A called meeting of the ACHR Executive Committee was set for Hillel Center at 8:30 PM. An incomplete effort was made to invite the membership. Some 50 or so members appeared and dis-

Gail Beagle, Chairman of Publicity

Austin Commission on Human Relations
2434 Guadalupe
Austin 5, Texas
GR_7-5317, GR-6-2486

News Release: For Immediate Release

AUSTIN, TEX., April 27 -- The Executive Committee of the Austin Commission on Human Relations in a meeting late Wednesday at the Hillel Foundation commended Austin students for the character of the demonstrations conducted today.

The committee said: "Today, students from four Austin educational institutions walked along Congress Avenue in an orderly and legal manner carrying placards calling for integration of dowtown eating establishments. The Austin Commission on Human Relations commends these students for the peaceable manner in which they conducted themselves."

The Commission reaffirmed its statement of March 9th which said in part: The Austin Commission on Human Relations recognizes the democratic and moral rights of Negroes to equality of service at the lunch counters of stores serving the public.

We commend our Negro citizens for their self-restraint in this matter. We recognize the problems faced by management of public eating establishments in adjusting their policy to provide non-discriminatory service. We strongly urge, however, that immediate steps be taken to reassure discriminated groups that changes are underway.

We continue to offer the offices of the Commission in whatever matter they may be useful.

On Tuesday of this week the Commission sent letters to all cergymen in Austin and to all downtown lunch counter operators calling for immediate indication of openess in order to avoid imminent demonstrations.

--30--

(note: copies of the letters indicated above are attached)

until 11 PM, matters of strategy and procedure. Several recommendations to the Executive Committee were made, including efforts at more effective communication with the membership, matters relative to possible purchased newspaper space and bail bond in case of arrests following demonstrations.

Executive Committee, meeting after this session voted:

1. Send a letter to all Austin Clergymen calling upon them to use their influence in whatever manner possible to create an atmosphere conducive to "openess".
2. Send a letter to all dowtown food-counter merchants apprizing them of the gravity of the present situation and pleading some immediate show of of new steps.
3. Send a letter to the Mayor reporting our lack of success in obtaining either a good meeting of the restraunt people or any significant change in the pattern and further calling upon him as Austin's First Citizen to enter the picxture.

(these letters were sent that night by committee members working until 3 am)

APRIL 27, 5 PM, Executive Committee meeting:

Voted: (1) send press release immediately to all news media (copy enclosed) commending students on orderly, legal and peaceful deomonstration.
(2) Establish a committee of Mel Zuck and William Clebsch to care for any bail-bond matters that seemed appropriate. Interested persons are urged to contact these men.

Discussed but took no action on newspaper space purchase.

Events of the afternoon: (1) Student "poster-walked" on Congress.
(2) The Mayor called a committee to meet at St. David's Church over which he presided. Present were 14 out of 15 restraunt men, city councilmen, and a number of significant dowtown citizens. They voted to establish a citizens committee with Judge St. John Garwood as Chrm.

(The Press coverage of this meeting appeared (in error) to indicate that the meeting was called by the Austin Council of Churches. Reputuable information indicates that it was the Mayor's meeting and the Committee to be established is to be "citizens" meeting.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28:

Rumor had it that Judge Garwood would be unable to take chairmanship until June. This gave the hint to the students that this committee would not act quickly, thereby encouraging them to move toward demonstration. No official contact seems to have been attempted between the Mayor's Committee or the Mayor and the students. At the same time, The Chariman of the ACHR urged the Mayor to be sure that membership on the committee included all faiths and not just the Austin Council of Churches. He was assured this would be true.

In late afternoon it was discovered that Bray & Jordan Pharmacies had, two months prior, decided to serve without reference to color or creed, customers as they came to the soda fountain. This rumor was checked out by Commission officers and found to be reliable.

Student demonstrations rumored to be scheduled for Saturday but moved up to Friday were asked by ACHR officers to be delayed until at least noon for a last chance negotiation.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29:

It was verified that Judge Garwood had indeed accepted the chairmanship of the Committee, effective immediately.

Dr. Heinsohn and Bob Breihan had lenghty conversations with management of Kress, Green and Woolworth asking them to break away on the basis that Bray & Jordan had done so. They were told of the impending demonstrations. It appeared to the ACHR folk that they were ready, but could not do so because they were the "yankee merchants" dowtown. Telephone calls made indicated that other restraunt managers were committed to accepting the report and recommendation of the Garwood committee whatever it would be. Woolworth reported that the Saturday preceding he had served Negroes at the lunch counter. It seemed to ACHR representatives that all present would serve two Negroes at a time at the counter, but close up if more appeared.

A phone conversation with Judge Garwood informed him of the urgency of the present situation. He went with Breihan and Heinsohn to visit with a group of the student prominent in the proposed demonstrations. Representation was made there that (1) Judge Garwood was a dependable and fair man to serve as chariman (2) that he intended to have a committee in 2-4 days and a report in a week to 10 days. (3) there was some "openess" apparent dowtown, though could not be stated officially. It was suggested that any thing done be preceeded by careful probing by not more than two students at a time. (4) Students were encouraged to give Judge Garwood time to form his committee and bring report. (It is doubtful that these represantatives of the students could have actuallly stopped the demonstration should they have chosen to). No decision was requested and none given.

1:30 PM "sit-ins" began dowtown as follows:

(1) Greyhound Bus Station: Students sat at the counter. This reported did not see them served food, though they may have been. At any rate, one hour later they were gone, cafe remained open.
(2) Continental Bus Station: Stools were removed when demonstrators appeared. Counter remained o pen.
(3) Renfro Drug Co.: Two went in, they were refused service, "sit-in" commenced. Counter was closed, demonstrators remained until late afternoon.
(4) Kress Co: Two went in, were served, no demonstration. Counter closed.
(5) Green Co.: Two went in, were not served, demonstrators went in, counter closed, demonstrators sat until later in afternoon.
(6) Woolworth: Just prior to 1:30 PM three student (apparently) not connected with the demonstration sat at the counter. Manager instructed that they be served and he left for the Bank. When he returned counter full of"sit-inners". Apparently the two"sit-inner" probers joined the 3 already there and it exceeded the number the fountain manager was instructed to serve...so he served the two and closed the fountain. "Sit-in " began and continued until later in affernoon.

Demonstrations were orderly and peaceful. There were no major incidents and no arrests. There is no prophecy possible at this time as to the future. Judge Garwood seems unclear as to his future role. W.Astor Kirk commented late Friday afternoon that Judge Garwood is an excellent man for the committee chairmanship and ought to be fully supppprted and trusted to do a sound job.

The ACHR Executive Committee is to meet Saturday morning to discuss the situation and decide about newspaper space useage.

Bob Breihan

PS White Pharmacy early in the week closed its lunch counter permanently.

Balance
2434 Guadalupe St.
Austin, Texas

Bulk Rate
US POSTAGE
Permit 1670
Austin,Texas

Gail Beagle, Director of Publicity
Austin Commission on Human Relations
2434 Guadalupe
Austin 5, Texas
GR-75317, GR-6-2486

NEWS RELEASE: For Immediate Release RE: Austin Commission issues statement

AUSTIN, Tex., March 9 - In view of the situation developing in other parts of the nation, particularly in the South, the executive committee of the Austin Commission on Human Relations in a meeting at noon today at Casa Loma restaurant adopted the following statement of its position:

The Austin Commission on Human Relations recognizes the democratic and moral rights of Negroes to equality of service at the lunch counters of stores serving the public. It further recognizes that pressure is mounting in the Negro community of Austin for non-discriminatory service.

We commend our Negro citizens for their long self-restraint in this matter. We recognize the problems faced by management of public eating establishments in adjusting their policy to provide non-discriminatory service. We strongly urge them, however, with more haste than in the past, to re-assure discriminated groups that changes are underway.

Recognizing the receptivity of the Austin community to change, we urge our fellow-citizens of Austin to unite with us in openly and firmly defending this basic human right. In this regard, we humbly offer the good offices of The Austin Commission on Human Relations for continued negotation to these ends.

--30--

BALANCE

Published intermittently by the AUSTIN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS • *Gail Beagle, editor* • GR 7-5317, GR 6-2486

VOLUME THREE November 14, 1960 Number Four

*** BROOKS HAYS TO BE ACHR DINNER SPEAKER MONDAY, DECEMBER 5TH ***

Brooks Hays, a member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority and formerly a representative from Arkansas who served during the 78th through the 85th sessions of Congress, will be the main speaker for the Austin Commission on Human Relations dinner meeting at the Methodist Student Center, December 5th at 7:30 p.m.

Active in interracial matters and frequently a speaker on this subject, Mr. Hays is a lawyer in Russellville, Ark. and a member of the Arkansas Bar Association. He has formerly served as assistant attorney general of Arkansas, is a member of the National Democratic Committee, and was a delegate to the 10th General Assembly of the United Nations in 1955. He is also former president of the Southern Baptist Convention (1957-59) and was recently named Lay Churchman of the Year by the Religious Heritage Foundation in Washington.

A Phi Beta Kappa, Mr. Hays attended the University of Arkansas and George Washington University.

Mr. Hays will also be in Austin as a speaker for the annual Advent Lectures series December 6 at All Saints Episcopal Church. The lectures are held under the auspices of the Episcopal Seminary of the Southwest.

Further information regarding the dinner meeting will be included in the next issue of the Balance, November 21.

DR. KIRK NAMED NEW CHAIRMAN OF COMMISSION

Dr. W. Astor Kirk, head of the government department at Huston-Tillotson College, was elected as the new chairman of the Austin Commission on Human Relations at the Fall business meeting of the group, October 20.

Dr. Kirk replaces Dr. Edmund Heinsohn, former pastor of University Methodist Church. Other officers are: DR. BLAKE SMITH, vice-chairman; DR. WILLIAM CLEBSCH, secretary; LEE HICKS, treasurer, and the REV. BOB BREIHAN, three-year member-at-large of the executive committee. DR. JOHN KING and CONNIE SAULSON return as members-at-large of the executive committee.

Chairmen of the various areas of concern (employment, membership, etc.) of the commission will be appointed and announced by Dr. Kirk at a meeting of the executive commitee, November 17th, at the University Tea House at 5:30 p.m.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The following proposed amendment to the By-Laws of the ACHR will be presented during a short business session at the dinner meeting December 5th for the entire ACHR membership's consideration. It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE COMMITEE: (Article IV, para. 2) "The Executive Committee of the Commission shall be composed of (1) the officers of the Commission, (2) the retiring chairman (who shall serve for a period of one year following his retirement as chairman), (3) the chairman of standing committees, and (4) three members-at-large, who shall be elected by the Commission for overlapping terms of three years each."

NOTE: On the following pages is a reprint of Dr. George Sanchez's talk before the ACHR, October 20.

MEMBERS OF ACHR IN THE NEWS

Chairman Kirk recently was appointed a special consultant to the public affairs division of Ford Foundation. He spent the weekend of Nov. 10 in Kansas City, Mo., where he assisted a team of social scientists in investigating the feasibility of a five year experimental work-study program for a select group of youth in Kansas City.

Former editor of Balance, Jean Holloway, was one of the 25 Texas authors honored at Writers' Roundup, Oct. 28 for her latest book, Hamlin Garland: A Biography.

DISCRIMINATION IN HIGH PLACES

Ladies and Gentlemen:
---Negroes, Latins, Indians. Education, politics, civil liberities.

For many years I have labored under the impression that the injustices suffered by these minority groups were the products of mass ignorance on the part of the dominant group -- that one of the most fruitful avenues in the education of minority groups was the education of the majority group. That is, I have believed that prejudice and enlightment did not go together -- that if the dominant were informed, were educated, it would side with justice and decency and that it then would give the minority a fair shake. I may live to regret it, but I still believe that. What, in the past, I did not take into account was that, in the job of reaching and educating the uneducated, the forces for good have formidable competition in high places, from individuals and organizations that are not ignorant, who know the truth but who do not let the truth handicap them in their evil purposes. What I did not take into account, also, was the fact that much of the bias and prejudice among ignorant masses was manufactured by these very apostles of inhumanity. Oftentimes, the bias and the prejudice claimed for the mass is, in reality, non-existent.

I am terribly saddened when the technique of the big lie, when the technique of guilt-by-association, when the technique of the half-truth is used by otherwise educated persons to assassinate character, to pillory innocent fellowmen. That these techniques have been used against the Negro, the so-called Mexican, and the Indian hardly needs documentation. That is history. It is a frightening prospect that these techniques have not been outmoded and thoroughly discredited in the popular mind and that they will be extended to other groups or classes. That is already a reality. Were I to believe all that I read about the venality and the anti-Americanism of labor unions, I would hestitate to have a car in my garage for fear of putting money in Walter Reuther's pocket which I am assured he would use to overthrow the government! Were I to believe certain highly placed ministers of the Gospel and their instrumentalities, I would give wide berth to my Catholic friends and applaud any effort that would keep them from full citizenship! Right here in Austin, we have recently witnessed the exaltation in our largest public forums, and with the official blessings of our city fathers, of persons whose stock in trade is guilt by association and the big lie and the half-truth. These self-appointed and self-anointed patriots, who unctiously drape the American flag around their shoulders, are not purveyors of enlightenment, of truth. They murder truth, they desecrate liberty and justice. That they hold, have held positions of honor, trust, and distinction makes their diatribes not more credible but just more despicable.

Why does the enlightened American public put up with this sort of Thing? Are we still in the Dark Ages? Have we not had two thousand years of Christianity? Is it of small moment that these professional patriots say that education in the United States is dominated by Communists? Is it of no consequence that reputable journals and organizations are off-handedly given a gut-punch and classed as "front" bodies and, therefore, subversive?

But, let me get back to my thesis: are these individuals inspired by the wishes of the ignorant masses? It is obvious that they are not, for those masses have no opinions as to the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: as to the old Progressive Education Association (I was a member of the national board!); or as to the New Republic, The Nation, or the defunct PM. The ignorant masses really know nothing of the late Walter White, who was my friend, and his NAACP; of Roger Baldwin (my friend, too) and his ACLU -- if the masses knew the truth about these matters they might approve or disapprove, with a division of pro and con as is the case in all things. I like to think that in the main, they would approve -- but, pro or con, I would honor their decision if they led from knowledge rather than from ignorance, if they had had the truth expounded to them. Again, are the purveyors of suspicion and hate, of prejudice, expounding the truth for the enlightenment of the masses? As the French would have it: "It is to laugh !" If these demagogues had ever read a line of John Dewey or of any other philosopher with any understanding whatsoever, they would know that they lie through their teeth when they attribute to that venerable educator, with whom we may or nmay not agree, the subversion of the minds of little children oand of the perversion of the American way. These dispensers of hate and suspicion are really illiterates in the subjects upon which they expound. They capitalize upon the ignorance of their audiences to pose as knowledgeable in matters far beyond the understanding of those audiences. (a lack of understanding not attributable to lack of capacity but to lack of opportunity) to truly subvert their listeners from the path of truth and understanding. Here is where the hate words, the emotionally charged phrases, have a field day. Here is where the phrases "nigger lover," "that dirty Mexican," "would you want your daughter to marry a BLANK?," "un-American," and the like -- extended to include labor unions, Catholics, Jews, Baptists, educators, ministers, and others -- are levers to jack up the status of the self-appointed protector of the faith, and of the nefarious interests which he serves. These tactics must be rewarding in a commercial sense, or the pay-off is in the area of political advantage -- or, maybe, these fellows are so perverse and irrational that they derive an unnatural pleasure out of their intellectual and moral depravity.

I can understand how the medicine man, in his primitive savagery, can excite his beered-up audience to prance around the camp-fire and work itself into a frenzy of hate and lust -- and to dance round and round, yelling and shaking spears and knives -- until, in an alcoholic trance, devoid of all reason, the mob goes off to commit the most heinous of crimes.

(continued next page)

I can forgive the aboriginal savage. I cannot condone or forgive his modern counterpart. Whether it be from the professorial lectern, from the pulpit, or from the political platform, the current would-be medicine men (and I apologize to the medicine men that I have known) are just as much the purveyors of suspicion and hate as were the demagogues of the most backward cultures -- those hopped-up psychos or evil geniuses who held sway because they could fool the ignorant, the unwashed.

I am terribly disheartened when I view the scene of human relations in the United States. I have not lost faith in the wisdom, in the decency of the common people of America -- I do believe, however, that they subversive forces that are working upon the undefined fears of our ethnic group against ethnic group, ideology against ideology, without reference to basic loyalty, integrity, or personal dignity, and without reference to truth -- I say that those forces have too prominent a place in our society, and I say that enlightened leadership should come forth boldly to condemn such subversion. Further, I say that, while I would deny no one the right to speak his views, I do not think that we have any obligation to provide the forum from which these subversions may sling their mud -- I do not believe that they should be cloaked with any semblance of approval by the enlightened leadership of our society or by our instutituions. I think that we should call their hands at every turn. We should say to them, as former University President Homer Price Rainey said to the legislators who persisted in defaming University professors with charges of Communism: "Put up or shut up."

Were the mis-education of the public attributable only to the professional demagogue or to the professional patriot, the crackpot and the screwball, our role in the search for truth and for popular enlightenment would not be particularly burdensome. We could figuratively relegate them to the circus sideshow, where they could keep the savage medicine man company -- where they could shout and grimace and beat their chests to their hearts' content; where, indeed, we might want to go on occasion to observe the antics and to marvel at the departure from reason, at the perfection of non sequitors and irrelevancies, at the fabrication of facts out of the whole cloth. Such a venture mignt be a refreshing relief from the prosaic life where reason governs, where love and truth and decency and truth are venerated. Sideshows can be fun! But, alas!, the professional demagogue, the professional patriot, is given aid and comfort by people in high places -- people who know better, people who sacrifice truth and integrity for whatever mean advantage getting on the off-beat bandwagon may bring. They cannot be relegated to the circus sideshow. It is they who make it imperative that we meet the issue head-on and to whom we must say,"Put up or shut up."

I am reminded here of a recent visit to Texas of the Chairman of the Un-American Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America. Almost breathlessly, he hinted darkly that the schools and pulpits of Texas were havens for untold numbers of subversives, and that his Committee might soon gallop down to good ole Texas to rescue us from the bad guys and gallantly save the dasmel in distress. Gad! I thought that was the job of the Texas Rangers! O, maybe, of Zorro! That same committee not long ago made similar charges in California; and to use a slang expression with a visual image that tickles my peculiar sense of humor, it "split its birtches." I doubt very seriously that the good Congressman will risk a similar debacle in Texas. We Texans would, of course, call his hand -- and he would have to put up or shut up. And he cannot afford to be shut up, for then he loses his very stock in trade: the big lie by innuendo. This is illustrative of the disheartening behavior of men in high places, men who are otherwise educated and responsible.

Were these men of only one political part, or only of one profession, or only of any other one classification I might say that prejudice based on the race-creed-color concept was an occupational hazard, a sort of fringe burden to be borne like the proverbial cross. But this is not the case, the purveyors of prejudice and their collaborators come from various fields of learning and responsibility. By way of illustration;

I was saddened when our Legislature, whose vast majority is constituted by intelligent and decent persons -- with whom we may or may not agree as to policy or process, but of whom we expect intelligent and decent behavior, responsible behavior -- I say I was saddened when that Legislature went through the antics characteristic of the mob to pass the so-called anti-integration laws. I say that these were antics characteristic of the mob because they did not adhere to reason. However, maybe I should apologize to the mob -- because the legislators knew better, and their vote for the perpetuation of segregation of blacks from whites was a calculated and cynical act!

Now, I am not a lawyer -- as many of the legislators who voted for the segregation laws are. But I do know the elementary legal fact that the only way to over-rule the Supreme Court of the United States on its interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment is to have it change its collective mind or for us to amend the Constitution. Our legislator-lawyers know that far better than I, and if those legislators who are not lawyers do not know it they have little business writing our laws. Some may say, the Legislature was merely setting up road-blocks to avoid sudden and catastrophic integration. That is a lame excuse! The Supreme Court of the United States had already provided for that when it ruled that integration should take place "with all deliberate speed."

(continued back page)

Some may think of the segregation laws passed by our Legislature as a "grandstand play," a bid for favor in the galleries. I ask, to whom in the galleries was the play directed? To the intelligent, to the decent, to the responsible? Or to the ignorant, to the base, to the unthinking? I can't help but be reminded of burlesque at its worst, or pornographic literature (and I shudder when I use the word "literature")! But our legislators may take heart, cold comfort though they may be, in that they have company in professions that, by tradition, excel even lawmakers in stature as the defenders of the good - the true - the beautiful.

I will don sackcloth and pour ashes on my own profession, that of the educators. As I am saddened by the farcical maneuverings of some legislators, I am doubly pained to observe how some of my colleagues in education serve as consultants or catspaws to schools boards that would dispense education on a race-creed-color basis. And I am shocked when a colleague here and there serves as the instigator of differential treatment not based on any of the accepted tenets of the profession but on pre-judgment, on prejudice. I am amazed when some of my colleagues in the field of education take up the cry of the irresponsible politician who says that "blood will flow in the streets if integration is carried out." I remember that such a cry was made when Herman Marion Sweatt was trying to gain admission to the University of Texas. The Drag has yet to see a drop of blood, except that shed by reckless motorists and pedestrians!

I remember that, not many years ago, in a nearby community the children of Mexican decent were not picked up by the public school buses. When the practice was protested before the school board and the school superintendent, they solemnly asserted that they could not have those children transported with the "white" children "because the community would not stand for it.' When finally forced to treat the "Mexican" children just like all others, only one family of so-called Anglos protested -- and that family insisted that their children would not ride to school with Mexicans, that the parents would drive them back and forth instead. Those of you who have children know how soon that business gets old and wearisome! At the end of the week, the children of the recalcitrant family were happily riding the bus!

In another Texas community, a community which many years ago set the pattern of so-called legal segregation of Mexican children in the public schools of this state, the "Mexican" school and the "white" school were in the same block, and they used a common playground. Efforts to convince the school board and its superintendent of schools that the practice of segregation should be abandoned were to no avail -- even when the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. L. A. Woods, ordered integration. They insisted that their community would not stand for integration, and predicted dire consequences. When integration was eventually compelled (the "Mexican" children decided to enroll in the white school on the first day of school!), the dire consequences failed miserably to materialize.

I could recite instance after instance where the prejudice alleged to reside in the community was non-existent, where persons in high places, for one bad reason or another, either misrepresent or distort the facts or so ignorant of the facts that they have no business in the positions that they hold. If they maliciously twist the truth in these matters they deserve the most severe condemnation of their colleagues and of thinking people generally.

The Latin American child has just about licked the problem of segregation, though there are still recalcitrant areas of resistance. I wish that I had time to elaborate on this. The Negro child has just set forth along that long and rocky road of integration and, already, some of the road-blocks encountered by his Mexican fellow-students are being set up in his path. Were these roadblocks only those stemming from the efforts of the demagogues, or those which are the function of the ignorance of the masses, we could cope with them with comparative ease. But when the roadblocks are set up by persons in high places -- legislators and school authorities -- we are confronted with a task that challenges unusual vigilance and action on our part.

I am distressed when small-town school men play into the hands of the demogogue, of the self-anointed defender of race purity and of all that is good, and true, and beautiful in human relations. I am equally distressed when minor ministers of the gospel would have us restrict the privileges of citizenship on sectarian bases. But when educators or ministers of the gospel in the highest places in our state become active collaborators or instigators of class discrimination, or when they condone such discrimination by their silence, I am truly saddened. Where are professional ethics? Where, indeed, is Christianity? I know that I speak here only of a minority of educators and of ministers. This minority, I know, is in sharp contrast to a vast majority of their colleagues, Still, the existence of this minority is not only a black mark against the respective professions, but it is a ringing challenge to those professions.

"Balance"
2434 Guadalupe
Austin 5, Texas

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
Paid
Permit No. 1670
Austin, Texas

November 29, 1960

GR6-5206

Miss Sandra Cason
906½ West 22nd Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Sandra:

I will be in Texas the week of December 5 and am planning to stop off in Austin on Wednesday, December 7 to make contact with the Austin Council on Human Relations and more importantly, to see you. You will, I trust, set aside a huge block of time and prepare to show me the sights, particularly the nocturnal sights of your colorful metropolis.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

Klopp GR2-3073

December 19, 1960

Dr. W. Astor Kirk
Houston-Tillotson College
Department of Political Science
Austin, Texas

Dear Bill:

It was good to meet you recently and to learn about the plans and program of the Austin Council on Human Relations. I think the local group is very fortunate to have the kind of professional guidance that you can provide. I thought your plans for the future were both significant and practical. I hope that we can keep in closer touch in the future and that you will let me know if there is any way that we can help to support the program of the Austin Council.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

Membership.

Austin

Houston Council.

6/15/62 — 243

Austin Commission on Human Relations.

Membership unknown. Publishes, intermittently, a newsletter called "Balance" (last one attached). Affiliated with Texas Council.

By laws attached.

LWD ✓
JC —
MCS TV ✓
SM
file

BALANCE

Published intermittently by the AUSTIN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS • Gail Beagle, editor • GR 7-5317

VOLUME FOUR February 24, 1961 NUMBER ONE

TUESDAY SET FOR GENERAL MEETING AT HILLEL

PAMPHLETS, REPORTS AVAILABLE FROM THE SRC

Several reports and pamphlets have recently been received by the editor of Balance from the Southern Regional Council. They may be obtained by writing the SRC at 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

They include:

"Racial Violence and Law Enforeement," by George McMillan.....a study of Southern law enforcement.

"My beliefs and my associations are none of the business of this committee." (This may be obtained by writing the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana).. a study on how legislative inquisitions stifle integration and social progress using the Carl Braden case as an example.

(see back)

"Can One Live Without His Prejudices or Must He Practice Discrimination Against Other Human Beings" will be the topic of a discussion by a panel at the general meeting of the Austin Commission on Human Relations next Tuesday night, February 28.

The meeting will be held at the Hillel Foundation, 2105 San Antonio, at 8 p.m. Members of the panel will be DR. EUGENE BURNSTEIN, assistant professor of psychology at the University of Texas; DR. HARRY MOORE of the UT sociology department, MEL ZUCK of the American Friends Society, and MRS. BERT KRUGER SMITH of the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health.

REPORTS WILL BE GIVEN ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN HUMAN RELATIONS IN AUSTIN. Bob Breihan, chairman of the Commission's committee on social action, will speak as well as chairmen of other Commission committees.

REPORT FROM THE SOCIAL ACTION COMMITTEE

In the areas of theaters, the Social Action Committee has been aware that Rabbie Charles Mintz (a member of the executive committee of ACHR) has been in contact with Mr. Lou Podalnik since early last spring. It was decided to encourage and keep in touch with Rabbi Mintz rather than attempt to negotiate as a committee.

Rabbi Mintz has also contacted several persons in New York who have access to Mr. Goldu-son, president of ABC-Paramount (owners of majority stock of Interstate Theaters, who run the Varsity Theater on the drag) attempting to encourage him to request the integration of the Varsity. Again it was decided to encourage and support Rabbi Mintz in this effort.

RESTAURANTS have presented a different sort of problem. At least 8 or 9 had been completely or partially integrated by the time school began in September. The principal energy of the students has been directed toward the theaters although a group of students related to the University Religious Council have passed out cards stating that they will continue to patronize those establishments that are integrated.

Two meetings with restaurant managers have been attempted. The first was attended by representatives from four restaurants, two of which were integrated, and two representatives of the Austin Commission. This meeting pointed toward a larger one which was held in late January at which a good number of ministers, priests, laymen, commission members and students were present. But only one restaurant was represented and it has been integrated (as far as Negro students are concerned) for some time. Each manager has received a letter and a follow-up phone call. A good exchange occured between Mr. Harry Akin of the Night Hawk and the representatives from Students for Direct Action. The meeting was considered profitable even though poorly attended by restaurant people.

(over)

Report of Social Action Committee (continued)

The list now appears to number 15 integrated establishments and 11-non-integrated. Among those serving without reference to color are: Night Hawk 1 & 2, Holiday House 1 & 2, Uni-Home Drug, Little Grill, Rome Inn, Varsity Grill, Sweet Shop, Pizza Mia, King Bee Drive Inn, Tower Drug, and Vic's Cafe.

What future efforts seem appropriate are not yet clear, but the Social Action Committee intends to keep the pressure on segregated establishments hoping at the same time to show ways in which changes might occur.

Bob Breihan

LITERATURE AVAILABLE (continued from page 1)

"To Florida Leaders in Civic, Religious, and Business Affairs," Report L-22,..... The Fowler Commission on Race Relations was appointed by Governor Collins of Florida to supply leadership for his state on issues of racial relations. On October 17, 1960 the Commission released a memorandum which dealt with the basic questions confronting Southern people. It is an analysis which has seldom been equalled for realism and for understanding of opportunities. With the consent of the Commission, the memorandum has been reproduced, and although it is addressed to the leaders of only one state, its reasoning is applicable to every Southern state.

"Sanctuaries for Tradition: Virginia's New Private Schools," a SRC Special Report by Mary Ellen Goodman, February 8, 1961. (Dr. Goodman of Houston is a widely recognized authority on racial relations and problems of youth. Her doctoral dissertation at Harvard was written on the topic, "Genesis of Race Awareness," and she is the author of Race Awareness in Young Children (Addison-Wesley Press, 1952). She has taught and directed research at Wellesley College and Tufts University, and has been a Fulbright Research Scholar in Japan. She was Coordinator of Conference Studies for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

ACHR Vice-Chairman Dr. Smith Ill

Dr. Blake Smith, vice-chairman of the Commission and pastor of University Baptist Church, recently suffered a heart attack. His office says that he has been making rapid recovery and will be back in "harness again" by the middle of March.

March 23, 1961

IMPORTANT RELEASE TO ALL FRIENDS AND MEMBERS OF THE AUSTIN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1. Rome Inn, which has been desegregated for three or four months, returned last Friday to a segregated practice. The mangement has indicated it was for financial reasons. That is to say, if they had not had a slump in trade during the period (for whatever reason) there would have been no change in policy.

2. Rome Inn is owned by five out-of-staters living in St. Louis and Chicago, being a part of a chain operation.

3. It appears that either pressure or much encouragement has been given Rome Inn to return to a segregated practice by other pressure groups in the city.

4. No indication has been given that Rome Inn would be willing to change back even though the local manager is willing to cooperate..

5. In view of this development, the Social Action Committee is frankly alarmed. This is a pivot point in the whole movement of integration in Austin. To have Rome Inn remain segregated will be hard to overcome and may serve as a handicap in the negogiating for theater integration.

6. IT IS THEREFORE PROPOSED:

   (1) For a period through April 5 we flood Rome Inn with customers, preferably for the evening meal (5:30-7:00 p.m.).

   (2) Each customer fix to back of check a sticker which will say "I will be a regular customer of this establishment if it is integrated" and sign your name at the space provided.

   (3) Owners will be contacted to tell of the plan and the cash receipts will be counted, until April 5. If owners will not change policy then we all pull out and leave it.

   (4) If policy does return to integrated, those who patronize during this period will have to become regular customers to sustain it, in spite of disinterest in eating out or eating Italian food.

It must be reopened and remain open, even if many of us who are liberal-minded have to sacrifice to keep it that way for this spring.

Everyone's help is needed. Call Gail Beagle at GR-7-5317 for stickers and be sure to put them on only through April 5 unless we tell you to the contrary.

Bob Breihan, Chairman
ACHR Social Action Committee

I will be a regular customer
of this establishment if it is
integrated.

April 10, 1961

TO: ALL MEMBERS AND FRIENDS, AUSTIN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SUBJECT: ROME INN

1. The placement of stickers which say, "I will be a regular customer of this establishment if it is integrated," on checks at Rome Inn is reported by its management to have occured on approximately 12-15% of the gross up to April 5. The manager estimates that (including this %) approximately 25% of his current trade to be sympathetic with integration.

2. The out-of-state management has been kept informed.

3. Last Thursday night Rabbi Charles Mintz, Bob Breihan and the local manager of Rome Inn talked with one of the owners in Chicago about this matter. We all agree on the following opinions from the conversation.:

   a. That he is distressed that policy change regarding segregation has played into the hands of "segregationists" in Austin.
   b. He is basically sympathetic with integration of Rome Inn, having made his decision solely on economic bases.

4. A proposition was laid before this member of the ownership group as follows:

   a. That we begin a two week period of experimentation with reintegration.
   b. That no public publicity be given the experiment.
   c. That controlled numbers of Negro customers be arranged each night.
   d. That commission members and friends be encouraged to trade with the restaurant.
   e. That receipts and customer reaction be surveyed.

5. It is hoped that at the end of this two week period trade will continue at the same level or increase and that therefore management will see fit to continue the integrated practice.

6. We are cinvinced tfrom this conversation that (1) after talking with his ownership partners, he will go along with the two week experiment, and (2) that if receipts continue at a good level they will coicontinue the integrated practice.

7. If either the experiment is not feasible to them or following the experiment they return to segregated practice, all Commission members and friends will be so advised and encouraged to take trade elsewhere.

8. You will be notified as soon as reply is received from ownership. We are hoping that the two week experiment will begin by the end of this week.

9. Again, it must be made clear that there is a hinge point in progress toward integration in Austin. <u>It must be reintegrated or integration will be set back considerably at all levels</u>. We have facts that will back up this statement.

Charles Mintz
Bob Breihan
Social Action Committee

BYLAWS OF

THE AUSTIN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I
Name

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be The Austin Commission on Human Relations.

ARTICLE II
Purpose and Objectives

Section 1. The purpose and objectives which motivated the founding of this organization are to provide for the highest level of human relations among the various racial, cultural, ethnic, and religious groups in the Austin Community by:

-- providing experiences for leaders and members of the different groups to know each other personally and to share objectives commonly held and mutually appreciated;

-- taking an inventory of the community's practices and policies with respect to its racial, cultural and religious segments;

-- providing media for the collection and dissemination of salient facts for improving intergroup relations and practices;

-- establishing attitudes of confidence and goodwill and dispelling suspicion and fear;

-- engaging in concrete action for effecting constructive changes in intergroup relations;

-- cooperating with existing community organizations and agencies that are also seeking to effect democratic patterns in intergroup relations.

Section 2. This organization shall be non-sectarian and non-partisan.

ARTICLE III
Membership

Section 1. Any individual who is in agreement with the statement of purpose, and willing to work in the program of the Commission may be an active member. The annual membership dues shall be $1.00 for students, $2.00 for a single individual, $3.00 for a married couple, and $5.00 for a contributing member. Payment of dues entitles the member to full voting privileges in the Commission.

Section 2. By payment of $2.00 in addition to a membership due the member is entitled to a year's subscription to NEW SOUTH, a publication of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE IV
Officers and Executive Committee

Section 1. The officers of the Commission shall be a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer, each with the usual responsibility and duties of these officers.

Section 2. The Executive Committee of the Commission shall be composed of (1) the officers of the Commission, (2) the retiring chairman (who shall serve for a period of one year following his retirement as chairman), (3) the chairmen of

standing committees, and (4) three members-at-large, who shall be elected by the Commission for overlapping terms of three years each. It shall direct and coordinate the activities of the Commission between meetings.

Section 3. The standing committee chairmen shall be appointed by the officers in consultation with the members-at-large. Provision shall be made for at least the following standing committees: Membership and Finance, Surveys and Research, Publicity and Public Relations, and Projects and Social Action.

ARTICLE V
Meetings and Elections

Section 1. The Commission shall hold bi-monthly meetings. Special meetings may be held upon call of the Chairman.

Section 2. Elections shall be held annually at the first meeting in May. The officers shall be elected for a term of one year with a limit of three successive terms in a particular office after which one year must lapse before the person can be elected again to that office.

Section 3. The members-at-large of the Executive Committee shall serve a term of three years. At the first election following adoption of these bylaws, the members-at-large shall be elected to either a one, two, or three year term in order to provide for staggered terms of service. Elections to fill any vacancy may be held at any regular or called meeting of the Commission.

ARTICLE VI
Amendments

Section 1. These bylaws may be amended by a simple majority vote at any regular or called meeting, provided the proposed amendment shall have been presented for discussion at the last previous meeting.

DID YOU KNOW THAT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS NEGRO STUDENTS ARE STILL SEGREGATED IN MANY SIGNIFICANT AREAS OF DAILY LIFE?

- **That few Drag Restaurants are open to Negro students, and some of those restaurants which are integrated require the Negro student to show his blanket tax before he can be served?**
- **That Negro students are barred from UT intercollegiate athletics, despite the success of other predominantly white colleges in Texas in integrating their athletic programs?**
- **That UT dorms are not open to Negroes, despite the proven success of other Texas colleges in integrating living quarters?**
- **That Negroes cannot attend Drag theaters, even though foreign language classes are often sent to certain movies as part of their official study assignments?**
- **That Negroes are barred from playing leading roles opposite white students in UT dramatic and musical productions?**
- **That Negro students have to go to East Sixth Street or farther to get a haircut, as no Drag facilities are available to them?**

These are only a few of the problems which Negro students on this campus face. In the four years since UT opened its doors to Negro undergraduates, little definite progress has been made toward correcting the situation. Why is this so?

1) *The actual number of Negro students is too small to constitute an adequate bargaining power.*
2) *Non-Negro students interested in a more humane integration program have not been able to organize into one single, well-coordinated group.*

These two handicaps can now be overcome, and you can do your part to help. *The Students for Direct Action Committee*—a newly formed organization dedicated to peaceful, legal action against segregation—is sponsoring a petition either in front of the Texas Union or in front of the Co-Op this week (Tuesday through Saturday) protesting Drag merchants' refusal to serve Negro students. This is not an ordinary petition, however.

For by signing it, the student pledges to patronize AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK one of the University area restaurants which are totally integrated, the names of which will appear each week in the Daily Texan.

This is a legal, peaceful means of voicing your protest against social injustice. To make it effective, the student must hold to his pledge. For this reason, if you are not sincerely interested in the Students for Direct Action Committee's program, we ask you not to sign.

If the petition acquires as few as a thousand signatures, the committee will have a potent bargaining tool. Further, it will have the names of people interested in its program who can be notified of future developments. If you approve of our petition, tell your friends about it, or request some of these pamphlets at the petition booth. Now is the time to make your voice heard in favor of civil rights.

Same letter: Rev. Lewis H. Deer in Little Rock

September 4, 1953

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Dr.
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

I wrote some time ago that Mrs. Tilly was planning to be in Houston from about September 11 to the 13th. She has had to cancel this trip because so many of the church groups that she wanted to be with are having special official meetings just at this time. She will come out in November, and I will try to let you know ahead of time.

Thank you for whatever you may have done toward arrangements.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

February 2, 1954

Mrs. James Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Nice to talk to you.

Here is the Vastine Report and excerpts from a national meeting of the WSCS of the Methodist Church.

The Congregationalists have taken similar action to the Methodist recommendations.

You can see from the enclosed 1953 Report of SRC some of the orders that church bodies have put with us for copies of Q and A.

I do hope you can get work of this kind vigorously under way in your area.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive-Director

GSM:hh
Encl.: 3

Mrs J S Crate
Houston, Texas

March 31, '54

Dear Mrs. Crate,

You were kind to write me the letter that came to-day.

The arrangement about Miss Stamets is that

(a) quite without formal relationship to SRC, she is performing a long-planned trip to Waco, Ft. Worth, El Paso and one other point, for meetings of Church women. But she did say that in the course of this current trip sheuwould carry along some SRC pamphlets, and try to spread the idea of local interracial discussion-groups about the Schools and the Courts.

(b) She has informed the National Council of Churches that she will be available, with salary and travel paid, to work somewhere in the South for the period June 8 - 18, spreading the idea of discussion groups. This program has already been followed helpfully by the National Council, and by various of the Denominations. I have written Miss Stamats at New York (which she doesn't reach till mid-April) and suggested that she go back to Texas June 8 - 18. Maybe she will like to go somewhere else, but I hope it be Texas, where obviously she will have fresh and valuable contacts. So I called you, hoping to get word to here while she's in Texas on this go-round, to plan her June run to Texas.

On the other business, what would come off of the stove, if it does, is this sort of arrangement. SRC would have funds to put into each of twelve Southern States, including Texas, substantial help toward

a secertary, drawing 5,000 first 18 mos, and 5,500 thereafter
a clerk
travel and rent and supplies

In the first 18 mos we could put in all but 1,800 of enough to float such an office. Next twelve mos, all but 3,500; next twelve mos, all but 6,00 or 6,500, I forget which. The local sums would have to be raised from your membership, from contributions, and anyway you can. SRC becomes a coordinating Board of Directors, with all its members transferred to the various State organizations. The Atlanta office would have to

raise money, too, in distressing amounts!

After the first 3 or 3 1/2 years I would have no further expectations of being able to help the various State outfits, and they'd have to face standing on their own. I wish we could help for five full years, then I'd feel safe. But all we can get is all we can get.

And we don't know for a few days yet whether we get that.

But I hope you will be thinking about how to proceed, whether it sounds workable and acceptable, whom you would wish to engage, etc.

I'll let you know as soon as there's any official word.

I cherish your faithful firendship all these years, and greatly hope that at long last we can get going the kind of busy and resultful enterprise we both want.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
MAR 31 1954
Southern Regional Council

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Howard
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Huntsville, Texas

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
3225 Maple
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2602 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
3519 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1416 E. 12th Street
Austin, Texas

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, President
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

OFFICERS

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19 1/2 Street
Huntsville, Texas

March 30, 1954

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Sorry I was not at home when you phoned this morning. Mrs. Hogue has just relayed your message to me and I am getting an air mail special off to Mrs. Goostree to learn the dates, when and where, Miss. Stamats will be in Texas. Possibly she could come on to Houston or I could meet her in one of the other cities. Mrs. Hogue also said Miss. Stamats will probably be back in Texas in June under S. R. C. It will be wonderful to have her and you can count on the Tex. Commission to co-operate in every way possible.

We are interested to know if there is any plan to also send a man to Tex. and what men of the Episcopal and Presbyterian U.S.A. Churches will be included in this group.

Delighted to hear the encouraging news concerning Foundation Funds. Please send me the details as outlined to Mrs. Hogue so

I can plan our Board meeting which has been postponed depending on when and what we heard from you.

Kindest regards and every good wish,

Sincerely

(Mrs. Jas.) Margaret B. Drake

April 2, '54

Dear Mrs. Crate,

The arrangements re. State organizations that I wrote you about went through all right, and money has been provided. So you are free to plan to unroll the program in Texas.

It would best suit us, money-wise and time-wise, if you actual date of starting with paid personnel were as late as Nov. 1, 1954. While the first grant-period does reach to 18 mos there is only enough money to last if some of the States get started after several months delay. But if you wish to get going a month or even two months earlier than Nov. 1 we would try to stretch to cover you.

You will need to plan for a solid finance-committee, that can actually raise the amounts of local money required.

We stand ready to transfer to you all Texas members of SRC direct, to add to your own rolls (where they are not duplicates). I suppose the convenient date for doing that transfer is as of the date you actually get going with paid personnel.

There is in each State budget a sum of 500 to enable each State office to buy some at least of its needed furniture and equipment. That's not a lavish amount (!) so some contriving and second-handing on desks etc. will be needed.

Anyway, you should be thinking hard about the personnel you would want. I'll be writing you further, and please write us as your planning developes.

Sincerely,

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Shelton
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Huntsville, Texas

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
3225 Maple
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2602 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
3519 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1416 E. 12th Street
Austin, Texas

RECEIVED
MAR 15 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, President
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

OFFICERS

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19 1/2 Street
Huntsville, Texas

March 12, 1954

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Your note just arrived. I am sorry to say there is no prospect of help from the Texas Council of Churches to pay traveling expenses for a worker to carry on Vastine-type work over the State. The Council has been organized only ten months and the report which I recieved last week shows a balance of only $848 to carry on their work. Our Houston Council is also having a struggle for funds.

We had a good annual meeting of the Commission in San Antonio. To my question concerning Negroes on school boards - it seems only San Antonio has one. I will continue to try to find out if there are others.

With best wishes,

Sincerely

(Mrs. Jas. S.) Margaret B. Crate

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Huntsville, Texas

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
3225 Maple
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2602 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
3519 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1416 E. 12th Street
Austin, Texas

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, President
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

OFFICERS

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19 1/2 Street
Huntsville, Texas

April 10, 1954

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Know you will be very interested in the enclosed from the morning paper.

Have gotten a letter off congratulating Archbishop Lucey. No doubt you remember he contributed to the $500 we raised for S.R.C.

It was good talking to you.

Sincerely

(Mrs. Jas.) Margaret B. Crate.

clipping to A. H.

RECEIVED
APR 13 1954
Southern Regional Council

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

T=Int'l Letter Telegram

LT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

1301

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

26 PM 4 46

ATLANTA

AA22

DB281 D.SAD254 PD=SANANTONIO TEX 26 305PMC=

=DR GEORGE MITCHELL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR=

=SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN ST ATLA=

=COMMEND VASTINE PROJECT WANT SAME FOR TEXAS. DTAILS LATER PLEASE WIRE IMMEDIATE REACTION FOR PRESENTATION STATE MEETING NOW IN SESSION=

=MRS JAMES S CRATE PRESIDENT MRS TOMMIE STROUD CIVIC CHAIRMAN TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 319 CAMDEN ST SANANTONIO TEX=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

May 9, '54

Dear Mrs. Crate,

How did you come out on the proposal to do some Vastine-type work in your State?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Eaton's
Glearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	X
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$
S
E

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Mrs. James S. Crate, President
Texas Commission on Race Relations
Madison Square Presbyterian Church
319 Camden Street, San Antonio, Texas

COPY

CLEARLY BEST WAY TO WORK. SUCCESS IN EACH OF FIVE AREAS ALREADY TRIED. SUGGEST YOU TRY GET STATE COUNCIL OF CHURCHES TO PAY TRAVEL OF REPRESENTATIVES OR FAILING THAT WORK WITH US THROUGH NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES FOR DENOMINATIONAL TRAVELERS.

George S. Mitchell

Charge to:
Southern Regional Council
Rm 432, 63 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta, Ga.

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
MAY 20 1954
Southern Regional Council

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles [illegible]
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Huntsville, Texas

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
3225 Maple
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2602 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
3519 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1416 E. 12th Street
Austin, Texas

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, President
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

OFFICERS

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19 1/2 Street
Huntsville, Texas

May 19, 1954

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Many thanks for having the book "The Negro and the Schools" sent to me — it is splendid. Here in Texas we are surprised and delighted at the small amount of unfavorable reaction to the decision of the Supreme Court. Gov. Shivers, Att. Gen. Price Daniels as well as the president of the Houston Chamber of Commerce and other leaders have taken the position of co-operation and a peaceful solution.

Please let me know by return mail if possible whether Miss. Stamats will be in Texas during June — giving dates and places. There will be a meeting of the Commission Board before the middle of June and for that reason I need this information. Enjoyed meeting Miss. Stamats in Waco but at that time she did not know whether she would return to Texas.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely

(Mrs. Jas.) Margaret P. Crate

June 15, 1954

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

The NAACP has asked me to be at the Texas State Convention in Dallas, July 1, for some discussions on schools.

It would be convenient for me to be in Houston July 2. Do you suppose there would be opportunity for a few of us interested in the Texas Commission to get together sometime July 2? If so, would you try to get some people together?

If nobody is around but you, I would love to talk with you. Or will you be off in the cool mountains somewhere?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Bernard Lynch
look for
Background
in application
file

June 28, 1954

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

I will arrive in Houston by air from Dallas at about 7:00 on the evening of July 1, and plan to come on in and sleep at the Shamrock Hotel. I am to be in Houston until the 3:45 plane the afternoon of Friday, July 2. I have a possible appointment about 9:30 a.m. of July 2 with Mr. Lazarus at Foley's, but think I could promise to be with you from 11:00 a.m. July 2nd, until 2:00 p.m. July 2nd.

I could also be available on the evening of July 1. Leave word for me at the Shamrock Hotel about what you want done. If you need to be in touch with me earlier, I will be in Dallas the afternoon of June 30, and most of July 1, staying at the Adolphus Hotel.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Huntsville, Texas

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
3225 Maple
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2602 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
3519 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1416 E. 12th Street
Austin, Texas

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, President
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

OFFICERS

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19 1/2 Street
Huntsville, Texas

June 25, 1954

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am delighted that you can come to Houston on July 2nd. If you will let me know, as soon as possible, when you will arrive I will arrange an informal meeting of some of the S.R.C. Board and Texas Commission members.

I have written to Mr. Byron Buckeridge, who is very interested in the position of executive director of the Texas Commission, to talk with you in Dallas. We feel that he can do a good job as he is well qualified and knows Texas. He is a member of the Board of the Tex. Com. but was not present at the meeting in Waco on June 11-12th when we discussed him and decided to present his name. Enclosed you will find information giving his background.

Looking forward to your visit,

Sincerely
Margaret B. Crate

July 6, 1954

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

I am very grateful for the fine chance to talk with you and the others in Houston the other day. I will call my friends in Philadelphia this morning and let you know right away the result. I think you are all planning wisely and well.

I have accepted an invitation to teach for the week of December 5-10 at an American Federation of Labor School for the Southwest at Mineral Wells. That puts me in Texas, and I could conveniently do anything in connection with the work of the Texas Commission that may be desired at that time. Happy to come back sooner if need be. I just had the correspondence about this Texas engagement today, and let you know as soon as I could.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell
Signed in his absence

July 8, 1954

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

I, perhaps, told you that Mr. Lazarus is Chairman this year of the Houston Chapter of the American Jewish Committee. I believe he will have a friendly interest in what you do. I have worked for years toward getting active cooperation by the local members of the American Jewish Committee in what the Council and its Divisions do. I doubt that Mr. Lazarus would be out in front in these matters, but he could help you substantially in many ways.

I also send a copy of the letter to Mr. Percy Strauss. Strauss and Lazarus are both influential, but I believe have some difference of views.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

July 26, 1954

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Kloppe turned up in a Town and County ministerial meeting, organized by Emory University, here in Atlanta. I made a speechlet to the group and he came up afterwards and was asked to come down to my office for further talk, and we had some more time together at my home.

I liked the young fellow at once. He understood so quickly what was in my head, no matter what subject we got on to. His denomination, descending out of Swingli, has always had a humanist touch to it. I know nothing of who he is in Texas or how his denomination stands in Texas, or of what his reputation for worthwhileness may or may not be in his own bailiwick. I should think you could determine that by telephone calls to friends in Houston, or somewhere down that way.

He looked to me like a good bet and I urged him to go by and talk to you. But I have no business choosing him, and I really sent him to you because he seemed to me like a likeable young man with his heart in the right place and with roots in the State.

I am more confirmed about our guess about Byron Buckeridge. He seems to have a real block about some phases of what would be his job with the Texas Commission. But I think he has talent as a writer and he is a good man in an office. And I have indicated to him that if later in the year we can get money for expanding New South we may possibly have a job for him here. But I have not yet gotten the money.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Huntsville, Texas

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
3225 Maple
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2602 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
3519 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1416 E. 12th Street
Austin, Texas

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, President
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

RECEIVED
JUL 22 1954
Southern Regional Council

OFFICERS

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19 1/2 Street
Huntsville, Texas

July 24, 1954

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The Rev. Mr. Ed Kloppe, minister of the Evangelical and Reform Church at Kyle, Texas was in Houston yesterday. He talked as if he would be interested in the position with the Texas Commission. Since you know him I would like to have your opinion as to his background and qualifications for our proposed program.

I will leave early Friday morning for a conference in Livingston but will be back in Houston Monday afternoon.

We will have a meeting of the executive committee of the Tex. Commission in the near future so any suggestions you may have will be appreciated.

It was grand to have you with us at the Y.W.C.A., will be looking forward to your Tex. trip in Dec.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely
Margaret B. Crate

August 12, '54

Dear Mrs Crate,

The man Gray just wrote me, and I passed his request for a job on to you. I never saw him, and don't know him, and only perceived that he had a Texas background, and thought you were the right person to judge about him.

Kloppe I would think better than Buckeridge, but you indicated over the phone that Kloppe wasn't available for a full-time job. My guess is he would be persuadable, but emphatically it is you choice in Texas!

Warmly,

George S. Mitchell

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED AUG 1
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED AUG 12 19..
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, President
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

DIRECTORS
Mrs. Jack Thorne
3307 [illegible]
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Shearer
Texas [illegible]
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Huntsville, Texas

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
3225 Maple
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2602 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
3519 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1416 E. 12th Street
Austin, Texas

OFFICERS
VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19 1/2 Street
Huntsville, Texas

Aug. 11, 1954

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I received a letter yesterday from Mr. Gibson H. Gray, Administrative Director of State Council F.E.P.C. Harrisburg Penn, applying for position with the Texas Commission. Please let me know your opinion of him as compared with Mr. Buckeridge and Rev. Mr. Klopfe.

We are to have an executive committee meeting in Huntsville next Saturday so will appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

I tried to call Atty. General John Ben Shepherd but was unable to reach him so sent an air mail special but to date have not had a reply. He is probably on vacation.

If you have any other suggestions as to Ex. director please let me hear them.

Kindest regards — Sincerely, Margaret B. Crate

August 27, 1954

Dictated August 25

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Gibson Gray came through yesterday and Harold and I talked with him at length. We both liked him and thought him good material for the job. I think he would have organizing ability; would draw in the cooperation of many agencies and organizations; would probably help substantially with sums of money that would be needed; and he has a good professional knowledge of how to proceed in his field. His personality has a mildness which would be both a draw-back and an asset.

We greatly enjoyed reading Kloppe's statement. Undoubtedly he has great ability, and to my mind a striking personality. The administrative arrangement is awkward, and I would judge only barely workable. I suspect the truth is that Gray is a better man for you at the beginning and Kloppe is a better man for you later on. But what you confront now is a new beginning.

However, I would certainly give my blessing to either one, and you and your Committee can take your pick.

I return the letters about Kloppe.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Huntsville, Texas

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
3225 Maple
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2602 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
3519 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1416 E. 12th Street
Austin, Texas

RECEIVED
AUG 25 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, President
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

OFFICERS

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19 1/2 Street
Huntsville, Texas

Aug. 24, 1954

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Mr. Gibson Gray's papers are excellent and he is coming to Texas about the 27th. I wrote him suggesting that, if possible, he come by Atlanta to see you. That is his plan so I will greatly appreciate it if you will let me know your opinion concerning his qualifications as soon as possible.

We will have a meeting of the Executive Committee in Huntsville on Sept. 4th to interview both Mr. Gray and Rev. Mr. Klappe. There are a number of questionable questions regarding the way Mr. Klappe wants to operate and his executive ability.

I am enclosing his papers and letters, please return them to me for the Sept. 4th meeting.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours
Mrs. Jas S Crate

copy to Mr. Parrish

Encl - Bio. info re Sutherland

Routh's copy of ltr to Sutherland

October 8, 1954

10/11/54
30 c. of Survey manual
sent. Bill also

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Regarding the matter of Thomas S. Sutherland: He wrote us saying that he was interested in the work of the Southern Regional Council in the State of Texas, and that he had a good professional background in human relations. It is my understanding that he is not interested in the job of Executive Director of the Texas Division of SRC, but is interested in working with your group on a consultant basis. I suggested that he contact you because such arrangements are properly in the hands of the state organizations.

Since the Ford Foundation did not provide us with sufficient funds to hire two co-equal executive secretaries for each state, we are now thinking of one executive secretary for each state and the utilization of a consultant from time to time as he is needed. We have suggested that they be paid $20.00 a day (per diem) plus expenses involved. They would receive this pay only while on active duty for specific limited periods, working with our own executive secretaries.

I look forward to seeing you and meeting you soon when I come out to Texas.

I would like to suggest that you hold your annual meeting the last week in October or the very first part of November so that your newly elected person can come to our Board meeting here in Atlanta November 10. It would be well to -- if at all feasible -- have selected your Executive Secretary prior to your annual meeting, or at least prior to the November 10 meeting here.

What is the status of Gibson Gray's application for the job?

Anything we can do here to help, please let us know and we shall be pleased to work in cooperation with you to build in Texas a stronger program for SRC.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for Program Development

FBR/eab

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
OCT 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Huntsville, Texas

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
3225 Maple
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2602 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
3519 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1416 E. 12th Street
Austin, Texas

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, President
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

OFFICERS

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19 1/2 Street
Huntsville, Texas

Oct. 7, 1954

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am enclosing an application for job of director from Mr. Thos. Southerland for your consideration and advise. Please return the letters to me for my file. Let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Mens #6 was received and this will have to be taken up with the Executive Board since it had voted on the former plan.

Our local Commission is starting a study of the Community. If you have them please send 25 or 30 copies of the Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey, enclosing bill for same.

I have to go to San Antonio next Tuesday, will be back in Houston on Sat.

Kindest personal regards, Sincerely

Mrs. Jas S Crate

October 25, 1954

MEMORANDUM

To: G. Mitchell

From: F. Routh

Please call Mrs. Crate in Texas and find out the status of the Texas organization and the possibility of hiring Gibson Gray.

F. Routh to do 10/26

November 10, 1954

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Nice of you to come, and we were benefitted by your presence.

I am sorry I forgot to take you quite on to the hotel yesterday; I should have.

You have got a good man in Sutherland and I think things will go well in your state.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

November 3, 1954

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Appreciate a lot your letter of November 2. So glad you picked a man that sounds mighty good. And we are delighted that he promises his attendance at the meeting; and are particularly pleased that you are coming yourself.

My secretary has Sutherland's letter of October 24th to hand to you at the Board meeting.

Reservations have been made for you at the Atlantan Hotel.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED
11/3/54
Southern Regional Council

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Huntsville, Texas

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
3225 Maple
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2602 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
3519 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1416 E. 12th Street
Austin, Texas

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, President
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

OFFICERS

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
~~501 N. 35th Street~~
2304 Herring St.
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19 1/2 Street
Huntsville, Texas

Nov. 2, 1954

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am happy to tell you that we have secured our Director, Mr. Thomas S. Southerland, and have opened our office in Austin at 309 N. 21st St., across from the University. Enclosed is biographical information. Mr. Southerland, one other representative (Negro) and I are planning to attend the meeting.

Please ask Miss Stoney to make a single room reservation for me at the Piedmont or Atlanta and notify me which hotel.

Looking forward to an inspiring conference and to seeing you good folk again.

Sincerely

(Mrs. Jas.) Margaret B. Crate

November 24, 1954

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Under the terms of my letter to you of October 30th, Mr. Thomas Sutherland duly returned to this office an executed copy of the form attached to my letter of October 30.

If you will be so kind as to complete the form attached to this letter, listing Mr. Sutherland's name and mailing it to us, we will be grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

November 24, 1954

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Please refer to my letter to you of October 30th.

In lieu of the arrangement described in that letter, and in furtherance of the responsibility that the Council and its affiliated state groups evidence care on the point of loyalty of employed personnel, the Executive Committee of the Council in meeting November 23, 1954, requested that each state chairman sign and submit to the Council's office in Atlanta the following statement.

In the case of the following persons employed by me in my capacity as Chairman of the _____ _____ [appropriate state affiliate], I am satisfied that every such employee is a loyal American.

Signature _____

This will constitute full compliance with the Executive Committee's policy.

I enclose a suitable blank for use in this connection. Similar language should be submitted for each new person entering the whole or partially paid service of your organization, during such time as the organization is substantially assisted from the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

December 15, 1954

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

The following people attended the Conference of Educational Leaders at Hot Springs, Arkansas, October 26th and 27th. It was this Conference which adopted the statement appearing in the November, 1954 issue of New South. We think you might wish to cultivate them for membership in your group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

Milton K. Curry
Marshall

William H. Jones
Austin

Wardell D. Thompson
Prarie View

Leslie J. White
Austin

Cleo Blackburn
Hawkins, Texas

D. R. Glass
Tyler, Texas

bc: GTH
FBR
CHP

January 14, 1955

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Many thanks for sending on the certificate in re Sutherland and Mrs. Maxine Lombard. Our files are approaching completion on this matter.

We are all interested in the news of the resolution of the Texas Council of Churches on January 7th. If you can send us a copy, we will be grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

January 28, 1955

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Many thanks for the most interesting materials you sent. I have read them with care and Mrs. Tilly with double care.

Tom Sutherland came through this morning and I talked to him briefly by phone. I am glad he collected the Washington and Baltimore experiences.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

JAN 26 1955

JAN 26 55

clippings + statement to AH

Jan. 24 - 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Greetings and best wishes for the New Year to you and your Staff.

Enclose is the "Message" from the Annual Meeting of the Texas Council of Churches which was held in Fort Worth.

We had a truly interesting workshop on Race Relations and I thought a good statement came out of it (enclosed in the message). Here are also recent events in Houston which I am sure you will like.

The Tex. Commission is progressing and we will have our Annual Meeting in Austin Feb. 25 - 26th.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely

(Mrs. Jass.) Margaret B. Crate

March 10, 1955

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Something is still not unraveled about the treasurer of the Texas Commission on Race Relations, and it is required that monthly finance reports be sent to us here.

Please assert your authority and fix matters so that Sutherland is in position to get the reports in to us smack on time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland

March 14, 1955

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Many thanks for the order for the two copies of Changing Patterns, and the money to pay for them! Mailed to you today.

Excellent program, and I am sorry it wasn't as well attended as you had hoped. But moving to a new city is bound to make it thinner.

The Texas Commission should make its own rules about payment for travel. We only want you to spend your money wisely. If Sutherland travels extensively, presumably he would use up what is in the budget; on the other hand, if it is more important to convene goodish meetings of the Executive Committee, do that. Personally, I am strongly for doing everything needful to get the active cooperation of your Board and Executive Committee people.

I am sorry to say that we had evidence from a good many sources that the February issue of New South got bunged up in the mails. Katherine Stoney tells me that she will abandon the effort to mail it au naturelle, and will henceforth put it in envelopes again.

Anna Holden will be glad to know that Trinity University is open. We will put it on our supplementary lists.

I remain perfectly satisfied that Texas is going to do a good job.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council

MAR 14 1955

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin 5, Texas
Telephone 7-8819

DIRECTORS
Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas
Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas
Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas
Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas
Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas
Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas
Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas
Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas
Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas
Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Tex. Southern University
Houston 4, Texas
Mrs. Tommie Stroud
2524 Old Oaks Dr.
Waco, Texas
Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas
Mr. Eugene Jud
Waco, Texas
Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2206 Dowling
Houston, Texas
Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas
Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas
Mrs. W. H. Hogue
5319 Cherokee
Houston, Texas
Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1101 E. Crockett St.
San Antonio, Texas
Mrs. E. E. Crowder
2933 May St.
Fort Worth, Texas

OFFICERS
PRESIDENT
Mrs. Jas. S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas
VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas
Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas
SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas
TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas
HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

March 10, 1955

1/06
pho
100
64

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Please send two copies of "Changing Patterns in the South" to me for my personal use. Understand Mr. Sutherland has ordered some for Austin. Here is the program of our Annual Meeting in Austin — it was not as well attended as we had hoped it would be.

There is a question I want you to clear for us in regard to the travel allowance — are we permitted to use any of it for board and committee expenses? We are planning executive committee meetings every three month as suggested and we feel the need of them — will call board meetings as required.

The New South, in its new dress, arrived but I feel you will want to know it was not in very good condition. The content is excellent and very helpful.

I am sorry, I failed to tell you that our Trinity University, of the Presbyterian Church U. S. A, located in San Antonio is now desegregated or rather intergrated it became so by action of the Synod of Texas last October.

Do hope all is going well with you.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely

(Mrs. Jas.) Margaret B. Crate

April 6, 1955

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

You will recall that in Memorandum #1 from this office it was stipulated that state organizations would receive for the fiscal year 1 October, 1954-30 September, 1955, a sum of $13,200 and would be required to raise $1800 as a minimum. We have consequently written saying that monies would be paid to your organization on a pro-rata basis for the actual months of operation with professional staff. Also, we said that you would have to raise money on a pro-rata basis.

In the case of Texas your organization will have operated for eleven months at the terminal date of the first fiscal year of assistance. Eleven-twelfths of $1800 is $1650 and you must (by September 30, 1955) have raised at least that amount to be eligible for a renewal of aid for the next fiscal year when we propose a basic allotment to each state of $10,500.

Please write me a confirming reply that this arrangement is understood by the Texas Council on Race Relations.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: FBR
CHP

April 18, 1955

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

By our records the ex-officio member of the Board of the Southern Regional Council, chosen by the Texas Commission on Race Relations, is Mrs. Nannie Belle Aycox, elected in the Fall of 1954.

You recall that under SRC's by-laws each state organization affiliated with the Southern Regional Council is expected to choose two persons to serve as members of SRC. These "two persons from each affiliated state organization shall be the chairman of such affiliated organization and one additional member elected by the members of such organization," (Article II, Section 1A2).

The chairmen of state organizations are on the Board of SRC as long as they are chairmen, and "ex-officio members elected by their affiliated state organizations shall hold membership in the corporation for not more than two consecutive four-year terms, or portions thereof," (Article II, Section 1B).

If we have incorrectly recorded your ex-officio elected member of SRC's Board, and the date of election, let us know. If we are right, please confirm. If you have no one elected, please attend to the matter at the next available proper meeting of your group and notify us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland

May 20, 1955

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

The business about SCEF's Houston conference turned out about as I had thought it would. Very helpful to have the newspaper accounts.

I have a close friend at Aiken, South Carolina, who is knowledgeable, and I have called him for the facts about Mr. A. J. Lee and will get the facts to you in a very few days.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

(04)

1955 JUN 3 PM 1 07

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

.=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA38

TU ATLANTA

A LLB300 (NS HSB083) PD AR=HOUSTON TEX 3 1100AMC=

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL OR MISS KATHERINE STONEY=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST TU ATLA=

PLEASE WIRE EXACT SALARY AMOUNT LEFT FOR CO-DIRECTOR MEETING TOMORROW=

=MRS JAMES S CRATE 2410 INWOOD DR=

SENDER WAITING WESTERN UNION Answer by WIRE SENDER WAITING 6286(54)

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

DOMESTIC SERVICE

Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram

FULL RATE TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$

S

E

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate

FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
	PAID		THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.	6/2/55

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MRS. JAMES S. CRATE
2410 INWOOD DRIVE
HOUSTON 19, TEXAS

CO-DIRECTOR'S SALARY $5,000 FOR YEAR -- AVAILABLE FROM JUNE THROUGH SEPTEMBER -- AND FOR NEXT YEAR ON SAME BASIS.

(MRS) GRACE T. HAMILTON
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

June 7, 1955

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

A well trained thirty-eight year old sociologist and sometime Dean of Students at Langston notifies us that he hopes for a job. Went to high school at San Antonio and worked in Sequin and in San Antonio in 1940-43. I have not interviewed him, but feel you should know of his availability. Name is Edwin Richardson Edmonds.

Letter follows.

George S. Mitchell

TELEGRAM TO MRS. CRATE

CC: THOMAS SUTHERLAND

see "application for employment '55"

June 7, 1955 Central file

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Here is a copy of Mr. Edmond's letter.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

FILE COPY

June 15, 1955

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

That which we had hoped for from the beginning is now possible -- an integrated, full-time staff in each of the twelve Southern states. As a consequence of the reallocation of certain funds (an additional $2,500 per state) we are now in position to assure you of assistance from SRC in the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1955, which would enable your state organization to cover the entire salary at $5,000 of an Associate Director for those twelve months.

In addition there is sufficient money to cover the salary of a full-time Associate Director by your state organization for the remaining months of the current fiscal year; thus you can assure prospective candidates of at least fifteen months employment.

It would be our requirement that the starting salary paid to the Associate Director be the same as was the starting salary of your Executive Director.

Your Executive Committee or Personnel Committee should seek qualified candidates for the position as quickly as possible. We do not mean to imply that speed is more important than quality. Before final commitments are made for employing an Associate Director the Central Office must give its approval according to our agreement with the state organizations.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
State Organizations

FBR/eab

cc: Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland
CHP
FBR

JUN 17 1955

June 15 - 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

H.S.

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed clipping which was in the morning paper. The committee was appointed by the School Board and we consider it excellent.

Yesterday a group of city wide heads of Negro organizations met, (and I was included) to organize for the purpose of sponsoring Mr. Thos. C. Shaw for the School Board in 1956 before any other name was presented.

Dr. J. L. Clark has written Mr. Edmonds to find out if he is interested in coming to Texas, if so we will have a meeting to interview him in Huntsville. He certainly sounds splendid. We were much impressed with Mr. Lee but he has a facial twitching that we wonder would it detract in the work.

Good to get the information concerning Fisk Institute.

Hope you have a good summer.

Kindest personal regards -

Sincerely

(Mrs. Jas.) Margaret B Crete.

June 23, 1955.

Mrs. Margaret B. Crate
2410 Inwood Dr.
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Dr. Mitchell passed on to me your recent letter and enclosed clipping on the very promising developments in Houston. I am sure the influence of you and your associates there is an important factor.

Prompt information about developments like this help us more than you know.

With thanks and all best wishes.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/vc

28 September 1955

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

On October 29, 1954, Dr. Mitchell wrote all state organization chairmen stating that the Southern Regional Council would require of each state organization a statement at the end of the fiscal year certifying that they had not engaged in political activity.

In compliance with the request, will you please fill in the enclosed memorandum, sign it, and mail it at your earliest convenience to Dr. Mitchell. These will be filed as part of the permanent record of the state organizations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/ys

FILE COPY

October 4, 1955

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

The Fund for the Republic has approved a grant to the Southern Regional Council for the second fiscal year, October 1, 1955 - September 30, 1956. The total grant for this second period is $150,000, of which we regard $25,000 as available for the central office in Atlanta. We will carry through on the commitment in Memo #1 to provide for your state $10,500. In addition to that, as notified to you in Fred Routh's letter of June 15, 1955, we can cover an extra $2,500 (by carry-over from last year's money) to enable the employment of an associate director on a full-time basis. The two sums together are $13,000.

Of the $13,000, $5,000 is payable for the basic salary of an executive director; $5,000 for the basic salary of an associate director; and $2,500 for secretarial help. Which is to say that $12,500 is committed to salaries. Of the remaining $500, approximately half must cover social security, bonding, and required insurance. Thus we can supply to you toward local operating expenses in this fiscal year only $250.

That is a considerable leap at one time we know toward self-sufficiency, but it is all we can do. And the obvious answer is a strong and effective finance committee for each state.

In order for SRC to meet its commitment to the Fund for the Republic, it will be necessary for your organization to raise, from sources other than SRC, in this fiscal year, a minimum of $3,500. As heretofore, unless this amount is independently raised, it will not be possible for SRC to aid your organization in the third grant period.

It was said above that we have available for your organization a total of $5,000 toward the basic salary of an associate director. We are willing to consider state by state the use of some part-time consultants for fulfilling this function if that should seem desirable.

Arrangements for salary checks, monthly reports, and other details will continue in this fiscal year as in last.

Let me know if you have questions as to these figures.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

FBR
GSM/eab

cc: FBR
CHP
RA

FILE COPY

October 7, 1955

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Nice to know that Mr. Nabrit is appreciated. He is a fine, judicious, and courageous man. Knows this Council well, and will be a resource in advice and action for you in Houston, and all over the state.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

OCT 6 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Know you will be interested in the enclosed showing excellent space given to news of Dr. Nabrit-

Mr. Sutherland is in Houston and we are to meet with a group concerning fund raising.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely

Margaret B. Drake

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Huntsville, Texas

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
3225 Maple
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2602 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
3519 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1416 E. 12th Street
Austin, Texas

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate, President
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

RECEIVED
OCT 30
Southern Regional Council

OFFICERS

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
501 N. 35th Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19 1/2 Street
Huntsville, Texas

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Av. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Many thanks for the splended pamphlets on the Schools and the Courts, also the Shreveport Story. We are using them in local programs and urging formation of study groups over the State.

Regret I cannot get the State Board together to hear Mrs. Tilly but our school members cannot get away from their work too often and we have to have a Board meeting in Dec. to plan our Annual Meeting. We always meet in Dallas or Waco as they are more central and thus less expensive.

Kindest regards and very best wishes.

Sincerely

(Mrs. Jas.) Margaret B. Crate

November 8, 1955

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
Texas Commission on Race Relations
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

The Executive Committee of the Council at its last meeting on October 28-29, 1955 approved an arrangement whereby the Chairman of each affiliated State Organization would be asked to nominate a member from his particular state to serve on a Finance Committee for the Southern Regional Council. It was agreed also that each state council would receive one half of the funds raised in its particular state by this proposed SRC committee.

The Executive Director has asked that I write to you and solicit your cooperation in selecting such a person from your state to serve on this proposed committee. The SRC Finance Committee must be formally a committee of the Board of Directors of SRC. But it is agreed that by no means all of the members of the committee need be members of the Board. So you are at liberty to suggest anybody in your state who could be helpful and who would likely be so. We have no concern as to the race of members of this committee, and hope that some states will name persons from one group and others from another group.

It is very important that we proceed speedily to get an SRC Finance Committee into action.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rh

Mrs. James S. Crate,
2410, Inwood Drive,
Houston, 19,
Texas.

November 22, 1955.

Dear Mrs. Crate,

I have reviewed carefully with Fred Routh the decisions of the Executive Committee of the Texas Commission held in Huntsville. Based on this review, the conversation we had at Tuskegee, and my previous knowledge of the situation in Texas, I outline my understanding of the decisions reached:-

First, that the Texas Board will be strengthened by the addition of certain key people in the Austin area, representing some of the other agencies working in the field of human relations, and organized labor.

Second, that this group, together with the officers of the Texas Commission will form a "steering" committee to assist the state office in formulating, planning, and evaluating program.

Third, that a full time Associate Director be employed by the Texas Commission (We have received word that this has been accomplished).

Fourth, that a closer watch on expenditure will be maintained and that the Texas Commission will operate on a solvent basis.

Someone from the Central Office will review the program, staff, financial status, and strengthened Board with the Texas Commission about the first of February. This provides, from the time of the Huntsville meeting, three months to put the house in order.

Best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

GEM:rl.

Similar letter sent to Rev. J. Claude Evans
Columbia, South Carolina

November 22, 1955

Mrs. James S. Crate, President
Texas Commission on Race Relations
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

We appreciate your prompt response to our request in regards to a selection of one of your members ot serve on a SRC Finance Committee.

We are quite sure that Mr. Charles A. Shaw will make an important contribution to the work of this Committee. You and Mr. Shaw will be notified when the full membership of the committee has been attained and it is ready to function.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rh

c.c. Marion Wright
Fred Routh
Mr. Charles A. Shaw

January 19, 1956

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

As I told you by telephone and as I have said to members of the Board and Dr. Mitchell for some time, my family responsibilities force me to leave this position of Director of this challenging work. My date of resignation is February 1st or February 15th, as you prefer.

I have enjoyed every minute of our struggle for better feeling between Texans of all races, and I have enjoyed very much the association with you and all of the Board and all the other people who have been so helpful.

We are having an item by item audit made of all our expenditures. I shall be glad to discuss any aspect of the work anytime in the future, and I hope that you will call on me when you need any help I can supply.

My very particular wishes go with this letter for the success of the Commission and the happiness of all the good people working with it.

Very sincerely yours,

Thomas S. Sutherland

L
cc: Dr. Mitchell

Very sorry to hear of Dr. Will Alexander's death. Am very glad I had a chance to know him. Tom.

Stile

February 7, 1956

Mrs. Margaret B. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Right, I'm coming. Have written to the Southland Hotel to ask them for room. Arrive in Dallas at 6 AX or some such, Friday, February 10, and shall get myself to the Southland at breakfast time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

RECEIVED FEB 7 1956

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin 5, Texas
Telephone 7-8819

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Tex. Southern University
Houston 4, Texas

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
2524 Old Oaks Dr.
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2206 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
5319 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1101 E. Crockett St.
San Antonio, Texas

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
2933 May St.
Fort Worth, Texas

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. Jas. S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

Feb. 4, 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am delighted that you can be with us for the Annual meeting.

The enclosed information has been sent to all members, interested people and organizations, so he hope for a good attendance.

Many of our board members have written for reservations at the Southland Hotel; it would be nice to have you with us unless you have other plans.

We are without a director as of Feb. 1st.

Looking forward to your visit.

Sincerely

Margaret B. Crate

RECEIVED FEB 15 1956

COPY

February 11, 1956

Mrs. James S. Crate, President
Texas Commission on Race Relations
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston (19), Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

I hasten to offer a word of explanation to you concerning my request to Mr. McLeod, Chairman of the Nominations Committee, that I not be considered for an official position of responsibility in the Commission, assuming of course-- which may have been presumptuous-- that it was the plan of the Committee to retain me as one of the Vice Presidents.

The chief reason for my action was this: In my judgment, every member of the Commission, especially those accepting official positions, should be able to carry his full share of the responsibility. This I have tried to do in the past. I now realize, however, that it will be increasingly difficult for me to do so in the future. I am finding it more difficult to attend the conferences, board meetings, and conventions, and otherwise participate in its program, especially when travel is involved.

As the battle lines are more closely drawn the program of the Commission must of necessity become more intensified. There can therefore be no justification for drones in the organization, or "honorary" members of the official family. Those who do the work should have the honor. The little I have been able to contribute to the cause has brought through the years its own reward in great abundance. It may be immodest for me to say it, but I thought there might have been on the part of some of my partial friends an inclination to deference to my long connection with the Commission, and a consequent reluctance to replace me in the vice-presidency. Hence my definite telegraphic request that I not be considered.

I took the liberty to recommend to the Nominations Committee for that position Dr. Kilgore. I have been very favorably impressed with his intelligent interest and vigorous attitude toward the Commission. He is now finance chairman and in easy access to the headquarters office for conferences, executive committee meetings and for contact with the treasurer, secretary, and other officials. I believe he would be a good man in the office, but whatever the Board may have done in that matter is agreeable to me, of course, so long as my request was favorably considered.

Permit me to add that I was deeply disappointed in having to miss the Dallas meeting this week. The inability to be present emphasizes the wisdom of my request. I wanted especially

(over)

to greet and to hear the address of Dr. Blackburn and to greet Mr. Mitchell again. I had written a number of letters of invitation to friends and some prominent people of Dallas, including the Superintendent of Schools. I had hoped to be on hand to greet any of them who may have been present.

I hope the meeting went along smoothly and with no great strain for you. I am indeed sorry that I was not there. I hope you know that I am not deserting the ship, but only making room for a stronger hand on the helm. I was reluctant to take the step, which can only mean the severing of ties which have been long in forming and which were so rewarding in personal friendships and worthy service.

Though I may not be a member of your "official" family, I hope that I may still be of some service to you in the work you are carrying on with devoted consecration. Association with you in the work of the Commission has been a constant benediction to me. Thank God for women like you!

With high personal esteem and continued good wishes to you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Clark

J. L. Clark

CC:
Dr. Mitchell
Mr. McLeod
Mrs. Lombard

RECEIVED FEB 16 1956

FR

A reply

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Thomas S. Sutherland
309 West 21st St.
Austin 5, Texas
Telephone 7-8819

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Hanna
3307 Drexel
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Charles Sherer
Texas Christian Univ.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dr. Blake Smith
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
2219 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Dr. Daniel Russell
College Station, Texas

Dr. Thomas Currie
Oak Cliff Presbyterian Church
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
317 Bennet
Marlin, Texas

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
1328 Louisiana
Fort Worth, Texas

Mrs. C. H. Christian
1211 E. 11th Street
Austin, Texas

Miss Laura Edwards
3019 Homan Avenue
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Pauline Campbell
Tex. Southern University
Houston 4, Texas

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
2524 Old Oaks Dr.
Waco, Texas

Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox
Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas

Mr. Eugene Jud
Waco, Texas

Mr. Charles A. Shaw
2206 Dowling
Houston, Texas

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Box 664
Marshall, Texas

Mr. T. W. Pratt
2121 Leonard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. W. H. Hogue
5319 Cherokee
Houston, Texas

Mr. I. Q. Hurdle
1101 E. Crockett St.
San Antonio, Texas

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
2933 May St.
Fort Worth, Texas

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. Jas. S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 14th Street
Huntsville, Texas

SECRETARY
Mr. O. A. Rowe
Jasper, Texas

TREASURER
Mrs. Eugene Jud
2304 Herring Street
Waco, Texas

HISTORIAN
Mr. J. D. McLeod
805 19½ Street
Huntsville, Texas

Feb. 15 - 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

By action of the Board of Directors of the Texas Commission on Race Relations, meeting in Dallas February 10th, the Rev. Ed Klappe was employed for 2½ days per week the work not to exceed the period of three (3) months. Date of employment as of February 13th.

It is our understanding that S. R. C. is willing to pay half salary of the director for this work and in the meantime we will make every effort to secure a permanent director.

In a letter, recieved today from Mr. Kenneth Holbert, he said that in a phone conversation with

Mr. Fred Schmidt (C.I.O.) that Mr. Schmidt said that he was sure the C.I.O. would be willing to go forward with the project of seeking desegration of hotels.

It was indeed a pleasure and inspiration as well as a great help to have you in our annual meeting. My sincere personal "thanks."

Enclose is a program of our Houston Race Relations Service. It was a beautiful memorial service, as stated by Rev. Grady Hardin who has taken the Chairmanship of the Council on Ed. in R. R. since Olivia's death.

Dr. Blackburn was even better than in Dallas and we had at least 1400 present. Publicity favorable and exceeded any we have ever had.

Best wishes and kindest personal regards

Sincerely

Margaret B. Crate

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY SERVICE

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

Main at Clay

FEBRUARY 12, 1956

3:00 P.M.

• • •

Sponsored by

The Houston Council On Education In Race Relations

• • •

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Ministers' Association of Greater Houston

Rabbinical Association of Houston

Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance

United Church Women of Houston

Jewish Community Council

Young Women's Christian Association

Council of Churches of Greater Houston

Houston Commission on Interracial Cooperation

ORDER OF WORSHIP

Dr. W. Kenneth Pope, Minister, First Methodist Church, Presiding
Texas Southern University Choir
Mrs. Ruthabel Rollins, Director
Mrs. Thelma O. Bell, Organist

Prelude, "O God Thou Holy God" ..... Karg-Elert
Mrs. Thelma O. Bell

Call to Worship ..... Dr. W. Kenneth Pope

Hymn No. 381,
"The Church's One Foundation" ..... Congregation and Choir

Responsive Reading, "Love Never Faileth" page 584 .....
The Rev. L. B. Felder, Minister, Trinity East Methodist Church

Gloria Patri

Anthem, "Beautiful Savior" ..... Christiansen
Texas Southern University Choir

Scripture Reading ..... Dr. Hyman Judah Schachtel
Congregational Beth Israel

Prayer ..... Dr. William E. Denham, Jr.
Minister, River Oaks Baptist Church

Offering

Offertory ..... Dubois
Mrs. Thelma O. Bell

Presentation of The OLIVIA HOGUE AWARD .....
The Rev. Grady Hardin, President COEIRR

Presentation of the Occasion and the Speaker ..... Dr. James A. Crain,
President of the Council of Churches of Greater Houston

Address ..... Dr. Cleo W. Blackburn,
President of Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins, Texas

Hymn No. 465, "Where Cross the Crowded Ways of Life"

Benediction ..... The Rev. M. M. Pierson
Pastor, New Hope Baptist Church

Response, "Sevenfold Amen" ..... Stainer
Texas Southern University Choir

IN MEMORIUM

Mrs. Olivia Hogue, who carried in her heart
the urgent hunger for better relationship
among all men.

MEMO

February 15, 1956

TO: RHA

FROM: GSM

I was commissioned by Mrs. James R. Crate as Chairman on the Texas Commission on Race Relations to ask you to carry on the payroll after February 13 opening of business half-time Edward J. Kloppe. This is suggested for the full-time salary which has been paid to Tom Sutherland.

It is said that Kloppe's employment is temporary, not to exceed three months.

So I suggest that you set yourself a tickler three months hence to review the information again.

I think they intend to carry Mrs. Lombard some further.

Mrs. Margaret B. Crate,
2410 Inwood Drive,
Houston 19,
TEXAS.

16th February, 1956.

Dear Mrs. Crate,

George has told me of the very splendid meeting that the Texas Commission held this past weekend. We have just received your letter to Dr. Mitchell and I will reply to the questions therein for he is in route to Washington. We will pay the salary of the Rev. Ed. Kloppe. I personally feel that this is a good interim arrangement and Ed. Kloppe has my respect.

Would you be good enough please to summarize briefly the Texas Commission's employment experience with Tom Sutherland for our central SRC personnel files.

I have written Maxine Lombard requesting a list of the complete Board as of the present date, for I understand you added a number of people at the annual meeting. I think you are very fortunate in having Mr. Kenneth Holbert as your associate director and hope that he can secure the continued cooperation of Fred Schmidt and the CIO.

I know how very much you must miss Mrs. Hogue for she was such a splendid person I know, and the very dear friend of yours.

Best personal regards,

(Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.)

FBR:rl.

March 8, 1956

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Our Secretary-Treasurer in scanning the monthly Financial Report from the Texas Commission on Race Relations tells me that in the current fiscal year, which began with October 1, 1955, the Texas Commission on Race Relations has sent to this office no money for subscriptions to New South; no money and no lists of subscribers to New South. Nevertheless the monthly reports have shown you as taking in goodish runs of members.

Will you be good enough to straighten it out?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Copy: RHA

GSM ✓
HCF ✓
FBR ✓
GSA ✓
CHP ✓
MET ✓
RHA ✓
FI ✓
JC ✓
YS ✓
RH ✓
MD ✓
BF ✓

M E M O

April 2, 1956

TO: STAFF

FROM: GSM

RE: MRS. JAMES CRATE'S TELEPHONE NUMBER

Mrs. James Crate's telephone number at Houston is now changed from

KEystone 8986

to

JAckson 3-8986

RECEIVED APR 5 1956

In the case of the following persons employed by me in my capacity as Chairman of the Texas Commission on Race Relations, I am satisfied that every such employee is a loyal American.

NAMES OF EMPLOYEES

Rev. Edward C. Kloppe

Mr. Kenneth F. Holbert

Mrs. Jas S Crate
Chairman

4-3-1956
Date

May 3, 1956

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
Texas Commission on Race Relations
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 9, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

We received here in the central office some time ago a copy of a letter to you from Allen Robert Desmond regarding some complaints he felt against Mr. Holbert of your staff.

Long experience has taught us that there are two sides to every question and that it doesn't pay to accept at face value the complaints of any one individual, but naturally we would like to know the straight of it.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

May 18, 1956

Mrs. James Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

always

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Many thanks for your letter of May 13 concerning Allen Robert Desmond. We were certainly not convinced his charges were well-founded, but we are only anxious to check any criticism of our organization. We have complete confidence in Ken Holbert and in your ability to administer the local program.

I hope it will be possible for the Texas Commission to secure a well qualified full-time Director. In this endeavor and in the good work you all are doing, I wish you the very best of luck.

Warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

June 5, 1956

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
Texas Commission on Race Relations
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Thank you for your letter of May 25 telling us that you will employ Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe as fulltime Director, as of May 16, 1956, and that you will continue Mr. Holbert full-time as Associate Director. This meets with the approval of the Southern Regional Council.

I am pleased to hear that the Texas Commission is making progress on the hotel situation for the oncoming labor conference.

I think that with Mr. Kloppe and Mr. Holbert you have a well-qualified and efficient staff to carry on the good work of the Texas Commission on Race Relations and I congratulate you and your Executive Committee in choosing so able a staff.

Mrs. Ruth Alexander, our Secretary-Treasurer, has been notified of the change of status of Mr. Kloppe and the continuing status of Mr. Holbert.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

FBR ✓
NCF ✓
JC
7BI ✓
CHP
GSA ✓
EAB ✓ file

RECEIVED MAY 28 1956

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council

RA.

GReenwood 6-3150
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

May 25, 1956 Circulate to staff

DIRECTORS

Ponnie Ames
Tivoli

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Fort Worth

Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell
Houston

Mrs. C. H. Christian
Austin

Dr. J. L. Clark
Huntsville

Jerome K. Crossman
Dallas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
Houston

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
Fort Worth

Dr. Erie I. Darnall
Dallas

Rev. Sherwood S. Davis
San Antonio

Mrs. C. D. Eldson
Waco

Miss Laura Edwards
Waco

Thomas S. Friedman
Houston

Mrs. John M. Hanna
Dallas

I. Q. Hurdle
San Antonio

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
Marlin

Mrs. C. L. Johnson
Conroe

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Marshall

A. E. McMillan
Waco

Rev. J. T. Morrow
San Antonio

O. A. Rowe
Jasper

Charles A. Shaw
Houston

Dr. Blake Smith
Austin

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
Waco

Carter G. Wesley
Houston

Mrs. H. D. Winn
Dallas

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. James S. Crate
Houston

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View

Dr. W. J. Kilgore
Waco

SECRETARY
Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox
Houston

TREASURER PRO TEM
W. G. Carnahan
Austin

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

Dr. George S. Mitchell:
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Because of new activities in Dallas as indicated in conference which we had with Mr. Holbert, yesterday, we feel that for the present he should be continued at full time and at full salary, rather than half-time as discussed with you.

Confirming our telephone conversation of May 22, 1956 the board desires to employ Rev. Ed. G. Kloppe as full time director. His salary to begin as of May 16, 1956, as that ended his part-time contract. However, he will continue with the hotel project in connection with his full-time work.

As I told you he is making progress on the hotel situation and Mr. Fred Schmidt of the C.I.O. seems well pleased with what he has accomplished so far.

Kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Margaret B. Crate

Mrs. Jas. S. Crate President.

JSC/a

Staff

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood 6-3150
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

DIRECTORS

Ponnie Ames
Tivoli

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Fort Worth

Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell
Houston

Mrs. C. H. Christian
Austin

Dr. J. L. Clark
Huntsville

Jerome K. Crossman
Dallas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
Houston

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
Fort Worth

Dr. Erie I. Darnall
Dallas

Rev. Sherwood S. Davis
San Antonio

Mrs. C. D. Eidson
Waco

Miss Laura Edwards
Waco

Thomas S. Friedman
Houston

Mrs. John M. Hasna
Dallas

I. Q. Hurdle
San Antonio

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
Marlin

Mrs. C. L. Johnson
Conroe

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Marshall

A. E. McMillan
Waco

Rev. J. T. Morrow
San Antonio

O. A. Rowe
Jasper

Charles A. Shaw
Houston

Dr. Blake Smith
Austin

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
Waco

Carter G. Wesley
Houston

Mrs. H. D. Winn
Dallas

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. James S. Crate
Houston

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View

Dr. W. J. Kilgore
Waco

SECRETARY
Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox
Houston

TREASURER PRO TEM
W. G. Carnahan
Austin

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

July 16 - 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Just thought you would be as thrilled and interested in the enclosed clipping as I am —

Sincerely
Margaret B. Crate

Dr. Fri

RECEIVED JUL 18 1956

Rha - for your info
return to EA

July 18, 1956

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 15, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

We have received your letter of July 12th regarding the termination of employment by the Texas Commission of Mrs. Lombard. We have since received a copy of a letter of resignation from Mrs. Lombard to you. We believe that the relationship between clerical help, professional staff, and state organization is primarily a local concern. We like to keep advised of any changes in such staff, but the decision of employment, duties, and termination of employment is a local concern, unless there are unusual circumstances which might call for special interest on our part, such as in the case of termination of employment of Mrs. Lombard.

We were pleased to hear of the encouraging developments in Texas and feel that you were wise in seeking new quarters. Fred Routh will carry your new address in the next Newsletter. We believe that the special study, "Texas Schools in Transition," can be of significance in building the reputation of the Texas Commission as a worthy organization.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

17 July 56

MSM

Here is a draft of a letter which you asked me to prepare for your signature.

It covers the main points raised in Mrs Crater's letter and is compatible with our personnel practices memos.

Fred.

Note:
Letter transcribed and delivered to your desk in Fred's absence.

Beth

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

7/16/56

FBR:

Dr. Mitchell wanted like you to reply to this letter for Gen's signature

RECEIVED JUL 13 1956

RHA

~~FBR~~

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood 6-3150
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. James S. Crate
Houston

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View
Dr. W. J. Kilgore
Waco

SECRETARY
Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox
Houston

TREASURER PRO TEM
W. G. Carnahan
Austin

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

DIRECTORS

Ponnie Ames
Tivoli
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Fort Worth
Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell
Houston
Mrs. C. H. Christian
Austin
Dr. J. L. Clark
Huntsville
Jerome K. Crossman
Dallas
Mrs. B. J. Covington
Houston
Mrs. E. E. Crowder
Fort Worth
Dr. Erle I. Darnall
Dallas
Rev. Sherwood S. Davis
San Antonio
Mrs. C. D. Eidson
Waco
Miss Laura Edwards
Waco
Thomas S. Friedman
Houston
Mrs. John M. Hanna
Dallas
I. Q. Hurdle
San Antonio
Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
Marlin
Mrs. C. L. Johnson
Conroe
Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Marshall
A. E. McMillan
Waco
Rev. J. T. Morrow
San Antonio
O. A. Rowe
Jasper
Charles A. Shaw
Houston
Dr. Blake Smith
Austin
Mrs. Tommie Stroud
Waco
Carter G. Wesley
Houston
Mrs. H. D. Winn
Dallas

July 12, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This has been a hectic day here in Austin where I finished up some business left over from our June 22 meeting in Waco. First, let me announce that I am most pleased with our new office location, and here is is our new address: 504 West 24th Street.

Also when you read the enclosed copy, you will see that we have come to the final decision concerning Mrs. Lombard's relationship to our work. Perhaps Mr. Routh has already given you an inkling of our discussion while at Norman, Oklahoma. The net accumulation of her unwarranted political activity, her use of the office for numerous outside activities and her neglect of some of the simplest routine office duties, etc., has given us no alternative but to take this action.

We have assured her, as you notice by the letter, full salary for July. You may continue to send it to our office and we will forward it.

I have been quite encouraged by the following developments: 1) there was a decisiveness in the proceedings at the June 22nd Board Meeting in Waco (several new members contributed to this new impetus), 2) Mr. Gibbs has gotten off to a good start and we are impressed with the thoroughness of his research/ for this will be a much needed study on Texas schools and 3) Mr. Kloppe seems to be getting hold of the office problems as well as continuing his interest in the hotel project.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret B Crate

Mrs. James S. Crate.

July 12, 1956

Dear Mrs. Lombard:

It was nice to visit in your home yesterday and see your lovely children again. Certainly I hope that you will ~~have~~ have a very pleasant and profitable vacation, and to make it official, it is the understanding of the Board that your vacation extends until July 31.

Please forgive me if I was reluctant to introduce an unpleasant subject in the midst of the pleasant surroundings of your home. But now it becomes my disagreeable duty to convey the decision of the Executive and Personnel Committees: that you consider this letter as the official termination notice of your employment as office secretary of the Texas Commission on Race Relations. You may expect your usual salary payments through July 31.

If you will recall the meeting in Waco on June 22, you will have an idea of the thinking of the Board members present there. Furthermore, in my contacts with Southern Regional Council ther has been much concern regarding the political involvement of personnel in our office.

Maxine, I want to assure you that I do all this with mixed emotions; for this is not an easy task. And certainly we are not unmindful of your contribution to the work during this period (and you will remember that at the Waco meeting we passed a resolution to that effect brought in by the Committee.) But under the circumstances we feel that we have to make this step now.

With sincere good wishes for your future endeavors and with kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Margaret B. Cutte/

July 12, 1956

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston, 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Today I have accepted new responsibilites beginning in September. Therefore, it is necessary that I resign my position with the Texas Commission on Race Relations. I believe it is customary to give a month's notice, and I should like to place the effective date at August 15th or August 31st, whichever you prefer.

Had you been in Austin today instead of yesterday, I could have worked out the detail of an effective date.

My chief reason for leaving the Commission, as you probably know, is my lack of confidence in the direction and program as it is now. Nevertheless, I wish all of you well, and I sincerely hope that Texas will see a race relations program effectively accomplished in this State.

With kindest regards to you and other members of the Board, I am

Sincerely yours,

Maxine E. Lombard

cc: SRC

August 6, 1956

Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
Texas Commission on Race Relations
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, at its meeting July 20-21, approved a plan for tailor-made allocation of funds to state organizations for the third grant period. Central Office staff was authorized to modify, by not more than 25%, the allocation of funds proposed in Memo # 1. The Executive Committee's action was based on a desire to maintain presently employed professional staff.

The grant to the Texas Commission for the third grant period (October 1, 1956 - September 30, 1957) totals $10,000; this entire amount is set aside for the salaries of the Executive Director and the Associate Director. Salary for clerical help for the coming fiscal year must be raised by your state organization along with other operating expenses.

This proposal is dependent upon your state organization raising the required minimum of $3,500 for this current fiscal year; you will recall that the required minimum for the next fiscal year (1956-57) is $6,500.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mmf

cc: Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe

RECEIVED SEP 20 1956

TBR

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood 6-3150
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

DIRECTORS
Ponnie Ames, Tivoli
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell, Fort Worth
Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell, Houston
Mrs. C. H. Christian, Austin
Dr. J. L. Clark, Huntsville
Jerome K. Crossman, Dallas
Mrs. B. J. Covington, Houston
Mrs. E. E. Crowder, Fort Worth
Dr. Erie I. Darnall, Dallas
Rev. Sherwood S. Davis, San Antonio
Mrs. C. D. Eidson, Waco
Miss Laura Edwards, Waco
Thomas S. Friedman, Houston
Mrs. John M. Hanna, Dallas
I. Q. Hurdle, San Antonio
Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson, Marlin
Mrs. C. L. Johnson, Conroe
Mrs. P. D. Johnson, Marshall
A. E. McMillan, Waco
Rev. J. T. Morrow, San Antonio
O. A. Rowe, Jasper
Charles A. Shaw, Houston
Dr. Blake Smith, Austin
Mrs. Tommie Stroud, Waco
Carter G. Wesley, Houston
Mrs. H. D. Winn, Dallas

OFFICERS
PRESIDENT
Mrs. James S. Crate, Houston
VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks, Prairie View
Dr. W. J. Kilgore, Waco
SECRETARY
Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox, Houston
TREASURER PRO TEM
W. G. Carnahan, Austin
HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod, Huntsville

noted CW

Sept. 18 - 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Enclosed is the signed certificate as requested.

It was a wonderful experience to have you in the Board meeting in Austin. Regret that there was a mix up on the date - but that gave us more of your time and advise.

I am glad to report that reaching the goal of $3500 is almost assured by the last of this month so we will not be on the black list.

Had luncheon with Dr. and Mrs. Clark and Miss. Stoney last Thursday. Miss Stoney is leaving Houston in Oct. to be with her brother in New York.

Hope to see you when you are in Houston with Mr. Shaw.

Sincerely
Margaret B. Crate

cc: Rla

November 5, 1956

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Your letter of October 30th received in this office November 1st re the adoption of the consultant plan reached us after the paycheck in the sum of $172.26, (being gross amount less withholding), had been dispatched to Mr. Holbert to complete the second half of October.

As from November 1st, we will be governed by your letter of October 30, 1956.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood 6-3150
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

DIRECTORS

Ponnie Ames
Tivoli

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Fort Worth

Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell
Houston

Mrs. C. H. Christian
Austin

Dr. J. L. Clark
Huntsville

Jerome K. Crossman
Dallas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
Houston

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
Fort Worth

Dr. Erie I. Darnall
Dallas

Rev. Sherwood S. Davis
San Antonio

Mrs. C. D. Eidson
Waco

Miss Laura Edwards
Waco

Thomas S. Friedman
Houston

Mrs. John M. Hanna
Dallas

I. Q. Hurdle
San Antonio

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
Marlin

Mrs. C. L. Johnson
Conroe

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Marshall

A. E. McMillan
Waco

Rev. J. T. Morrow
San Antonio

O. A. Rowe
Jasper

Charles A. Shaw
Houston

Dr. Blake Smith
Austin

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
Waco

Carter G. Wesley
Houston

Mrs. H. D. Winn
Dallas

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. James S. Crate
Houston

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View

Dr. W. J. Kilgore
Waco

SECRETARY
Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox
Houston

TREASURER PRO TEM
W. G. Carnahan
Austin

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

October 30, 1956

RECEIVED NOV 1 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In order to confirm the action taken at the last meeting of the Board of Directors, and also to confirm the substance of our conversation together in Houston, October 26, we wish to inform Southern Regional Council of the following:

> We voted to use the consultant plan for this fiscal year and consequently would ask that no further payments be sent to Mr. Holbert in Dallas.

noted 11/1/56 RHA

Of course, if at all possible we hope to work Mr. Holbert into our program as one of the consultants.

We are making plans for our first meeting to discuss possible personnel for our staff of consultants. When I see you in Virginia, I hope to give you more details.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James S. Crate

Mrs. James S. Crate

January 15, 1957

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Here I start my last day of duty for the Southern Regional Council. I did not want to leave SRC without telling you that I appreciate the years of friendly and understanding support we have all had from you.

I could count on the fingers of two or three hands the white people in the Southern states who have stood up for what is right, and have stood up for it strongly for twenty-five years and more. I am glad that you are one of them.

I am sorry Mrs. Hogue is gone. It would be nice to have talked with her about plans to sit by a peat fire and read my books.

Maybe the pleasant day will come when you will come over on a Cunarder to Glasgow, and I will come down in our shiniest station wagon and take you back to the croft!

Your nice Mr. Shaw was most kind to me and to SRC when I was down there some weeks ago. And I learned to respect his influence with Houston people.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

July 25, 1957

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

This is to acknowledge your letter of July 12 transmitting the Texas Commission's request for financial aid and to give you some word on our Executive Committee's action.

With eleven state groups to be considered, the Executive Committee felt it was impossible to make sufficiently considered decisions in each case in the limited time available. Therefore, it appointed a subcommittee of three members to work out final decisions, with the assistance of the staff.

In connection with these deliberations, you will be hearing from us again shortly. Fred Routh and C. H. Parrish will be making some visits to state groups to discuss the proposals for the next year. It may well be that you will hear from them soon about such a trip to Texas.

Meanwhile, our warmest regards and good wishes.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

RECEIVED JUL 15 1957

Dear Dr. Fleming:

There are some interesting reactions I have received from Mrs Crate. It sheds light on what we discussed at Atlanta: 1) how the majority of Board Members would feel if S.R.C. support were completely cut off, 2) the possibility of enlisting new groups not at present supporting our work in Texas, etc.

I believe it would be very important for you to phone me as Mrs. Crate suggests in her letter. Call collect GReenwood 6-6287 in Austin; I will be certain to be in the office on both Monday and Tuesday between the hours 1 and 5 p.m. Atlanta time.

Sincerely,

Ed

P.S. Tell Mrs. Alexander there will be a letter concerning New South subscriptions which should arrive Monday — or Tuesday at the latest

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood 6-6287
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

DIRECTORS

Ponnie Ames
Tivoli

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Fort Worth

Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell
Houston

Mrs. C. H. Christian
Austin

Dr. J. L. Clark
Huntsville

Jerome K. Crossman
Dallas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
Houston

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
Fort Worth

Dr. Erle I. Darnall
Dallas

Rev. Sherwood S. Davis
San Antonio

Mrs. C. D. Eldson
Waco

Miss Laura Edwards
Waco

Thomas S. Friedman
Houston

Mrs. John M. Hanna
Dallas

I. Q. Hurdle
San Antonio

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
Marlin

Mrs. C. L. Johnson
Conroe

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Marshall

A. E. McMillan
Waco

Rev. J. T. Morrow
San Antonio

O. A. Rowe
Jasper

Charles A. Shaw
Houston

Dr. Blake Smith
Austin

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
Waco

Carter G. Wesley
Houston

Mrs. H. D. Winn
Dallas

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. James S. Crate
Houston

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View
Dr. W. J. Kilgore
Waco

SECRETARY
Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox
Houston

TREASURER PRO TEM
W. G. Carnahan
Austin

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

July 12, 1957

Dr. Harold Fleming,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Fleming:

Inclosed you will find Our Request concerning Program and Budget. We tried to be guided by your June 13 Memorandum.

In the light of the great needs and opportunities we face in Texas, we feel that our budget is realistic. If during your deliberations next week, you would desire further information, Mr. Kloppe can be reached at the above phone number.

We have always valued very highly the support and guidance from Southern Regional Council. We know the difficult decisions you will be facing, and we wish to assure you that whetever yourdecision has to be in our case, our sincere appreciation will continue unabated.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. James S. Crate

Mrs. James S. Crate

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood 6-3150
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. James S. Crate
Houston

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View
Dr. W. J. Kilgore
Waco

SECRETARY
Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox
Houston

TREASURER PRO TEM
W. G. Carnahan
Austin

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

DIRECTORS

Ponnie Ames
Tivoli
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Fort Worth
Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell
Houston
Mrs. C. H. Christian
Austin
Dr. J. L. Clark
Huntsville
Jerome K. Crossman
Dallas
Mrs. B. J. Covington
Houston
Mrs. E. E. Crowder
Fort Worth
Dr. Erle I. Darnall
Dallas
Rev. Sherwood S. Davis
San Antonio
Mrs. C. D. Eidson
Waco
Miss Laura Edwards
Waco
Thomas S. Friedman
Houston
Mrs. John M. Hanna
Dallas
I. Q. Hurdle
San Antonio
Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
Marlin
Mrs. C. L. Johnson
Conroe
Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Marshall
A. E. McMillan
Waco
Rev. J. T. Morrow
San Antonio
O. A. Rowe
Jasper
Charles A. Shaw
Houston
Dr. Blake Smith
Austin
Mrs. Tommie Stroud
Waco
Carter G. Wesley
Houston
Mrs. H. D. Winn
Dallas

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1957-58

(October 1, 1957--September 30, 1958*)

SALARIES	
Executive-Director	$5,000.00
Consultants	2,500.00**
Office Secretary	2,500.00
TRAVEL for Director and Consultants	2,400.00**
RENT	600.00
PHONE	180.00
OFFICE SUPPLIES AND POSTAGE	240.00
PUBLICATIONS	1,200.00***
	$14,620.00
To be raised by Texans in Texas (2/3)	9,746.67
Request for Support from S. R. C.	4,873.33

* Should you desire the fiscal year to end on December 31, 1958, then all amounts must be increased by 25%.

** Consultants have not been used as we had hoped because of the long legislative session. The travel item of $2,400 will be a bare minimum -- especially if we make use of consultants.

*** With the help of consultants we hope to publicize some of the amazing success stories to be found in Texas schools.

ANSWE RS TO THE JUNE 13 MEMORANDUM

1) a)The situation in Texas finds rapid progress continuing at the college level, but school boards are delaying and taking a "wait and see" attitude as a result of the actions of the Texas Legislature. We rejoice that only two bills passed, but one of them is enough ammunition for any school board wanting an excuse to delay. However, this coming Septmmber over 100 school districts will begin their third year as "integrating schools," serving as examples to those who feared it could not work.

b) The climate of public opinion has been most encouraging. Some of the antics engaged in by segregationists have become embarrassing, and many segregationists of the milder sort have disassociated themselves. The peaceful acceptance of desegregation on public carriers in every major Texas city has been an indication of this.

c) The official attitude has taken a marked turn for the better. The governor of the state, while having the same attitude as his predecessor, has not chosen to weild the same negative influence. The attorney-general has openly accepted the Supreme Court decision.

d) With every official gathering Texas churches have expressed themselves more forcefully. Student groups and Young Demecrat organizations in "hard core" sections of the state have publicly given notice that they do not agree with their elders. On the negative side, we have the same organizations other Southern states have, but they are definitely losing ground. Whatever "prestige" they might have had, has suffered considerably.

e) Of immediate import is the study topic assigned to most major denominations: "Christ, the Church and Race." In this state we expect no evasion, but a coming to grips with all facets of this problem. In athletic events there have not only been no incidents, but universal appreciation for the advances already made. For the first time the National Collegiate track meet was held in the South; among the spectators and in the press there was an expression of gratification that now, finally, all the best athletes could participate. Both A.F. of L. AND C.I.O. have had good experiences in implementing their policy; ina small way, we were privileged to help in this by helping find a hotel which would house an integrated delegation.

2) and 3) We hope to make our influence felt in the following ways:

1) To continue being available to be used by church groups; we have very close relationships with local and state-wide groups (in August we furnish a consultant at a most important Ecumenical Institute in Dallas.)

2) To continue our work with organized labor by taking on special project such as the desegregation of hotels last year.

3) To provide the leadership in local commissions or councils on human relations and strengthen their programs; to organize new groups.

4) With our consultants we wish to continue to contact school boards and administrators in those areas where desegregation has already begun.

5) We need to compile the many stories and anecdotes related to experiences in desegregated school, in interscholastic events where Negroes make their appearance for the first time (in the first state tournament in which Negro basketball players made their bow, a West Texas high school with less than a dozen scholastics went to the finals and the lone Negro on their team was voted the outstanding player of the entire tournament.)

1 copy sent to Kloppe & Mrs Aycox
2 copies sent to Mrs. Crate

Texas Council
Mrs. Crate

MEMORANDUM

August 26, 1957

TO: Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman
Texas Council on Human Relations

Mrs. N. B. Aycox, Secretary
Texas Council on Human Relations

Mr. Edwin C. Kloppe, Executive Director
Texas Council on Human Relations

FROM: C. H. Parrish, Program Associate
Southern Regional Council

RE: Conversations in Houston, Texas
August 20 - 22, 1957

The broad purpose of the visit to Texas was to explain the new relationship of the SRC to its former affiliates. More specifically, the object was to present a concrete proposal that would permit a greater concentration of effort in key communities without jeopardizing the constructive work of a more general nature that the Texas Council on Human Relations has carried on over the years.

Since the conversations, though conducted separately, covered the same ground, no effort will be made here to report verbatim what each person said. Instead, all this memo will attempt to do is give the gist of the presentation made by the SRC representative and his interpretation of the several reactions.

NEW RELATIONSHIP OF SRC TO ITS FORMER AFFILIATES.

It is necessary to recall first that the original arrangement with the state affiliates was for decreasing amounts to be given to the states over a period of three years at the end of which time the state affiliates were expected to become self-sustaining. As the end of this three year period approaches on September 30, 1957, none of the state affiliates has become completely independent or self-sufficient. Meanwhile, it has become increasingly evident that the Southern Regional Council needed to orient its program more to the needs of the region than to the needs of the particular states. Or, more accurately, it was felt that the needs of the particular states could better be met in light of a general overall regional strategy. It has become clear also that in most cases the programs of the several state affiliates have been diffuse geographically and have attempted to include too wide a variety of activities.

These considerations led to the decision to terminate the affiliate status of the state organizations as of September 30, 1957. However, a modest sum was set aside in order to give limited assistance to the

states in the form of grants-in-aid. Each prospective grantee was asked to submit a request which would include, among other things, a specific program emphasis and a realistic budget. The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council would then determine, on the basis of each request, what allotment, if any, should be made to the state in question. The total amount set up for this purpose was the sum of $40,000, to be distributed among the eleven state organizations now active. In making the allotments particular attention was given to the posture of the state government on desegregation, the ability of the state organization to raise funds, and the strategic importance for the whole region of the projected program. It was hoped, in this connection, that each state would define its role imaginatively and daringly and would seek to operate at which might be called the "vanguard edge" of what is possible within the state. What might be considered a bold program for South Carolina would not be acceptable for Arkansas or Texas; it would be completely unrealistic to attempt to do in Georgia what would be easily possible in Kentucky. Similarly, the notable achievements in race relations of a generation ago are common-place occurrences now.

PROPOSAL TO THE TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS.

The Texas Council on Human Relations has inherited a distinguished tradition from the former Texas Commission on Race Relations. In continuing this tradition the program of the Texas Council has centered around public meetings, particularly on Race Relations Sunday, the distribution of literature, and the formation and cultivation of local interracial groups. This basic pattern of operation, strongly supported by the various church groups, is valuable in rallying the liberal forces of a community, in strengthening their sense of commitment, and gradually increasing the readiness of the community to accept change. Also, by maintaining a wholesome communication between Negroes and whites the dangers of violent racial disturbance in the community is considerably reduced.

Important as this kind of activity is, it does not seem to require the guidance of professional staff. Nor does it give much promise, as a major emphasis, of meeting the criteria previously described. It has, therefore, been difficult to justify an allotment of funds to the Texas Council on Human Relations on this basis alone. It was felt by some of us at the Central Office that this "appeal to conscience" could well be supplemented by "an appeal to enlightened self interest," and that more attention might well be focused upon the great cities of Texas such as Dallas and Houston. We recognized, of course, that this would have to be accomplished, if at all, without endangering the effectiveness of the present program of the Texas Council. We felt, too, that for this phase of the program to be even moderately successful its planning and direction should be in the hands of the best qualified professionals available.

If the Texas Council on Human Relations can see its way clear to approve this somewhat detached operation, it would signify its approval by authorizing the setting up of a subcommittee, or perhaps better, a strategy group with whom the state director would consult on all matters pertaining to this phase of the program. Assuming that such authorization is given, Fred Routh and/or C. H. Parrish, in cooperation with the state director, would undertake to set up this group. Once established, such a group will concern itself with such matters as determining priorities with respect to which community should be considered first, the maintaining of liaison with the staff members of other similar organizations, and the development of situations in which the SRC consultant service might be used. The emphasis would be upon the quiet person-to-person contact with key persons in the community, not with a view of getting memberships in the Council or securing contributions but in order to widen their perspective and to define the issues for them in such a way as to make clear to them where their vested interests are involved. In the normal course of events, the state director would report to the Board on his activities in this area. And, of course, he would seek advice on any matter which seemed to him to involve a major policy decision. But, since most of these activities are "behind the scenes" there is little likelihood that anything would be done which would publicly embarrass the Texas Council on Human Relations. As a matter of fact, since some of the outside persons who may be involved would not, for various reasons, want their identification with the Texas Council on Human Relations to be known, it is probably desirable that no publicity be given to this phase of the program.

In summary, then, the proposal is that the Texas Council on Human Relations amend its request to the Southern Regional Council for a grant-in-aid to include a greater concentration upon the major cities of Texas in the manner herein described. A reasonable budgetary arrangement would permit perhaps half the time of the state director to be devoted to this phase of the program. It can later be determined to what extent travel by the state director would have to be reduced and whether or not it would be feasible to change the location of the office to the city which is the focus of attention.

REACTIONS.

In the several conversations with Mrs. Crate considerable time was given to an explanation of the change in relationship between the Southern Regional Council and its state affiliates. I tried to make it clear that no funds were now available for any state merely to carry on a program such as it had carried on in the past. She also expressed concern over the possibility that SRC might give a grant-in-aid to some other completely different organization. I explained that there was no precedent for this and as I saw it no possibility that this could occur. The only

authorization for grants-in-aid was to former state affiliates. And, if, for any reason, a state organization failed to qualify for a grant-in-aid, there would be no allotment of funds at all to that state. I also indicated that the final disposition of any request was made by the Executive Committee after the Central Staff, on the basis of all the information available, had prepared a recommendation to the Executive Committee. I did not expect Mrs. Crate to commit herself on the proposition which I suggested to her and I made no effort to get her to express an opinion on the matter. But I got the distinct feeling that she was much relieved when she found out that the new emphasis was not designed to supercede the traditional program of the Texas Council on Human Relations but only to supplement it.

Mrs. Aycox took copious notes while we were talking and I suspect she has a much more accurate account of what was said than is presented here. As I recall, we covered the ground pretty thoroughly and I did not hesitate to express myself freely on all the aspects of the situation. I took pains, however, to make a clear distinction between the official position of SRC and my own personal views. In response to one of her questions, I said, in effect, that I believed that it would be difficult for the Board as such to cooperate as closely with the representatives of other agencies as the new focus of interest would require.

One other matter which came out of the conversation with Mrs. Aycox bears repeating here. She asked where the strategy group would meet and how the expenses of such meetings would be met. This gave me the opportunity to explain that the strategy group would be quite informal in its organization and could very easily meet at an office of one of the agencies involved. Since it is anticipated that the work will be concentrated in a given locality there would be no expenses incurred for staging such a meeting. If any distance has to be traveled it is quite likely that the expenses of other staff persons will be borne by their own agencies.

Again, as in the case of Mrs. Crate, I did not press Mrs. Aycox for a reaction to the proposal. However, it seemed to me that Mrs. Aycox had visualized this strategy group as being a publicly announced organization which in some way would be a rival to the Texas Council on Human Relations. I hope that I was able to clear up this misconception by stressing the point that the activities of this group should not become matters of public knowledge. For example, a workshop or institute might be jointly sponsored by several agencies but it would not be necessary for it to be known what persons actually planned the workshop and secured the sponsorship of the agencies involved.

At first Mr. Kleppe was doubtful about the proposal, not because he did not favor it but because he felt that the Board would not understand it and would therefore reject it. Later as we talked, he became more convinced of the feasibility of the proposal and somewhat more optimistic about how the Board would receive it. The idea of concentrating on the large cities and of working in close liaison with the staff persons of other agencies seemed to appeal to him. He recognized, of course, that there are many technical details of operation which would have to be worked out.

Other conversations were held in Houston with Mr. Carter Wesley, former SRC board member, Mr. Ted Freedman of the ADL, and with President Nabrit of Texas Southern University. Primarily these discussions were concerned with the general situation rather than the specific proposal which has been described here. But when the general features of the proposed operation were described the reaction was generally favorable.

Finally, I tried to make it clear to the three persons most directly concerned that since the Spetember 30th deadline was not far away it was necessary that some decision on these matters be made rather quickly.

- : -

State
Texas - Crate

October 18, 1957

Mrs. James S. Crate
Texas Commission on Race Relations
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Aunt Margaret:

Dr. Parrish and I flew out to Austin this past weekend and met with staff members from a variety of human relations agencies in the state. Each of them expressed enthusiasm about the idea of working on a cooperative basis and having the Texas Council's office serve as secretariat. They agreed that priority should be given to work in Dallas at this time for it is under court order and must face up to some decision, probably at mid-term. Each of the agencies agreed to alert local constituents in the Dallas area and to request their cooperation in the inter-agency effort.

Mr. Kloppe will spend considerable time during the next three months in the Dallas area pulling together, counselling with, and planning with representatives of other agencies. This effort will be quiet in nature and without publicity. The Texas Council staff will serve as clearing house for other agencies so that each will know what is being done by the others. At the same time each will seek to prepare its own constituency for peaceful transition when the actual order is at hand. This effort will involve some of the status persons and key leadership of the Dallas community.

On the basis of this program, which we think is highly significant, we are allocating to the Texas Council on Human Relations the sume of $2,500. It will be paid in quarterly instalments and is earmarked for salary of professional staff. We wish that it had been possible to

Mrs. James S. Crate October 18, 1957

allocate a larger sum to Texas, but the needs of each of the states had to be weighed and the money divided accordingly. We are sending the first quarterly check, as we have in other states, to the Executive Director for deposit in the account of the Texas Council.

I hope that this letter finds you in your usual good health and happy state of mind. Hope the Buick is running well and that you are not playing the role of speed demon too often. Watch out for the State Troopers!

Fondly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

cc: Mr. E.G. Kloppe Thermofax copy also sent to Dr. Parrish

KBR:fcl

HCR TCHR

October 22, 1957

Mrs. James S. Crate
2411 Imwood
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

On my way through Houston last Saturday, I tried to get in touch with you by telephone from the airport, but I was unable to do so.

The persons in attendance at the Austin meeting were:

Mr. F. E. Hutchins, of the AFSC;
Mr. Harold Kilpatrick, Texas Council of Churches;
Mr. Gustav Falk, of the American Jewish Committee;
Mr. Jerry Holloman, of the A. F. of L.;
Mr. Lyman Jones, of the Texas Observer;
Mr. Fred Routh;
Mr. Ed Kloppe;
Mr. C. H. Parrish

It was decided to concentrate attention on Dallas. Mr. Kloppe was asked to spend three weeks in Dallas collecting important background of factual information before any approach would be made to individual persons in the community. Mr. Falk, of the American Jewish Committee, agreed to furnish office space without charge and to suggest names of persons who might be approached in the second phase of the operation.

The objective in the later stages would be to get the co-operation of all of the interested local groups for the purpose of determining how each group could be most useful to the Board of Education and the City Administration in carrying out their plans. It was suggested further, that it might be desirable to meet again in November, and in the light of the survey Mr. Kloppe is to make, arrive at further decisions.

I hope that this is enough to give you some idea of what went on. Mr. Kloppe will supply you with further details. I hope further, that if I am in Texas again soon, I will have a chance to talk to you about this matter.

Cordially yours,

C. H. Parrish
Department of Sociology

ml

November 27, 1957

Rev. Edwin G. Kloppe
Executive Director
Texas Council on Human Relations
407 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

This is just a note to remind you that you promised faithfully to send me a progress report on the Dallas effort. We have received no word from you. I am amazed you have not even acknowledged the receipt of the second check. I would appreciate hearing from you on both matters.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

December 9, 1957

Rev Edwin F. Kloppe
Executive Director
Texas Council on Human Relations
407 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

DEAR ED:

WHAT MUST I DO TO CAUSE YOU TO KEEP US INFORMED OF DEVELOPMENTS IN DALLAS?

SINCERELY,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

January 16, 1958

Rev. Edwin C. Kloppe
Executive Director
Texas Council on Human Relations
407 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

"The time has come and now is . . . " when you should get the report on Dallas in to us. We also have not yet received your quarterly report on which will be based the possibilities of the Texas Council receiving a second quarterly instalment of this year's allocation.

Your two good letters sent through John Hope were helpful in understanding what is going on up there. In the near future I will get a memo to you on our plans for the Dallas effort.

In haste, with warm regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

P R O G R A M

1:00 p.m. Registration

2:00 Welcome
Introductions

2:30 "NEW HORIZONS IN EDUCATION"--
Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox,
Texas Southern Univ.,
Houston

Tribute to the late
Mrs. John Hanna by Mrs.
Margaret L. Eidson

3:00 PANEL DISCUSSION: "Next Steps In Integration"

The Rev. Robert Rowe,
Ebenezer Baptist Church,
Austin

Mr. Jerry Holloman,
President A.F. of L.-
C.I.O. of Texas

Dr. Frederick Eby,
Professor Emeritus,
School of Education,
University of Texas

7:30 p.m. Auditorium of University Baptist Church

Dr. W. J. Kilgore,
presiding

Invocation

Greetings - Exec.Director

Report of Exec. Sec. -
The Rev. Ed Kloppe

Offering

Citations - by
Mrs. James S. Crate,
president

Address: "IN HIM NO SOUTH OR NORTH" -
Dr. Merrimon Cuninggim,
Dean Perkins School of
Theology, S.M.U., Dallas
Dallas

Benediction

February 15 -- Student Center

9:30 a.m. Address by Dr. Das Kelley Barnett of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest and past-President of the Austin Commission on Human Relations

10:00 Student Panel

11:00 Business Session

12:15 Adjournment

TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
407 West 27th St.
Austin, Texas

Pres: Mrs. James S. Crate
Vice-Pres: Dr. W. R. Banks
Dr. W. J. Kilgore
Secretary: Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox

Annual Membership $5.00

BRIEF HISTORY

THE TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS (formerly known as Texas Commission on Race Relations) had its origin in conditions prevailing in the South during the demobilization period following World War I. The feeling of suspicion and distrust which permeated all classes at that time was evident among the Negroes of the United States who felt that their participation in the struggle "to make the world safe for democracy" had brought them few of the benefits for which many Negro soldiers had made the supreme sacrifice.

In an effort to dispel suspicion a and replace it with mutual understanding, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation was organized in Atlanta, Ga., by a group of Southern white men.

In the spring of 1920 enough interest had been shown in Texas for a statewide organization to be formed. On a call issued March 27, 1920, by President R.E. Vinson of the Univ. of Texas, in conjunction with Mr. L. A. Coulter, State Y.M.C.A. Sec. of Texas, a group of some twenty white and Negro men met in the office of President Vinson on March 31.

In the summer of 1920, the Rev. H. K. Gray of Southwestern Univ. and Prof. J. L. Clark of Sam Houston State Teachers College and two Negro men, Dr. M. W. Dogan of Wiley Univ. and Prof. Sam W. Houston of Walker Industrial School were placed in the field to organize local Interracial Committees.

Space does not permit the enumeration of the many achievements during these past 38 years. Let it suffice to mention that many conditions existed in the 1920's and 30's that the younger generation would find it difficult to believe.

In 1954 following the Supreme Court decision reversing the 1896 "Separate but Equal" doctrine, Southern Regional Council (a successor to the 1919 Commission on Interracial Cooperation) set up offices in twelve states where the public schools would be experiencing the most difficulty. In Texas it was decided to work through the existing Commission on Race Relations.

October 1, 1957, Southern Regional Council found it necessary to enter into a different relationship with the twelve "Affiliate" state organizations. Since that time the Texas Council on Human Relations has made its headquarters at 407 West 27th Street, in Austin. No longer in receipt of financial aid from Southern Regional Council, it nevertheless works in close cooperation with its officers, staff and consultants.

TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Formerly

The
Texas
Commission
On
Race
Relations

Founded in 1920

Meeting February 14-15, 1958
at
University Baptist Church
Austin, Texas

COPY COPY

May 23, 1958

Mrs. James Sc.Crate
Texas Council on Human Relations
407 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Aunt Margaret:

First, let me thank you for the many courtesies you showed Faith Lawson on her visit to Houston. The long bus trip, she writes, was broken by cases of friendship along the way.

We here in Atlanta have a problem I wish to discuss with you. We do not have a sense of continuing contact with Ed Kloppe and this makes it difficult for SRC to give meaningful assistance to the special effort going on in Dallas. Ed has not made the agreed-to quarterly reports to this office. Because of this, the Texas Council has not received the last two quarterly grants from SRC. We have been remiss in not taking this up with you directly before now, but we kept hoping the matter would right itself.

We are still anxious to be of assistance to the program of the Texas Council and would welcome your views on how the situation appears out there. Because of the initiative taken by SRC, as outlined in my letter to you of October 18, 1957, we share the responsibility for staff performance in the Dallas effort. We feel we are not fulfilling that responsibility because of the almost complete breakdown of communications between this office and Ed Kloppe. Good things are going on in Dallas, some of which we helped stimulate out of this office, but we hear of them only from sources other than Ed.

(continued)

Please let us have your candid opinions on this matter.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FRB:lec

P. S. I am sending you a copy of our most recent memorandum regarding the status of state aid.

Memorandum to interested SRC staff
From: C. H. Parrish
Subject: Report on trip to Dallas and Houston, June 8-11, 1958.

This memo falls into three sections: SRC's Role in Dallas; Desegregation Prospects in Dallas; The Texas Council on Human Relations.

Persons interviewed:

In Dallas - - -

June 9 George Allen, G. Allen and Co.
Rev. Ernest C. Estelle
A. Maceo Smith, U. S. Housing
Gustave Falk, AJC Regional Director

June 10 W. J. Durham, ATTY. NAACP
Jerome K. Crossman
Merrimum Cuninggim, Dean Perkins Theological Seminary-SMU.
Felix McKnight, Executive Editor, Dallas Times-Herald.
Dr. Edwin L. Rippy, Chr. Dallas Board of Education.
A. Maceo Smith

In Houston - - -

June 11 Carter Wesley
Mrs. James S. Crate
Ed. Kloppe

The consensus of opinion is that at present there is no role that SRC can play except a waiting one. My sources here, both direct and indirect, left the impression that although the SRC-sponsored meetings had the good effect of opening the lines of communication, the participants had since become purposeless- - - some felt the group had nowhere to go. There was one opinion that some of the people at the first meeting were not sufficiently committed to establish rapport with the others. Indirectly, I heard that some of the younger Negro leaders are convinced that the second and third meetings got nowhere because of behind-the-scenes manipulation. Perhaps the group as it came to be constituted was too large and too cluttered with non-professionals to be effective as a strategy group. On the other hand, the heterogeneity and consequent lack of cohesiveness have prevented the development of common objectives in terms of which continuous activity could be organized.

The Dallas Board of Education is caught between a Federal Court order to desegregate on the one hand and a prohibitive state law on the other. The state law requires a favorable vote on a referendum before a local school system can desegregate its schools. The penalty for noncompliance is loss of accreditation and all state funds. The financial loss for Dallas would be one and a half million dollars. Dr. Rippy feels that Dallas cannot take the risk without a declaratory judgment on the constitutionality of the state law. The Federal Court has refused judgment on the validity of a state law. The next step to be taken by the school authorities is to seek such a judgment from the state courts. This will take time and according to the newspapers there will be no change in the schools before February 1959 at the earliest. It has been uncharitably suggested that the longer the delay the better Superintendent White will like it. Dean Cuninggim has tagged him as an avowed segregationist. In a recent meeting with a ministers group Supt White declared that the S. C. decision was "out of line"- - -"unconstitutional" and the ministers' statement was "inopportune".

Felix McKnight, newspaperman, characterized the Dallas situation as a stalemate. He is sure, however, that if and when schools are desegregated in Dallas it will be done without a ripple. The city is diversified, progressive, too busy about its own affairs to bother much about a change in the schools. Dean Cuninggim had a different version. He sees Dallas as an unstable equilibrium - - - anything might happen to upset it. Although W. J. Durham is noncommittal about the plans of the NAACP, it is altogether possible that Negro children will present themselves for school in September and thus precipitate some action by the Board of Education. Another possibility, according to Crossman, is that the Federal Court will order desegregation forthwith. The Mayor who has been confident that Dallas would not develop into another Little Rock, now feels that if desegregation occurs there will

be some violence, although he is still convinced that the police can control it.

Gus Falk suggests that some sort of armistice is called for on the school desegregation issue. "Now is the time to turn to the fundamental issues." "Desegregation is dramatic but not fundamental. The real issue here is equality of mobility." On the basis of this appraisal, Gus Falk and A. Maceo Smith along with a few others are working on a proposal to set up an official Mayor's Committee for Dallas. Falk has collected materials from all over the country which he proposes to use in the preparation of a model ordinance to be presented to the city council.

Nearly every person I talked to in Dallas had something to say about the Ministers' statements on school desegregation. There were three statements supporting school desegregation - the white Protestants, the Negro Protestants and the Jewish Rabbis. (Jerome Crossman indicated to me that he had reviewed the final drafts of both Protestant statements.) There were 301 signatures to the statement by the white Protestants including all but three of the pastors of the most important churches. A counteracting statement by segregationists listed 330 supporting names but, I understand many of the ministers were listed without their consent and many of the others were the pastors of small churches. An analysis of this list is being made and will be available through Dean Cuninggim.

HOUSTON

The Texas Council on Human Relations is still in a confused state. Mrs Crate had not received Fred's letter of inquiry about the status of TCOHR when I talked to her. I went over the whole situation with her and explained the necessity for communication with the Central Office in order that some sort of relationship might be maintained. She told me that Ed Kloppe was supposed to write a report of the activities and plans of the Texas Council but for some reason had failed to do it. She did not ask about the grant. In fact the only reference she made that pertained to money was to remark about the difficulty the Council was having in raising funds. From what she told me the TCOHR is carrying on its work much as in the old days before FFR. Somehow I got the impression that Mrs Crate and no doubt the other good ladies feel more comfortable depending upon themselves. They get a greater sense of achievement that way.

The talk with Ed Kloppe was even more unproductive. He seems to have detached himself from responsibility in the Dallas situation. I think he feels that the matter has been taken out of his hands - that he has no real role to play. So far as I was able to determine he is not receiving any salary but he seemed not at all concerned about it. It was with great difficulty that I got a partial promise from him to write some kind of closing-out report that will provide a basis for future policy with respect to Texas.

I do not know what has happened since I left Texas but I am sure that any action SRC take will be perfectly agreeable to all concerned. They seemed apathetic and resigned.

FBR
F/F
Please Return for filing

June 13, 1958

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

C. H. Parrish was just here and told me (in Fred's absence) that Fred's letter to you of May 23 was never received. I have looked into this and found that, through a clerical error, the letter was sent to you at the Texas Council's address. I am very sorry that this occurred, as I know Fred will be, and I am enclosing a copy of the letter.

I regret all the difficulties that have plagued the relationship between SRC and the Texas Council, and I do hope that we can at least clear up any misunderstandings that may exist. In any case, our appreciation and high regard for you continues undiminished.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 1 (cc of FBR ltr. dated May 23, 1958)

~~File copy~~

May 23, 1958

Mrs. James S. Crate
Texas Council on Human Relations
407 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Aunt Margaret:

First, let me thank you for the many courtesies you showed Faith Lawson on her visit to Houston. The long bus trip, she writes, was broken by cases of friendship along the way.

We here in Atlanta have a problem I wish to discuss with you. We do not have a sense of continuing contact with Ed Kloppe and this makes it difficult for SRC to give meaningful assistance to the special effort going on in Dallas. Ed has not made the agreed-to quarterly reports to this office. Because of this, the Texas Council has not received the last two quarterly grants from SRC. We have been remiss in not taking this up with you directly before now, but we kept hoping the matter would right itself.

We are still anxious to be of assistance to the program of the Texas Council and would welcome your views on how the situation appears out there. Because of the initiative taken by SRC, as outlined in my letter to you of October 18, 1957, we share the responsibility for staff performance in the Dallas effort. We feel we are not fulfilling that responsibility because of the almost complete breakdown of communications between this office and Ed Kloppe. Good things are going on in Dallas, some of which we helped stimulate out of this office, but we hear of them only from sources other than Ed.

(continued)

Please let us have your candid opinions on this matter.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FRB:lec

P. S. I am sending you a copy of our most recent memorandum regarding the status of state aid.

ack 6/30/58
to write further

2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas
June 19 - 1958

Dear Dr. Fleming:

Your letter came while I was out of the city hence the delay in answering.

I am very sorry there has been this neglect on the part of Mr. Kloppe of not sending in the quarterly reports. I reminded him several times that this should be done.

Dr. Parrish, no doubt, has told you that after the first meeting in Dallas, at which time Ed told the group that he would come to Dallas for the meetings if they would notify him when and where they would be held. Later he went to Dallas, without being notified, only to learn that three meetings had been held.

this looks as if they considered him an outsider and did not care to have him intruding although he had worked with some of them during the organization period. Since he did not know what had been done at these meetings he felt he could not report on them.

Ed was here when Dr. Parrish came and I insisted that he write you at once regarding the quarterly reports and work done in Dallas - this I hope he has done. I have found that Ed, in a way, belittles what he has done and leans over backwards rather than bragging. This does not excuse him but indicates he is sensitive to unfair treatment such as he recieved in Dallas but this should not have discouraged him. We had hoped the Dallas venture would succeed and that a similar

study could be carried out in Houston.

I sincerely regret this misunderstanding resulting from this neglect and trust this may be cleared to the satisfaction of you and S.R.C.. You has been more than generous with the Texas Council and personally I am deeply appreciative of this and of our friendship through the years, which has meant so much to me personally.

With kindest regards

Sincerely

(Mrs. Jas.) Margaret B. Crate

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

FBR —
Read &
let's
discuss

HCF

CH - would you please read this and lets discuss it with Harold about 2^30
Fred

TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
COURTESY
HOUSTON COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

TEXAS COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES .....1957-58 .....DESEGREGATED

Reprint: Houston, Post(AP) Dallas News' Austin Bureau

I

INSTITUTION	ENROLLMENT	WHITE	NEGRO
The University Of Texas		15,925	163
North Texas State College		5,855	133
San Antonio College		4,950	70
Lamar State College Beaumont		5,003	57
Our Lady Of The Lake San Antonio		6616	26
Incarnate Word San Antonio		616	26
DEL Mar College Corpus Christia		2,100	25
Amarillo College		1,346	23
Galveston Medical Branch		489	22
Trinity University San Antonio		1,450	22
Wharton, Junior College		1,041	22
Texas Western College El Paso		3,500	20
Saint MARY'S University San Antonio		1,845	20 to 30
Mid Western (Wichita Falla		1,435	16
Texas College Of Arts and Industries		2,785	15
San Angelo College		787	12
Cisco Junior College		323	11
Temple Junior College		368	11
Wayland Baptist College Plainview		446	9
County College (Howard)		576	8
Texas Dental Branch Houston		343	8
Victoria College		947	8
Texas Luthern College (Seguin)		596	5
Southern Methodist University		5,748	4
University Of Dallas		431	4
Odessa College		1,500	5 or 4
Paris Kunior College		382	4
Laredo Junior College		773	4
Sounther Western Theological Seminary Ft. Worth		1,786	8
Mc Murray (Abilene)		800	2
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary		114	2
St Edwards University (Austin)		350	2
Texas South Most College (Brownville)		900	2
Gainsville Junior College		303	1
Episcopal Seminary Of The Southwest (Austin)		89	1
St. Phillips SAN Antonio) Formerly all Negro			800
Non Negro			200

OTHERS WHO HAVE ACCEPTED NEGRO STUDENT OR HAVE POLICIES TO ADMIT THEM:

South Western Medical School Dallas
Concordia College Austin
De Mazenod Schplasticate San Antonio
Pan American College (Edinberg)
Texas Christian University (Ft. Worth) Graduate School
St Anthony Junior Seminary (San Antonio)
South West Texas Junior College(Uvalde)
University Of St. Thomas Houston

June 27-1958

Dear Dr. Fleming:

Today Ed Kloppe came down to address the Congress of Negro P.T.A. at Texas Southern University. This gave us the time to have a discussion.

This was needed because we did really go over the matters that Dr. Parrish discussed during his trip, he had to leave town very soon after he had met with Dr. Parrish.

May I point out that this is only the first part of the report, but it gives you an indication of how the Dallas Project went through some problems.

Ed made a total of 14 trips from Austin to Dallas. We are both disappointed by the action of the Dallas School Board in delaying the matter another year or more.

Although we are disappointed we feel with all the contacts Ed has made it will bear fruit at a later time. For instance at the meeting here today he made contact and I believe a good impression with over 25 Dallas P.T.A. leaders and as a result he has an open door to a number of P.T.A. in Dallas.

Ed plans to come back to Houston in two weeks at which time you will hear further from us. This will include Eds latest trip to Dallas which he expects to make next week.

With kindest regards

Sincerely

(Mrs. Jas.) Margaret B. Crale

THE DALLAS PROJECT -----

--- as participated in by the Texas Council on Human Relations through the efforts of Ed Kloppe

The point of beginning might well be the visit of Dr. Parrish to Houston during the summer of 1957. He pointed out the need for concentrating on one of Texas' large metropolitan centers. Dallas was chosen because its legal envolvement seemed to be most advanced.

Several Southern Regional Council staff members have in their records the extremely important meeting held at Dallas' First Unitarian Church. This meeting drew a number of key leaders of the Dallas community.

One of the objectives of the ~~minutes~~ meeting was to re-open the lines of communication between white and Negro leadership. A prime objective of the "Dallas Project" was to keep open these lines of communication.

Near the close of the Dallas meeting a committee of three was chosen. Their first purpose was to reconvene this group of leaders again. The committee was comprised of Mrs. Sanger, Chairman, Mr. Paul Sims and Mr. Gustave Falk.

Mr. Kloppe returned to Austin awaiting further word on "next steps" as planned by the Committee of Three. When over a week went

by and there was no word from Dallas, Mr. Kloppe phoned Mrs. Sanger. The call went in excess of twenty minutes. It developed that Mrs. Sanger was most reluctant to serve in the capacity of "convenor." Also she felt that the white leaders in Dallas could hardly be expected to attend another meeting unless again there would be "national" personnel to serve as an attraction that would induce these busy executives to take time for such a meeting.

Then followed over three weeks of silence. No word was forthcoming about another Dallas meeting. This could mean that 1) no initiative had been taken to call another meeting, or 2) there had been a meeting at which it had been thought best to have no "outsiders" present.

This matter of "outsiders" had to be reckoned with; for big metropolitan centers can exhibit a fierce provincialism. Dallas has managed to distill all of Texas' vaunted —and obnoxious -- STATE PRIDE into one county. Indicative of this is the fact that everyone is supposed to use the trademark: "B-I-G D."

Consequently, it was thought best to await an invitatio n. A further complication must be added here. One had to be aware that Mr. Falk had a sense of "proprietorship" when it came to doing human relations work in Dallas. It might be pictured best by illustrating it from the business world: since Mr. Falk was the only "professionalhuman relations expert" in Dallas, he had something of a franchise territory into which another professional would not go unless invited. A certain amount of

of this is only natural: for instance, one would want to check with Mr. Freedman of the Anti-Defamation League before going into Houston. However, it might be pointed out that Mr. Freedman would not exhibit the same kind of "proprietorship" as Mr. Falk.

It was learned that Mr. Sims would be at a church meeting. Mr. Kloppe made it a point to happen to be there and in his conversation with Mr. Sims at lunch he learned the following:

1) there had in fact been some three meetings (two of which Mr. Sims had missed because he was not in Dallas at the time).

2) Mr. Sims was troubled about the fact that no word had been sent to Mr. Kloppe; he remembered that the first meeting which he attended was mentioned that "perhaps Mr. Kloppe would make the next meeting" with theimplication that <u>another</u> invi-ation would be sent to him.

3) very little had been accomplished at the three meetings, very largely because the thinking of Mr. Crossman seemed to dominate.

4) some bitterness was being felt on the part of some younger Negro leaders, because there was no evidence of "good faith" and that this group was only adding to accumulated inertia and stalling.....

5) but the bitterness was mostly caused by several older Negro leaders who seemed to purposely do the bidding of Mr. Cross-man; it seemed obvious that as in former years these Negro leaders were following instructions.

6) symptomatic of this problem an inner struggle was taking place in the Negro community concerning the location of a Negro college in Dallas -- the younger leaders thought this an ob-vious plan to avert Negro enrollment at the newly emerging municipal college as well as Southern Methodist University

With all this information to help him Mr. Kloppe began to pick up where he had left off on the Dallas Project. After checking every possibility he learned that a letter <u>had</u> been sent to Austin -- but

strangely it had been sent to the old address on 24th street. Mr. Falk had been asked by Mrs. Sanger to write the letter. Since Mr. Falk had twice been to meetings at the 27th street address, he could have been expected to note the change.

Let us assume, however, that his secretary simply used the old address and that this was not deliberate. This still leaves the question of why he never wrote again or phoned (add to this, there is reason to believe that he was through Austin during this period). He had not hesitated to phone long distance to get a complete list of the participants at the meeting at the Unitarian Church and also some information about the various participants whom he did not know.

Things might have been quite different if the lady at the 24th street address had simply forwarded the letter rather than hold it until she would see Mr. Kloppe (for he often returned to the building to visit at the Texas Council of Churches.) But basically what was lacking was any desire to ask for any assistance fro m Austin or elsewhere.

After this "roadblock" was removed Mr. Kloppe made three trips to Dallas during the next two weeks following. He was able to confirm the keen analysis thich Mr. Sims had given him. He made numerous contacts, especially with the younger Negro leaders and key men among the Dallas ministers and church leaders.

July 1, 1958

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Thanks so much for your two recent letters concerning Ed Kloppe's work and the difficulties which have surrounded the Dallas operation. I found the first part of the program report on Dallas most interesting and will look forward to receiving the remainder of it.

Fred Routh is away from the office on vacation. I will be with him next week at the Fisk Institute on Race Relations and will share your letters with him then. When we have had a chance to discuss the situation, you will be hearing from us further. Meanwhile, all best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

July 24, 1958

Mrs. James Crate, Chairman
Texas Council on Human Relations
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Aunt Margaret:

I have returned from an extended absence from the office. I have read your two welcome letters of recent date and the enclosed portion of the report on the difficulties involved in the Dallas operation. Harold and I have discussed this with C. H. Parrish, and all of us regret very much the various failures of communication that plagued our efforts to work together in Dallas. I am sure the fault was partly ours.

If the Texas Council should devise a project or program that would fall within the scope of SRC's current plan of assistance to state groups, I hope you will feel free to submit it to us in detail for consideration by our staff and executive committee. Meanwhile, we stand ready to provide any program assistance or cooperation that might help the Texas Council carry on its work effectively. For our part, we will be sharing with you such information about Texas as comes our way.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
c.c. Edwin G. Kloppe

July 24, 1958

Mrs. James Crate, Chairman
Texas Council on Human Relations
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Aunt Margaret:

I have returned from an extended absence from the office. I have read your two welcome letters of recent date and the enclosed portion of the report on the difficulties involved in the Dallas operation. Harold and I have discussed this with C. H. Parrish, and all of us regret very much the various failures of communication that plagued our efforts to work together in Dallas. I am sure the fault was partly ours.

If the Texas Council should devise a project or program that would fall within the scope of SRC's current plan of assistance to state groups, I hope you will feel free to submit it to us in detail for consideration by our staff and executive committee. Meanwhile, we stand ready to provide any program assistance or cooperation that might help the Texas Council carry on its work effectively. For our part, we will be sharing with you such information about Texas as comes our way.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
c.c. Edwin G. Kloppe

August 25, 1958

Mrs. James S. Crate
2410 Inwood Drive
Houston 19, Texas

Dear Aunt Margaret:

I am sending along a copy of a memo which has been sent to other State Organization Chairmen and Executive Directors.

Should the Texas Council decide to crank up within SRC's framework, we would consider a request - based on this memo - for further financial assistance to the Texas Council.

We would need to be assured that the Board of Directors is four-square behind such a proposal and is willing and able to supervise its carrying-out.

With all good wishes,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
c. c. Ed Kloppe
enc. memo

April 27, 1959

VIA AIR MAIL

Mrs. James S. Crate
8510 Ferris Street
Houston 35, Texas

Dear Aunt Margaret:

It has been all too long since I have written you or heard from you, and I hasten to make amends.

You will recall that when I was last in Houston we met with a group called together by James Noland of Houston Council of Churches. We were then hopeful that this group could pull itself together as a Greater Houston Council on Human Relations. We also hoped that they would involve a variety of community leaders in their efforts. I have recently heard from Mr. Noland and they are on the move - and I believe wisely so. You and I discussed the possibilities of using funds (thus far unused) allocated to the Texas Council to help finance this local effort.

I have asked for the assistance of SRC's Consultant Service Program on this matter. We were fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Bonita Valien for this particular project. She will be in Houston within the fort-night and will discuss with you, Mr. Noland and others the possibilities for cooperative efforts. If you have not met Mrs. Valien, you will find her a charming and gracious person as well as a skilled social scientist. I have written Mr. Noland of her forthcoming visit.

With all warm regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

cc: James Noland

August 14, 1959

Mrs. James S. Crate
8510 Ferris Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Thanks so much for your letter of the other day endorsing financial aid to the Houston Council on Human Relations. As Paul Rilling will have explained, we did not want to act on this without written assurance that such a step would reflect the wishes of the Texas Commission. I take it that we may regard your letter as such an assurance.

Paul Rilling gave me an encouraging report on the quality of the group and its commitment to a harmonious transition in the Houston schools. I am especially glad that you were present at the meeting, though sorry that you and Paul had so little chance for conversation.

On the strength of Paul's findings and your endorsement, we are writing as enclosed to Mr. McKee and transmitting the Southern Regional Council's check for $600.

I hope that you will find it possible to attend the November annual meeting and will look forward to seeing you then. Meanwhile, my very best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

PR ltr. to Mr. McKee dtd. Aug. 14, 1959 which included SRC check #464, $600.

PR
Let's discuss HCF

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With
The Southern Regional Council

~~GReenwood 6-3150~~
~~309 W. 21st Street~~
Austin, Texas

DIRECTORS
Ponnie Ames
Tivoli
Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Fort Worth
Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell
Houston
Mrs. C. H. Christian
Austin
Dr. J. L. Clark
Huntsville
Jerome K. Crossman
Dallas
Mrs. B. J. Covington
Houston
Mrs. E. E. Crowder
Fort Worth
Dr. Erie I. Darnall
Dallas
Rev. Sherwood S. Davis
San Antonio
Mrs. C. D. Eidson
Waco
Miss Laura Edwards
Waco
Thomas S. Friedman
Houston
Mrs. John M. Hanna
Dallas
I. Q. Hurdle
San Antonio
Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
Marlin
Mrs. C. L. Johnson
Conroe
Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Marshall
A. E. McMillan
Waco
Rev. J. T. Morrow
San Antonio
O. A. Rowe
Jasper
Charles A. Shaw
Houston
Dr. Blake Smith
Austin
Mrs. Tommie Stroud
Waco
Carter G. Wesley
Houston
Mrs. H. D. Winn
Dallas

OFFICERS
PRESIDENT
Mrs. James S. Crate
Houston
VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View
Dr. W. J. Kilgore
Waco
SECRETARY
Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox
Houston
TREASURER PRO TEM
W. G. Carnahan
Austin
HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

RECEIVED AUG 10 1959

August 7, 1959
Houston, Texas

Dr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council.

Dear Dr. Fleming:

It was nice having Mr. Rilling with us but sorry I did not have an opportunity to really visit with him as his schedule was so full.

I am sure he has told you about the luncheon and discussion regarding the proposed program - if Mr. Rilling's report meets with your approval and as he told the group it is up to me to request the $600 be given to the "Council on Human Relation" - please consider this as my request for this action.

In regard to suggestion of names for consideration for Council

membership I am submitting the following. Since Ed (E.G.) Kloppe is not director but a very interested member of the Texas Commission he would be a splendid representative located in Austin - he teaches at the University of Texas which gives him good contacts.

Also Rev. James R. Nolan, chairman of Race Relation Committee of Council of Churches of Greater Houston - No. 9 Chelsea Blvd. - Houston 6.

I have not consulted Ed or Mr. Nolan - persume they would be contacted before their names are presented for election.

Ed's address is Kyle, Texas - which is just outside of Austin.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely

Margaret B. Crate

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Houston Commission for Interracial Cooperation at its regular monthly meeting, April 16, 1959: and sent to the Houston School Board.

WHEREAS continued compulsory segregation of a racial minority in the public schools by the white majority is an affront to the dignity and the civic ideals of both races; and

WHEREAS five years have elapsed since such segregation was declared by the U. S. Supreme Court to be a violation of the rights of the individual members of the minority group; and

WHEREAS an estimated 135 Texas school districts have efficiently and peacefully desegregated their schools; and

WHEREAS several communities in the state of Virginia, despite its long and deep-seated tradition of racial segregation, have admitted a number of Negro pupils into their white schools without incident; and

WHEREAS the Supreme Court of Texas, in the Big Spring case, has declared all state and local laws in conflict with the U. S. Court's decision to be null and void; and

WHEREAS the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled in the Mansfield, Texas, case that local opinion on the subject of segregation and other matters involving denial of constitutional guarantees is irrelevant; and

WHEREAS at the same time, the people of Houston in electing a Negro to their school board have, we believe, indicated their desire for more rapid progress in this area; and

WHEREAS in the desegregated Texas school districts only a small fraction of the eligible Negro pupils have chosen to exercise their newly acknowledged rights; and

WHEREAS the local U. S. district court directed the Houston School Board in October, 1957, to desegregate its schools with deliberate speed and without evasion or delay; and

WHEREAS members of the board stated prior to their election last fall that action on the matter was being postponed only until the newly elected board took office; and

WHEREAS the board has taken no further official action;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we, the members of the Houston Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation, respectfully urge that the Board of Education of the Houston Independent School District take prompt and substantial action toward abolishing compulsory racial segregation of the school children of the district; ~~and~~

file

8510 Ferris Dr.
Houston 35, Tex
Dec. 29 - 59

Mr. John Constable:
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Constable:

I will appreciate receiving the enclosed list of materials - please bill me for same.

Regret I have been slow in returning order - have been out of the city.

Kindest regards
Sincerely
Mrs. Jack Crate

January 13, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mrs. James S. Crate
8510 Ferris Street
Houston 35, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

I plan to come to Houston on February 13, to sit in on the workshop that ~~a~~ your group is planning for that day with the assistance of the SRC Consultant Service Program. It just occurred to me that it might be useful for me to stay over in Texas a few days if there is any contact work I might do. I will not make plans to stay over unless I hear from you, but if you believe it would serve any purpose for me to meet with one or more of the local groups affiliated with the Texas Council, I will be happy to do so.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

HCF

TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

Affiliated With

The Southern Regional Council

GReenwood 6-3150
309 W. 21st Street
Austin, Texas

DIRECTORS

Ponnie Ames
Tivoli

Dr. F. Rivers Barnwell
Fort Worth

Mrs. Pauline W. Campbell
Houston

Mrs. C. H. Christian
Austin

Dr. J. L. Clark
Huntsville

Jerome K. Crossman
Dallas

Mrs. B. J. Covington
Houston

Mrs. E. E. Crowder
Fort Worth

Dr. Erle I. Darnall
Dallas

Rev. Sherwood S. Davis
San Antonio

Mrs. C. D. Eldson
Waco

Miss Laura Edwards
Waco

Thomas S. Friedman
Houston

Mrs. John M. Hanna
Dallas

I. Q. Hurdle
San Antonio

Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson
Marlin

Mrs. C. L. Johnson
Conroe

Mrs. P. D. Johnson
Marshall

A. E. McMillan
Waco

Rev. J. T. Morrow
San Antonio

O. A. Rowe
Jasper

Charles A. Shaw
Houston

Dr. Blake Smith
Austin

Mrs. Tommie Stroud
Waco

Carter G. Wesley
Houston

Mrs. H. D. Winn
Dallas

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
Mrs. James S. Crate
Houston

VICE PRESIDENTS
Dr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View

Dr. W. J. Kilgore
Waco

SECRETARY
Mrs. Nanie B. Aycox
Houston

TREASURER PRO TEM
W. G. Carnahan
Austin

HISTORIAN
J. D. McLeod
Huntsville

Houston Texas
Jan. 14, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Please pardon my delay in answering your letter. I have been out of town a great deal.

At the present time there does not seem to be any group planning a meeting where we can use Senator Javits since our speaker for Race Relations Sunday has been secured.

I am having an executive committee meeting of the State Council in Austin next week and will see if he can be used in that City.

Best wishes for the New Year

Sincerely

Margaret B. Crate

BROTHERHOOD WEEK SERVICE

First Presbyterian Church

FEBRUARY 14, 1960

3:30 P.M.

Sponsored By

THE HOUSTON COUNCIL ON EDUCATION IN RACE RELATIONS

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL:

Ministers Association of Greater Houston

Rabbinical Association of Houston

Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance

United Church Women of Houston

Jewish Community Council

Young Women's Christian Association

Council of Churches of Greater Houston

Houston Commission on Interracial Cooperation

BROTHERHOOD WEEK, FEBRUARY, 1960

Order of Service

Rabbi William S. Malev, Congregation Beth Yeshurun,..Presiding

University Choir, Texas Southern University, Mr. Otis Simmons, Conductor

Charles Pabor, First Presbyterian Church, Organist

Prelude

Call to Worship .....Texas Southern University Choir

Processional Hymn #352 — "Rise Up, O Men of God" .....Walter

Invocation .....Rabbi Louis A. Josephson
Houston Congregation for Reform Judaism.

Hymn #235 — "Breathe On Me, Breath of God" .....Walter

Dedication of Service to Dr. J. H. M. Boyce .....Mr. A. J. Livingston
Texas Council, Boy Scouts of America

Presentation of Olivia Hogue Award .....Mrs. J. S. Crate

Prayer .....Dr. Charles L. King
First Presbyterian Church

Anthem — "The Heavens Are Telling" from "The Creation" .....by Haydn
The University Choir
Otis Simmons, Director

Offertory .....The Rev. George J. Avent, President
Houston Council on Education
in Race Relations

Scripture Lesson — Isaiah, Chapter 32 .....Rev. Earl R. Boone
Antioch Baptist Church

Address — THESE TRUTHS WE HOLD .....Dr. Gardner Calvin Taylor

Recessional #358 — "God of Grace" .....Smart

Benediction .....The Rev. John C. Knowles
First Christian Church

Postlude

BIOGRAPHICAL MATERIAL
ON
DR. GARDNER CALVIN TAYLOR

April, 1948 — Pastor of the Concord Baptist Church of Christ

833 Marcy Avenue — Brooklyn, New York

Gardner C. Tayor was born in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, the son of the late Rev. W. M. and Mrs. Selina Taylor. Education: A. B. Leland College: B.D. Oberlin Graduate School of Theology: D.D. (Honorary) - Leland College.

Before beginning his present work as Pastor of the Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn, New York, in 1948, Reverend Taylor served successively and successfully as pastor of the Bethany Baptist Church, Elyria, Ohio; the Beulah Baptist Church, New Orleans, Louisiana; and the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. In his present pastorate, he ministers to a membership of more than 10,200 persons. He is Vice-President, Board of Directors Urban League of Greater New York; member of the General Council of the American Baptist Convention; former member of the New York City Commission of Intergroup Relations and former President, Brooklyn Division, Protestant Council, of the City of New York.

In 1947, Reverend Taylor preached in Copenhagen, Denmark during the session of the World Baptist Alliance. In 1950, Rev. Taylor preached at the worship service of the World Baptist Alliance in the Municipal Auditorium in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1951, Rev. Taylor gave the commencement address at Colgate-Rochester Divinity School. He has spoken at many Universities, including a series of sermons to the Annual Convention of Canadian Baptists. In 1953, Oberlin College conferred upon him one of its First Alumni Citations for his influence as a preacher. In 1955, he addressed the Golden Jubilee of the World Baptist Alliance in Westminster Hall, London, England.

On February 10, 1958, Dr. Taylor was elected President of the Protestant Council of the City of New York, and was the first Negro and the first Baptist ever to hold this position.

On March 28, 1958, Reverend Taylor was sworn in as a Member of the Board of Education of the City of New York.

During the summer of 1959, Reverend Taylor was the Preacher on National Radio Pulpit, the National Council of Churches' series heard on nearly 100 National Broadcasting stations across the country and in Hawaii.

In the summer of 1959, Reverend Taylor preached throughout the commonweath of Australia at the invitation of the Australian Baptist Union. One of his sermons appears in the volume of Best Sermons of 1959.

8510 Ferris Dr.
Houston 35, Texas
Feb. 17-1960

Dear Mr. Relling:

Just want you to know how much I enjoyed and appreciated having you and Mr. Hope with us for the workshop.

I am enclosing some of the publicity on our meeting last Sunday so you can see how much publicity the papers have given the service - they are always most generous.

Sincerely
Margaret B. Crate

STON CHRONICLE

TEXAS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1960 ***

SECTION 4 Local News Classified

fil

Whitson Is Winner Of Hogue Award

Walter W. Whitson, a Quaker active in social work here for 28 years, is winner of the 1960 Olivia Hogue Award for outstanding contribution to racial understanding.

Mrs. James S. Crate, a former winner, presented the award to Whitson at the 15th annual observance of race relations Sunday.

The service, held at the First Presbyterian Church, 5300 Main, drew more than 900 persons.

Whitson is the retired director of the Family Service Bureau.

Dr. Gardner Taylor, principal speaker, urged the federal government to employ public information to better race relations.

Dr. Taylor, a Baptist minister, is the first Negro to serve as president of the Protestant Council of New York City.

The annual observance is sponsored by the Houston Council on Education in Race Relations.

Chronicle Photo

PRESENTATION OF OLIVIA HOGUE AWARD
Mrs. James S. Crate Congratulates Walter W. Whitson

8510 Ferris Dr.
Houston 35, Texas
April 12, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Your letter of March 21st came while I was in San Angelo, attending the State meeting of the Texas Council of Church Women, as representative of our Texas Council on Human Relations. It was my privilege to present the work of the Texas Council. The State and local Council of Church Women has been members of our Council for a number of years. At the State meetings I am able to interest individual members in our work.

The board of our Texas Council is now planning our Annual

Meeting which will be Dec. 2-3rd and at this time we have representatives from our local groups, also from the Texas Council of Churches and the ~~Th~~ Church Women.

While Ed Klappe does not work for our State Council he is on our State Board and co-operates closely with us.

Mrs. Margaret Eidson, our membership chairman, has my list of State members and Board as she is writing our members throughout the State. I have written asking her to return it and will send the names and addresses of the Board members as soon as she returns it, which should be within the week. We have lost three members by death and two have moved out of the State which means we will have to have new letter heads. The election of

officers is at the annual meeting.

Our members in Houston are working for intergrated school here and as you may know the Mayor has appointed a forty member Committee to study and plan school intergration. While Mr. Shaw and I are not on this committee we are working closely with it.

Our local Council meets monthly and we are keeping in close contact with State organizations as to progress in desegregation.

Thanks for the copies of "Special Report" which just arrived and will distribute some at a meeting tomorrow.

It certainly was good, having you at the workshop.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely

(Mrs. Jas. S.) Margaret B. Crate

8510 Ferris Drive
Houston 35, Texas
May 10, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Enclosed is the list of the Officers and Board of the Texas Council. We have been planning to have new letter heads made as you will note we have had three deaths in our Council Board. New members will not be elected until the annual meeting which will be later in the year and for this reason I am using the old form for convenience.

We always enjoy having you in Houston.

Kindest regards

Margaret B. Crate (Mrs. Jas. S.)

February 16, 1961

Mrs. James S. Crate
8510 Ferris Street
Houston 35, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Thank you so much for sending me the recent programs from Brotherhood Week and the annual meeting of the Texas Council. The Brotherhood Week service seems to have been a very fine interfaith effort and it is good to see that you are carrying forward the useful activities of the Houston Commission on Interracial Cooperation and of the Texas Council.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

Mrs Crate

November 16, 1961

Mrs. James S. Crate
8510 Ferris Street
Houston 35, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

Details of a joint promotional effort with the Southern Education Reporting Service are outlined in the enclosed copy of a letter to Mrs. Dumbauld. We wonder if you would like to make a mailing, at the same time, to persons on the Texas Council mailing list outside of the Houston area. If so, please let us know the number of copies you will require at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

cc: Mrs. Dumbauld

Tex - Mrs Crane
8510 Ferris Dr.
Houston 35, Texas
Feb. 7 - 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I plan to attend the Board Meeting but since the morning plane scheduled from Houston would make me miss the morning session I have decided to fly in the afternoon of the 14th. Will you or one of the staff make a hotel reservation for me that night - of course at my expense - and notify me at what hotel.

It will be wonderful to

meet the presidents from the other states and to be with the Staff of S. R. C.

Sincerely

(Mrs. Jas. S.) Margaret B. Crate

Tex - Mrs. Crate

February 9, 1962
VIA AIR MAIL

Mrs. James S. Crate
8510 Ferris Street
Houston 35, Texas

Dear Mrs. Crate:

The announcement in the Newsletter was not too clear, but the meeting February 15 and 16 is for the employed directors of those state councils which have full time staff. The state presidents are not involved in this meeting, although I think it would be a fine idea if we could have them all together and perhaps we can work this out sometime in the future.

I sincerely regret the misunderstanding and hope that you will find it possible to visit us sometime in the near future. We were sorry you were unable to make the annual meeting last November.

Sincerely,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mm